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CHASE AND STUART'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

SIX BOOKS

OF THE

ÆNEID OF VIRGIL.

With Explanatory Notes and Vocabulary.

BY

THOMAS CHASE, M.A.,

PROFESSOR OF PHILOLOGY IN HAVERFORD COLLEGE, MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL AND AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

Et profugum Æneam, altæ primordia Romæ,
Quo nullum Latio clarius exstat opus.

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PREFACE.

THE text of the first Six Books of the Aeneid here given, is the same as that in my edition of the whole poem. It is based upon a careful collation of the editions of Heyne, Wagner, Conington, Ribbeck, and Ladewig, with frequent reference to other standard authorities, and with constant and especial regard to the testimony of the best manuscripts.

In the preparation of the Notes, the endeavor has been made to meet the actual wants of students in our schools; not forgetting that the best help one can give a learner is to teach him to help himself. Frequent references are made to the grammars most in use in this country, and explanations are furnished of passages difficult of interpretation, of peculiarities of syntax, and of such points of history, geography, mythology, and antiquities as require elucidation. In the Vocabulary, which I have prepared at the suggestion of many experienced and accomplished teachers, it is believed that a complete statement will be found of the Virgilian uses of each word, so far as the first Six Books of the Aeneid are concerned. The chief difficulties in scanning are solved in the Metrical Index; and in the Remarks which follow, information will be found on some points of classical versification which are not fully explained in our popular grammars. The Index of Proper Names adds some facts to those stated in the Notes and Vocabulary; and beginners may read with profit the Suggestions to Students on the 334th page.

It will be seen *that, in* addition to the results of my own *independent investigations,* I have availed myself of the rich

stores which have been accumulated by successive generations of able commentators. In all cases where I am indebted to any one, either for information, or for felicity of expression, I have endeavored to give due credit. The Arguments of the different Books have been taken from Bryce, with occasional additions and modifications; and parts of the Life of Virgil are compiled from Ladewig, Wagner, Thompson, Schmitz, and Long.

I congratulate those who shall study this volume upon their introduction to one of the most charming of poets, who will delight them in their youth, and still more, if possible, when they read him anew in after-days. Let them dwell long and lovingly upon his graceful verses, committing some of his choicest passages to memory, and they will find on every perusal old beauties that never pall, and new ones continually presented from an exhaustless store.

THOMAS CHASE.

VIRIS ERVDITIS

CAROLO THVRBER

RVDOLPHO B. HVBBARD

ELBRIGIO SMITH

SCHOLAE LATINAE VIGORNIENSIS

OLIM MAGISTRIS

GRATI ANIMI MONVMENTO

HIC LIBELLVS ESTO.

LIFE OF VIRGIL.

PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO (for so, and not *Virgilius*, the best MSS. give his name) was born at Andes, a little village about three miles below Mantua, on the 15th Oct., B. C. 70. His father, a comfortable farmer, spared no pains to give his son a liberal Greek and Latin education, sending him to school at Cremona, and, after he had assumed the manly gown at the beginning of his sixteenth year, to Milan, and finally to Naples, where he was instructed by the poet and philosopher Parthenius. After several years' residence at Naples, Virgil betook himself to Rome (B. C. 47), where he took lessons of the Epicurean Syron, the friend of Cicero, in philosophy, mathematics, and physics. His love of letters and of a country-life, as well as his feeble health, ill adapted for the strifes of the forum, or the hardships of military service, prevented his indulging an ambition for a public career, and caused him to withdraw to his farm at Andes, where he occupied himself with husbandry, and with the study of the Greek poets, especially Theocritus. In this period he wrote a number of short poems, some of which may have descended to our times; although the authenticity of the minor poems ascribed to Virgil is doubtful. In the year 42 he began to write his *Bucolics*, to which the name *Eclogues* was afterwards given by the critics. These are short pastoral poems, ten in number, and were probably all written before the year 37. They at once attracted attention and gained him fame and friends. Some lines from them being recited on the stage, when Virgil happened once to be in the theatre, the whole audience rose to do him honor. Their merit consists in their versification, which was smoother and more polished than the hexameters which the Romans had yet seen, and in many natural and simple touches. John Dryden, in the Dedication of his translation of the "Pastorals," says: "[Virgil] found the strength of his genius betimes, and was, even in his youth, preluding to his *Georgics* and his *Aeneïs*. He could not forbear to try his wings, though his pinions were not hardened to maintain a long laborious flight. Yet sometimes they bore him to a pitch as lofty as ever he was able to reach afterwards. But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came

down gently, circling in the air, and singing, to the ground; like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alights, still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally, and tuning her voice to better music."

After the battle of Philippi (B. C. 42) Octavianus assigned to his soldiers lands in various parts of Italy; and the neighborhood of Cremona and Mantua (which had adhered to the cause of Brutus and Cassius) was one of the districts in which the soldiers were planted, and from which the former possessors were dislodged. Virgil was thus deprived of his property. It is said that it was seized by a veteran named Claudius or Clodius; that Asinius Pollio, who was then governor of Gallia Transpadana, advised Virgil to apply to Octavianus at Rome for the restitution of his land, and that Octavianus granted his request. It is supposed that Virgil wrote the Eclogue which stands first in our editions (but was fourth in the order of composition) to express his gratitude to Octavianus Caesar. There is an uncertain tradition of a subsequent dispossession from his estate, when he was obliged to flee before the sword of an angry soldier, and of a final restoration of his property after the peace of Brundusium.

Virgil gained early the friendship of Maecenas, the confidential friend and counsellor of Augustus, and the munificent patron of men of letters, "whose house, whose table, and whose gardens, were the resort of all the wits, virtuosi, actors, joyous spirits, and agreeable idlers of Rome." * With the Emperor himself, with Maecenas and Pollio, and with all the members of the brilliant coterie of men of genius who surrounded the court of Augustus, he lived on terms of cordial intimacy. The successful productions of others afforded him as much pleasure as if they were his own. His large library was open to all men of learning; and he often quoted the saying of Euripides that "the property of friends is a common good," (τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινά.)

The most finished work of Virgil, his *Georgica*, an agricultural poem, was undertaken at the suggestion of Maecenas. Its object was "to recommend the principles of the ancient Romans, their love of home, of labor, of piety, and order; to magnify their domestic happiness and greatness; to make men proud of their country on better grounds than the mere glory of its arms and extent of its conquests. . . . To comprehend the moral grandeur of the Georgics, in point of style the most perfect piece of Roman literature, we must regard it as the glorification of Labor." † While writing this poem, Virgil composed many verses in the morning, but by evening reduced them to a very few; so that he used to compare himself to a bear, which licks its shapeless offspring into form.

* *Wieland* (quoted by Dean Milman, in his *Life of Horace.*)
† *Merivale's Hist. of the Romans under the Empire.*

His epic poem, the *Aeneid*, had long been meditated. To its composition he gave the last eleven years of his life; he purposed devoting three years more to polishing and elaborating the poem; but he died without having given it his final touches. On this account, it is said, he wished, in his last illness, to burn it; but his friends would not allow him, and it was preserved and published, without alteration, by Varius and Plotius. While composing his epic, Virgil occasionally recited passages from it to his companions, and the highest expectations were raised of the greatness of the work. (Cf. Propert. *Eleg.* II. 34, 65.)

In the year 23 B. C. died Marcellus, the son of the Emperor's sister, Octavia, by her first husband; and as Virgil lost no opportunity of gratifying his patron, he introduced into the sixth book of the Aeneid (861–887) the well-known allusion to the virtues of this youth, who was cut off by a premature death. Octavia is said to have been present with the Emperor, when the poet was reciting this allusion to her son, and to have fainted from her emotions. She rewarded the poet munificently.*

"The fortunes of a man, who, fleeing from a burning city and a kingdom overthrown, and borne by the fates over boundless and unknown seas, founds, on a foreign soil, held by men the most warlike, and most fiercely defended, a new realm, — that realm destined to become the greatest and the most enduring empire which the world has seen," — what grander argument could poet have? Nor is the execution of the task unworthy of the theme. In language always elegant, often grand and sublime, in feeling sweet, pure, and noble, — it is to no happy accident, but to its own intrinsic perfections, that the *Aeneid* owes the immortality of its fame. Needless complaint has been made that Virgil imitates Homer. Dryden gallantly denies that the Roman poet copies his master, and says "the Grecian had only the advantage of writing first." As Seneca well puts it, Virgil never stole, but only openly imitated. Whatever he took, he wrought over and made his own; it is the unmistakable air of Rome that breathes from every page; the stamp of Virgil is on the whole work. Again; had Homer himself no models? Nay, was he not a magnificent freebooter in the domain of the ballad-makers who preceded him? Is Dante any the less original, in that he confesses to our Virgil, "Thou art my master, and my author thou"?

"Virgil imitated Homer, but imitated him as a rival, not as a disciple." † Next to Homer, his mind was powerfully influenced by the study of the Athenian drama, "which was in fact the only instance of a genius and culture commensurate with his own, operating in a sphere analogous to his." †

* It is said that *Octavia sent Virgil* ten sestertia for each of the lines referring *to Marcellus, making a total sum* of about ten thousand dollars. † Conington.

After finishing the first draft of his epic, Virgil contemplated a tour in Greece and Asia, that he might perfect it among the scenes in which many of its incidents are laid. With a dread almost prophetic, Horace prays for his safe return, in the beautiful ode addressed to the ship which bore his departing friend on his way. At Athens the poet met with Augustus, who was returning from Samos to Rome. Changing his former intention, Virgil determined to accompany his patron. On a visit to Megara, he was seized with a sudden indisposition, which his voyage increased, and he died a few days after his arrival at Brundusium, on the 22d of Sept., B. C. 19, in his fifty-first year. In accordance with his request his body was conveyed for burial to Naples, which had been his favorite place of residence, both on account of the extreme beauty of the scenery, and the mildness of the climate, congenial to his delicate health. His tomb still stands on the hill of Posilipo, and is visited by pilgrims from every land.

In person, Virgil is said to have been tall, and stoutly made, of dark complexion, and with the appearance of a farmer. He was slow in speech, and his manners were shy and of almost feminine modesty. We are told that he read with great sweetness, and imparted even to dull matter a charm which gave it a life not its own. From his asthmatic tendency, and the weak eyes of Horace, arose the saying attributed to Augustus, that, with these poets on either hand, he was sitting between sighs and tears.

His parents lived long enough to enable him to show his affection and gratitude by maintaining them in affluence, his father having become blind. Donatus rates his fortune at about ten thousand sestertia, (nearly four hundred thousand dollars,) and states that his house at Rome stood on the Esquiline Hill, near the gardens of Maecenas and the house of Horace.

His fame, which was established in his life-time, was cherished after his death, as an inheritance in which every Roman had a share; and his works became school-books even before the death of Augustus, and have continued such ever since. In the Middle Ages, the belief was prevalent that he had been a great magician; and of his feats most wonderful things were related. But it needs not fiction to attest his powers of enchantment; for till civilization is no more, successive generations of readers shall confess a genuine magic in the spell of that

> "Spirit of Mantua,
> Of whom the fame still in the world endures,
> And shall endure, long-lasting as the world."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER PRIMUS.

Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coëgi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
Gratum opus agricolis, at nunc horrentia Martis.

ARMA virumque cano, Trojae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Litora, multum ille et terris jactatus et alto
Vi superûm, saevae memorem Junonis ob iram,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem
Inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.
Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deûm tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
Impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine ducì

Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
Venturum excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis,
(Nec dum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
Exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
Judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores:)
His accensa super, jactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli,
Arcebat longe Latio; multosque per annos
Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere ruebant,
Quum Juno, aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
Haec secum: "Mene incepto desistere victam,
Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe vetor fatis! Pallasne exurere classem
Argivûm atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto
Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oili?
Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
Disjecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis;
Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas
Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto.
Ast ego, quae divûm incedo regina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjunx, una cum gente tot annos
Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat
Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?"

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans
Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus Austris,
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis,
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce,

Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,
Hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos
Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:

"Aeole, namque tibi divûm pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates:
Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
Quarum, quae forma pulcherrima Deïopea,
Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem."

Aeolus haec contra: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
Explorare labor, mihi jussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque
Concilias, tu das epulis accumbere divûm,
Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem."

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem
Impulit in latus, ac venti, velut agmine facto,
Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuere mari, totumque e sedibus imis
Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virûm stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,
Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;

Ingemit, et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
Talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
Quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis
Contigit oppetere! O Danaûm fortissime gentis,
Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis
Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
Scuta virûm galeasque et fortia corpora volvit!"

Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis
Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus arenis.
Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet,
(Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, *Aras;*
Dorsum immane mari summo;) tres Eurus ab alto
In brevia et syrtes urget, miserabile visu,
Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae.
Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex;
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virûm, tabulaeque, et Troïa gaza per undas.
Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatae,
Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
Vicit hiemps: laxis laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
Disjectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina.

Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et irae.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:
"Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Jam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,
Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
Quos ego—! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus;
Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
Vestras, Eure, domos: illa se jactet in aula
Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet."

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
Cymothoë simul et Triton annixus acuto
Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti;
Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat aequor,
Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est
Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus,
Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
Prospiciens genitor, caeloque invectus aperto,
Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.

Defessi Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra;
Fronte *sub adversa scopulis* pendentibus antrum,
Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,

Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent, unco non alligat anchora morsu.
Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit ; ac magno telluris amore
Egressi optata potiuntur Troes arena,
Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
Jactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes,
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
Prospicit errantes ; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam ;
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet :
" O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopea saxa
Experti. Revocate animos, maestumque timorem
Mittite ; forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas

Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Trojae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."

Talia voce refert; curisque ingentibus aeger
Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant;
Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt;
Litore aëna locant alii, flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et jam finis erat, quum Jupiter, aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes
Litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
Constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum, tales jactantem pectore curas,
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
Alloquitur Venus: "O qui res hominumque deûmque
Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres,
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,
Pollicitu's: quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojae tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
Antenor *potuit, mediis* elapsus Achivis,

Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
Troïa; nunc placida compostus pace quiescit;
Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus annuis arcem,
Navibus (infandum!) amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos? Sic nos in sceptra reponis?"

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
Vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
"Parce metu, Cytherea: manent immota tuorum
Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.
Hic (tibi fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)
Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces
Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,
Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
Additur (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno),
Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
Transferet, et Longam multa vi muniet Albam.
Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,
Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,

Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus actas,
Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
Jura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus,
Saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aënis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento."

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terrae utque novae pateant Carthaginis arces
Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus adstitit oris.
Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant (nam inculta videt), hominesne feraene,
Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma,
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
Harpalyce *volucremque* fuga praevertitur Hebrum.

Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior "Heus" inquit "juvenes, monstrate, mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."

Sic Venus, et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:
"Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
O — quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi vultus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat; O dea certe,
An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,
Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Jactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque
Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti:
Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."

Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tali me dignor honore;
Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longae
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic conjunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago

Conjugis; ora modis attollens pallida miris,
Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro
Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit;
Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
Auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit
Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
Aut metus acer erat; naves, quae forte paratae,
Corripiunt, onerantque auro: portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Moenia surgentemque novae Carthaginis arcem,
[Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.]
Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,
Quove tenetis iter?" Quaerenti talibus ille
Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem:
"O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures
Trojae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Jove summo.
Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus;
Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
Europa atque Asia pulsus." Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:

"Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
Nuntio *et in tutum* versis Aquilonibus actam,

Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
Aspice bis senos laetantes agmine cycnos,
Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto
Turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur:
Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum."

Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos;
Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:
"Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
Ludis imaginibus? Cur dextrae jungere dextram
Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?"
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit;
At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit,
Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit
Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
Ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat;
Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco.
[Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.]
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic lata theatris
Fundamenta petunt alii, immanesque columnas

Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut quum liquentia mella
Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent;
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
"O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt!"
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se septus nebula (mirabile dictu)
Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.

Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbrae,
Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine, Poeni
Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno
Monstrarat, caput acris equi: sic nam fore bello
Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem.
Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido
Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexaeque
Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus:
Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
Reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
Bellaque jam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem.
Constitit, et lacrimans "Quis jam locus" inquit "Achate,
Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."
Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum.

Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus ;
Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
Pabula gustassent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troïlus armis,
Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen ; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant,
Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis ;
Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.
Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.

Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,
Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per juga Cynthi
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades ; illa pharetram
Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes ;
(*Latonae tacitum* pertentant gaudia pectus ;)

Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit.
Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
Partibus aequabat justis aut sorte trahebat:
Quum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates
Laetitiaque metuque: avidi conjungere dextras
Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat.
Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti,
Quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant,
Quid veniant: cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant,
Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.

Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
"O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem
Justitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes,
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:
Hic cursus fuit,
Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit: huc pauci vestris annavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara morem

Permittit patria? Hospitio prohibemur arenae;
Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra!
Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo justior alter
Nec pietate fuit nec bello major et armis:
Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
Aetheria neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
Non metus. Officio nec te certasse priorem
Poeniteat: sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
Armaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.
Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,
Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
Tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus;
Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrûm,
Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes jam restat Iuli,
At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae.

Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur:
"Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojae nesciat urbem
Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten,
Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.
Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis:
Urbem quam statuo, vestra est: subducite naves;
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem
Afforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema jubebo,
Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates
Et pater Aeneas jamdudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
"Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos;
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris."
Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas, claraque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque juventae
Purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: "Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Troïus Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
O sola infandos Trojae miserata labores,
Quae nos, reliquias Danaûm, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustis jam casibus, omnium egenos,
Urbe, domo, socias: grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,
Praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam laeta tulerunt
Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,
Quae me cumque vocant terrae." Sic fatus, amicum
Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum,
Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:
"Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus
Insequitur? *quae vis immanibus applicat oris?*

Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire
Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastabat Cyprum, et victor dicione tenebat.
Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Trojanae, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.
Quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris.
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:
Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco."
Sic memorat, simul Aenean in regia ducit
Tecta, simul divûm templis indicit honorem.
Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos,
Munera laetitiamque dii.
At domus interior regali splendida luxu
Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro
Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
Per tot ducta viros antiquae ab origine gentis.

Aeneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad naves praemittit Achaten,
Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat;
Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera praeterea Iliacis erepta ruinis
Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis,
Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos,
Extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum;
Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile

Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.
Haec celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem.
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues;
Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem:
"Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoëa temnis,
Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
Litora jactetur odiis Junonis acerbae,
Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur
Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Junonia vertant
Hospitia: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,
Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore.
Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem:
Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem
Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
Dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae;
Hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera
Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,
Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer induc vultus,
Ut, quum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido
Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno."
Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas
Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli.
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
Irrigat, et fotum *gremio* dea tollit in altos

Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra.
Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.
Quum venit, aulaeis jam se regina superbis
Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit;
Jam pater Aeneas et jam Trojana juventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longam
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates;
Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum,
Flagrantesque dei vultus simulataque verba
[Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.]
Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit,
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
Reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto
Haeret, et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,
Insidat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
Matris Acidaliae, paulatim abolere Sychaeum
Incipit, et vivo tentat praevertere amore
Jam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.
It strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant
Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis:

"Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur,
Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Trojaque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores!
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Juno!
Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes!"
Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore;
Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;
Post alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas
Personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.
Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores,
Unde hominum genus et pecudes, unde imber et ignes,
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
Quid tantum oceano properent se tinguere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa;
Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
"Immo age, et a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis
Insidias" inquit "Danaûm, casusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos; nam te jam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
"Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danai, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui, quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
Et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
Incipiam.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas:
Votum pro reditu simulant, ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virûm sortiti corpora furtim
Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,

Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenas.
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu.
Panduntur portae; juvat ire et Dorica castra
Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
'Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles,
Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.'
Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae,
Et molem mirantur equi. Primusque Thymoetes
Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
Sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant.
At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
Aut pelago Danaûm insidias suspectaque dona
Praecipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis,
Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva,
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce.
Et procul: "O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
Creditis avectos hostes, aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaûm? sic notus Ulixes?
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
Aut aliquis latet error. Equo ne credite, Teucri.
Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."
Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam
In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae;
Et, si fata deûm, si mens non laeva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres!

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidae, *qui se ignotum* venientibus ultro,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis,
Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.
Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus
Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.
Accipe nunc Danaûm insidias, et crimine ab uno
Disce omnes.
Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,
"Heu, quae nunc tellus," inquit, "quae me aequora
possunt
Accipere, aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat,
Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"
Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Quidve ferat; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto.
[Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:]
"Cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcùmque, fatebor
Vera," inquit, "neque me Argolica de gente negabo:
Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.
Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent:
Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat
Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi
(Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.
Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
Hinc mihi prima mali labes; hinc semper Ulixes

Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—
Sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo?
Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite poenas:
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae."

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas,
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:

"Saepe fugam Danai Troja cupiere relicta
Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
Fecissentque utinam! Saepe illos aspera ponti
Interclusit hiemps, et terruit Auster euntes;
Praecipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phoebi
Mittimus; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat:
'Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
Quum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras:
Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
Argolica.' Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures,
Obstupuere animi, geliduscque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divûm,
Flagitat: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant
Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti;
Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
Assensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
Jamque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,
Et salsae fruges, et circum tempora vittae.
Eripui, fateor, *leto me*, et vincula rupi,

Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem;
Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.
Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam,
Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
Tantorum; miserere animi non digna ferentis."

His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.
Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levari
Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis:
"Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios:
Noster eris: mihique haec edissere vera roganti;
Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor?
Quidve petunt? quae religio, aut quae machina belli?"
Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas;
"Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
Testor numen," ait, "vos, arae ensesque nefandi,
Quos fugi, vittaeque deûm, quas hostia gessi:
Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura,
Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
Si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves,
Troja, fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
Omnis spes Danaûm et coepti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes
Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas,
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaûm, fractae vires, aversa deae mens.
Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
Vix positum castris simulacrum, arsere coruscae

Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)
Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem.
Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis,
Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
Et nunc quod patrias vento petiere Mycenas,
Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
Improvisi aderunt: ita digerit omina Calchas.
Hanc pro Palladio, moniti, pro numine laeso
Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
Roboribus textis caeloque educere jussit,
Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,
Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
Tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum
Convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."

Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis
Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.
Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt;
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubaeque
Sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum
Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus *spumante salo*. Jamque arva tenebant,

Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi agmine certo
Laocoonta petunt, et primum parva duorum
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus;
Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus, et jam
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram
Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt, saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divae
Numina conclamant.
Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum
Subjiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
Illa subit, mediaeque minans illabitur urbi.
O patria, o divûm domus Ilium, et incluta bello
Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
Ora, dei jussu non umquam credita Teucris.
Nos delubra deûm miseri, quibus ultimus esset
Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit oceano nox,
Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri
Conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae
Litora nota petens, flammas quum regia puppis
Extulerat, fatisque deûm defensus iniquis
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt
Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;
Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia jungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
Incipit, et dono divûm gratissima serpit:
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,
Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,
Vel Danaûm Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes!
Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines,
Vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:
"O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrûm,
Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
Defessi aspicimus! quae causa indigna serenos
Foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?"
Ille *nihil, nec me quaerentem* vana moratur,

Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
" Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his " ait " eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros; ruit alta a culmine Troja.
Sat patriae Priamoque datum. Si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates:
Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaero,
Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto."
Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excutior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto:
In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus Austris
Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
Praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaûmque patescunt
Insidiae: jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam
Vulcano superante domus, jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon, Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.
Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,
Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
Praecipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm,
Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
"Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?"
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit:

"Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
Transtulit, incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans
Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,
Milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
Stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia tentant
Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt."

Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divûm
In flammas et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
Quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
Addunt se socios Ripheus et maximus armis
Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque,
Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroebus,
Mygdonides: illis ad Trojam forte diebus
Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis
Audierit.
Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
Incipio super his: "Juvenes, fortissima frustra
Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido
Certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna, videtis.
Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis,
Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi
Incensae: moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem."
Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu
Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relicti
Faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostes
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
Urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
Quis *cladem illius noctis*, quis funera fando

Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos;
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
Corpora, perque domos et religiosa deorum
Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri;
Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus,
Victoresque cadunt Danai. Crudelis ubique
Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se Danaûm, magna comitante caterva,
Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens,
Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
"Festinate, viri! Nam quae tam sera moratur
Segnities? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?"
Dixit, et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.
Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
Sternimus: adspirat primo Fortuna labori.
Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus
"O socii, qua prima" inquit "fortuna salutis
Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:
Mutemus clipeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis
Aptemus. Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juventus
Laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro,
Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
Conserimus, multos Danaûm demittimus Orco.
Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu

Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi
Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo.

Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
Et sese medium injecit periturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
Nostrorum obrutimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
Armorum facie et Graiarum errore jubarum.
Tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,
Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram
Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe,
Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Ilicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroebus
Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram
Procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi;
(Dis aliter visum;) pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque,
Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit.
Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
Vitavisse vices Danaûm, et, si fata fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:
Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo
Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi;
Protinus *ad sedes Priami* clamore vocati.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe,
Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes
Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidae contra turres ac tota domorum
Culmina convellunt, (his se, quando ultima cernunt,
Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis,)
Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
Devolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas
Obsedere fores, has servant agmine denso.
Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis,
Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti
A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri.
Turrim, in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri
Et Danaûm solitae naves et Achaica castra,
Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
Junctūras tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus, impulimusque: ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit et Danaûm super agmina late
Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna;
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
Nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque juventa,
Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga,

Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achillis,
Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina jactant.
Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit
Aeratos; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt,
Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo.

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant,
Amplexaeque tenent postes atque oscula figunt.
Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra neque ipsi
Custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro
Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes;
Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent.
Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis
Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas;
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras
Sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat ignes.
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes ampla nepotum,
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuere; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.

Forsitan et Priami fuerint quae fata requiras.
Urbis uti captae casum convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
Circumdat *nequidquam* humeris, et inutile ferrum

Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.
Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penates:
Hic Hecuba et natae nequidquam altaria circum,
Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
Condensae et divûm amplexae simulacra sedebant.
Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis
Ut vidit, "Quae mens tam dira, miserrime conjunx,
Impulit his cingi telis, aut quo ruis?" inquit.
"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnes,
Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata, recepit
Ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius; illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hasta;
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit;
"At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque
Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulchro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."
Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu
Conjecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum
Et summo clipei nequidquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: "Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori; illi mea tristia facta

Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento:
Nunc morere." Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa tre-
mentem
Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiae. Jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstupui; subiit cari genitoris imago,
Ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem; subiit deserta Creüsa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio, et, quae sit me circum copia, lustro.
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
Ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.

[Jamque adeo super unus eram, quum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio; dant clara incendia lucem
Erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti.
Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros,
Et poenas Danaûm, et deserti conjugis iras
Praemetuens, Trojae et patriae communis Erinys,
Abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat.
Exarsere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem
Ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
"Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenas
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho,
Conjugiumque domumque patres natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris?
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?
Dardanium toties sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita: namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,

Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentis
Laudabor poenas, animumque explesse juvabit
Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasse meorum."
Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,]
Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit
Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri
Caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum
Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore:
"Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?
Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum aetate parentem
Liqueris Anchisen, superet conjunxne Creüsa
Ascaniusque puer? quos omnes undique Graiae
Circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
Jam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae
Culpatusve Paris; divûm inclementia, divûm,
Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam.
Aspice, (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
Mortales hebetat visus tibi et humida circum
Caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
Jussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa!)
Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
Eruit; hic Juno Scaeas saevissima portas
Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
Ferro accincta vocat.
Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit, limbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva;
Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas
Sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.
Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam."
Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris;
Apparent dirae facies, inimicaque Trojae
Numina magna deûm.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes
Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja;
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
Congemuit traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.
Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes
Expedior: dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Atque ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
Optabam primum montes primumque petebam,
Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja
Exsiliumque pati. "Vos o, quibus integer aevi
Sanguis," ait, "solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
Vos agitate fugam;
Me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
Vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.
Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis
Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulchri.
Jam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
Demoror, ex quo me divûm pater atque hominum rex
Fulminis afflavit ventis et contigit igni."

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat;
Nos contra effusi lacrimis conjunxque Creüsa
Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto.
Nam quod consilium aut quae jam fortuna dabatur?
"Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
Si nihil ex tanta superis placet urbe relinqui,
Et sedet *hoc animo, perituraeque* addere Trojae

Teque tuosque juvat, patet isti janua leto,
Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
Gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes
Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque
Ascanium patremque meum juxtaque Creüsam,
Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
Arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos!
Reddite me Danais! sinite instaurata revisam
Proelia! Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti."
Hinc ferro accingor rursus, clipeoque sinistram
Insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam;
Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjunx
Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:
"Si peritturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum;
Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
Cui pater et conjunx quondam tua dicta relinquor?"

Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
"Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
Aspice nos hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma."
Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti,
Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva,
Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.

Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
Affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat.
"Jam jam nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem!
Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso."
Dixerat ille, et jam per moenia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
"Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periclum,
Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus
Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjunx.
Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.
Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
Desertae Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus
Religione patrum multos servata per annos;
Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates;
Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,
Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Abluero."

Haec fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
Pone subit conjunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum;
Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
Nunc omnes terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.
Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar
Evasisse viam, subito quum creber ad aures
Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prospiciens "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate; propinquant.
Ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno."
Hic mihi *nescio quod trepido* male numen amicum

Confusam eripuit mentem: namque avia cursu
Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
Heu, misero conjunx fato mi erepta Creüsa.
Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit,
Incertum: nec post oculis est reddita nostris.
Nec prius amissam respexi animumve reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
Venimus; hic demum collectis omnibus una
Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque,
Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?
Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penates
Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo;
[Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis:]
Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti
Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.
Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro
Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro.
Horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
Inde domum, si forte pedem — si forte! — tulisset,
Me refero. Irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant.
Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso.
Et jam porticibus vacuis Junonis asylo
Custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes
Praedam asservabant: huc undique Troïa gaza
Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis
Congeritur; pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
Stant circum.
Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram,
Inplevi clamore vias, maestusque Creüsam
Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.
Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti,
Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsae
Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago.
Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

[Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:]
" Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis conjunx? non haec sine numine divûm
Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creüsam
Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum:
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virûm leni fluit agmine Thybris.
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia conjunx
Parta tibi: lacrimas dilectae pelle Creüsae.
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus;
Sed me magna deûm genetrix his detinet oris.
Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem."
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.

Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque virosque,
Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras.
Jamque jugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
Ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
Cessi et sublato montes genitore petivi."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS.

"POSTQUAM res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
Auguriis agimur divûm, classemque sub ipsa
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat:
Litora quum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo
Et campos, ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis gnatoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,
(Thraces arant,) acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Trojae, sociique Penates,
Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
Auspicibus coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolûm regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo

Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.
Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
Nam quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos
Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae,
Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
Insequor, et causas penitus tentare latentes;
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
Multa movens animo, Nymphas venerabar agrestes
Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis,
Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu
Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor arenae,
(Eloquar, an sileam?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo
Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures:
"Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Jam parce sepulto,
Parce pias scelerare manus: non me tibi Troja
Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
Heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum:
Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit
Telorum seges et jaculis increvit acutis."
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
Threïcio regi, quum jam diffideret armis
Dardaniae, cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrûm, et Fortuna recessit,
Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
Fas omne abrumpit, Polydorum obtruncat, et auro
Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames! Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem
Monstra deûm refero, et quae sit sententia posco.
Omnibus *idem animus*, scelerata excedere terra,

Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.
Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,
Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae;
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulchro
Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum,
Deducunt socii naves et litora complent.
Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereïdum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo,
Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et litora circum
Errantem, Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos:
Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos,
Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnovit amicum.
Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto;
"Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum! Da moenia fessis
Et genus et mansuram urbem! Serva altera Trojae
Pergama, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli.
Quem sequimur? quove ire jubes, ubi ponere sedes?
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris!"
Vix ea fatus eram; tremere omnia visa repente,
Limenaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
Summissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
"Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto
Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,

Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."
Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
Laetitia, et cuncti quae sint ea moenia quaerunt,
Quo Phoebus vocet errantes jubeatque reverti.
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
"Audite, o proceres," ait "et spes discite vestras.
Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto,
Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae;
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna:
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucrus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybeli, Corybantiaque aera,
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et juncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divûm ducunt qua jussa, sequamur,
Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus!
Nec longo distant cursu: modo Jupiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris."
Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.

Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
Hoste vacare domum, sedesque adstare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam,
Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per aequor
Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus;
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.
Jamque fere [sicco subductae litore puppes;]

Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus;
Jura domosque dabam: subito quum tabida membris,
Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
Linquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant
Corpora; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros;
Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
Quam fessis finem rebus ferat, unde laborum
Tentare auxilium jubeat, quo vertere cursus.

Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
Effigies sacrae divûm Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum ab Troja mediisque ex ignibus urbis
Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare jacentis
In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras;
Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:
"Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,
Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
Imperiumque urbi dabimus: tu moenia magnis
Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem.
Mutandae sedes: non haec tibi litora suasit
Delius, aut Cretae jussit considere, Apollo.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae,
(Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:)
Hae nobis propriae sedes, hinc Dardanus ortus
Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
Haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat
Ausonias: Dictaea negat tibi Jupiter arva."
Talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum,
(Nec sepor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus

Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar;
Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor,)
Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
Intemerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore
Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
Agnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes,
Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat;
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Itala regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur!"
Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullae
Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaque surgunt
Aequora; dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
Tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes;
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
Annixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum
Accipiunt. Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae
Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno

Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineïa postquam
Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla
Pestis et ira deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis.
Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.
Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.
Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Jovem ; tum litore curvo
Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis.
At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant
Immundo ; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata,
[Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris,]
Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem :
Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris
Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia tentant,
Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo
Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
Semiesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.
Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,
Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem :
" Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque juvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis,
Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno ?
Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta,
Quae Phoebo pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo

Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando.
Italiam cursu petitis: ventisque vocatis
Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem,
Quam vos dira fames nostraeque injuria caedis
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."
Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
Deriguit: cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem,
Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres;
Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:
"Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum,
Et placidi servate pios!"; tum litore funem
Deripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes.

Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos,
Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis
Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis,
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi, et parvae succedimus urbi;
Anchora de prora jacitur, stant litore puppes.

Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti,
Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii: juvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiemps aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
"AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA";
Linquere tum portus jubeo et considere transtris.

Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.
Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraque Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Conjugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstupui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens,
Sollemnes quum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoëntis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem cespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem et Troïa circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris
Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit,
Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur:
"Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers,
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est?" Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
Subjicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco:
"Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco.
Ne dubita: nam vera vides.
Heu, quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto
Excipit, aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit,
Hectoris Andromache? Pyrrhin' connubia servas?"
Dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est:
"O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Trojae sub moenibus altis
Jussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile!
Nos, patria incensa, diversa per aequora vectae,
Stirpis Achilleae fastus juvenemque superbum,

Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.
Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore
Conjugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit,
Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? Superatne? et vescitur aura,
Quae tibi jam Troja—?
Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"
Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
Incassum fletus, quum sese a moenibus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert,
Agnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
[Et multum lacrimâs verba inter singula fundit.]
Procedo, et parvam Trojam simulataque magnis
Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum
Agnosco, Scaeaeque amplector limina portae.
Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur:
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.

Jamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae
Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro:
His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:
"Trojugena, interpres divûm, qui numina Phoebi,
Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis
Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam *petere et terras* tentare repostas;

Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celaeno
Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras
Obscenamque famem) quae prima pericula vito?
Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?"
Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more juvencis,
Exorat pacem divûm, vittasque resolvit
Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe,
Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit;
Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:
"Nate dea (nam te majoribus ire per altum
Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deûm rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo),
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Aequora et Ausonio possis considere portu,
Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno.
Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam,
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor,
Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
Signa tibi dicam: tu condita mente teneto:
Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta capitum fetus enixa, jacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.
Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros:
Fata viam invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo.
Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu,
Effuge: cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graiis.
Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos
Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes,

Et positis aris jam vota in litore solves,
Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu,
Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet.
Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto,
Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.
Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae
Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
Aequora circuitu, dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina
(Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem:
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pistrix,
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum
Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:
Junonis magnae primum prece numen adora;
Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
Trinacria fines Italos mittere relicta.
Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis,

Insanam vatem aspicies, quae rupe sub ima
Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit;
Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.
Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
Impulit et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs aut jungere carmina curat;
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas.
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Trojam."

Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum Dodonaeosque lebetas,
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantes,
Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
Addit equos, additque duces;
Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.

Interea classem velis aptare jubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
Quem Phoebi interpres multo compellat honore:
"Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo,
Cura deûm, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus: hanc arripe velis.
Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.

Vade," ait "o felix nati pietate! Quid ultra
Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror austros?"
Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honore,
Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur:
"Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum
Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
Conjugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat,
Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo."
Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis:
"Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Jam sua! Nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur;
Vobis parta quies: nullum maris aequor arandum,
Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
Quaerenda; effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis,
Quam vestrae fecere manus, — melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis.
Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva
Intraro, gentique meae data moenia cernam,
Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
Trojam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes."

Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta,
Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco
Corpora curamus; fessos sopor irrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat:
Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
Armatum*que auro circum*spicit Oriona.

Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus,
Tentamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.
Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. "Italiam!" primus conclamat Achates,
Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.
Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona
Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
Stans celsa in puppi:
"Di, maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi."
Crebrescunt optatae aurae, portusque patescit
Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum;
Objectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes,
Ipse latet; gemino demittunt brachia muro
Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.
Et pater Anchises: "Bellum, o terra hospita, portas:
Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur.
Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti
Quadrupedes, et frena jugo concordia ferre;
Spes et pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes,
Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;
Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores.
Haud mora: continuo perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva.
Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna;
Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe, fractasque ad litora voces;

Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur arenae.
Et pater Anchises: " Nimirum haec illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat:
Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis!"
Haud minus ac jussi faciunt; primusque rudentem
Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda.
Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere,
Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
Ignarique viae Cyclopum allabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis juxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
Turbine fumantem picco et candente favilla,
Attollitque globos flammarum, et sidera lambit;
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.
Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis,
Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam et caelum subtexere fumo.

Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus:
Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra
Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo,
Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram:
Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit, *supplexque* manus ad litora tendit.

Respicimus. Dira illuvies immissaque barba,
Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,
[Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis.]
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troïa vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen,
Tollite me, Teucri! quascumque abducite terras:
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates.
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,
Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto:
Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse juvabit."
Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna fateri.
Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
Dat juveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.
Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
"Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,
Nomine Achemenides, Trojam, genitore Adamasto
Paupere, (mansissetque utinam fortuna!) profectus.
Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera, (di, talem terris avertite pestem!)
Nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro
Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque aspersa natarent
Limina; vidi, atro quum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
Nam simul, expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus,
Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum

Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum
Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto,
Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,
Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
Rumpite:
Nam, qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.
Tertia jam Lunae se cornua lumine complent,
Quum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.
Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,
Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae.
Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
Conspexi venientem; huic me, quaecumque fuisset,
Addixi: satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto."

Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus
Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem,
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
Jam medium; necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.

Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
Verum ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Intremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus, et litora complent.
Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,
Concilium horrendum: quales quum vertice celso
Aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi
Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianae.
Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis;
Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scylla atque Charybdis,
Ni teneant cursus: — certum est dare lintea retro,
Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo.
Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
Pantagiae, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.
Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus
Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.

Sicanio praetenta sinu jacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem
Occultas egisse vias subter mare, qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Jussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni
Radimus; et fatis numquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Moenia, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum;
Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeïa caecis.

Hinc Drepani me portus et illaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu, tantis nequidquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris."

Sic pater Aeneas, intentis omnibus, unus
Fata renarrabat divûm, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS.

At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cura,
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus
Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem:
"Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent?
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes?
Quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Jactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit,
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei
Conjugis, et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,
Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.
Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,

Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo.
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores
Abstulit: ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro."
Sic effata, sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

Anna refert: "O luce magis dilecta sorori,
Solane perpetua maerens carpere juventa,
Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?
Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
Non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra, triumphis
Dives, alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello,
Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
Germanique minas?
Dis equidem auspicibus reor, et Junone secunda,
Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
Conjugio tali! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis
Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
Dum pelago desaevit hiemps et aquosus Orion,
Quassataeque rates, [dum non tractabile caelum.]"

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem.
Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes
Legiferae Cereri, Phoeboque, patrique Lyaeo,
Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curae.
Ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido
Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
Aut ante ora deûm pingues spatiatur ad aras,

Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
Heu vatum ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem,
Quid delubra juvant? Est mollis flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur
Urbe furens, qualis conjecta cerva sagitta,
Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
Dictaeos, haeret lateri letalis arundo.
Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
Nunc eadem, labente die, convivia quaerit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque:
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
Non coeptae assurgunt turres, non arma juventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta, minaeque
Murorum ingentes, aequataque machina caelo.

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
Cara Jovis conjunx, nec famam obstare furori,
Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
"Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis,
Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
Una dolo divûm si femina victa duorum est!
Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te moenia nostra,
Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altae.
Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
Exercemus? Habes, tota quod mente petisti:

Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
Dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae."

Olli (sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras)
Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello?
Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.
Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojaque profectis,
Miscerive probet populos, aut foedera jungi.
Tu conjunx: tibi fas animum tentare precando.
Perge; sequar." Tum sic excepit regia Juno:
"Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione quod instat
Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
Diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opaca;
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
[Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo:]
Hic hymenaeus erit." Non adversata petenti
Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus;
Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant; ostroque insignis et auro
Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.
Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo:

Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus
Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina jungit.
Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,
Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi;
Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
Tela sonant humeris: haud illo segnior ibat
Aeneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore.
Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,
Ecce ferae, saxi dejectae vertice, caprae
Decurrere jugis; alia de parte patentes
Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, montesque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos,
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

Interea magno misceri murmure caelum
Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus:
Et Tyrii comites passim et Trojana juventus
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno
Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
Connubiis, summoque ululârunt vertice Nymphae.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
Causa fuit: neque enim specie famave movetur,
Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
Conjugium vocat: hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum, qua non aliud velocius ullum:

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo;
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, ira irritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque, per umbram
Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;
Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat:
Venisse Aenean, Trojano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere,
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Haec passim dea foeda virûm diffundit in ora.
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis,
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias divûm aeternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque, amens animi et rumore accensus amaro,
Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina divûm,
Multa Jovem manibus supplex orasse supinis:
"Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
Aspicis haec? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,
Nequidquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent?
Femina, *quae nostris* errans in finibus urbem

Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra
Repulit, ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
Et nunc ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu,
Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnixus, rapto potitur; nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem!"

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit
Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantes.
Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur ac talia mandat:
"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc
Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit, Graiûmque ideo bis vindicat armis;
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,
Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
Quid struit? aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur?
[Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?]
Naviget! Haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."

Dixerat; ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit
Aurea, quae sublimem alis, sive aequora supra,
Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
Tum virgam capit: hac animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.
Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atria

Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
Nix humeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento
Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta.
[Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus arenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.]
Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Conspicit. Atque illi stellatus jaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex humeris, dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Carthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse deûm tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse haec ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras:
Quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
[Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,]
Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat affatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
[In partesque *rapit varias*, perque omnia versat.]

Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum:
Classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad litora cogant,
Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,
Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Tentaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
Imperio laeti parent ac jussa facessunt.

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem?)
Praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,
Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
Detulit, armari classem cursumque parari.
Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:

"Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid, si non arva aliena domosque
Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,
Troja per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?
Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
(Quando aliud mihi jam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui),
Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam
Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
Exstinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?

Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat.
Quid moror? an, mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer."

Dixerat; ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat
Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
Tandem pauca refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
Promeritam, nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi (ne finge) fugam, nec conjugis umquam
Praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.
Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum
Reliquias colerem, [Priami tecta alta manerent,]
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes;
Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces,
Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra,
Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
Me patris Anchisae, quoties humentibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
Me puer Ascanius capitisque injuria cari,
Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
Nunc etiam interpres divûm, Jove missus ab ipso,
(Testor utrumque caput,) celeres mandata per auras
Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:
Italiam *non sponte* sequor."

Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,
Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
"Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
Nam quid dissimulo, aut quae me ad majora reservo?
Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est?
Quae quibus anteferam? Jam jam nec maxima Juno,
Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore, egentem,
Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi;
[Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi:]
(Heu furiis incensa feror!) nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso
Interpres divûm fert horrida jussa per auras.
Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
Sollicitat! Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello.
I, sequere Italiam ventis! pete regna per undas!
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."
His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, collapsaque membra
Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
Jussa tamen divûm exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et litore celsas
Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina,

Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
Infabricata, fugae studio.
Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes:
Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt;
It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
Convectant calle angusto, pars grandia trudunt
Obnixae frumenta humeris, pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.
Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus!
Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late
Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor!
Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis!
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando
Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,
Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

"Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat jam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi; solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;
Sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras.
I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum.
Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem
Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli:
Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures?
Quo ruit? Extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:
Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes.
Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat;
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
Extremam hanc oro veniam, — miserere sororis, —
Quam mihi quum *dederit*, cumulatam morte remittam."

Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
Fertque refertque soror; sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit:
Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures.
Ac velut annoso validam quum robore quercum
Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
Haud secus assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponeret aris,
Horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros,
Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret,
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces.
Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes,
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Ergo ubi concepit furias, evicta dolore,
Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
"Inveni, germana, viam, — gratare sorori, —
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
Oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas;
Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro;
Nocturnosque movet Manes; mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnes lectumque jugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta juvat, monstratque sacerdos."
Haec effata silet; pallor simul occupat ora.
Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.
Ergo jussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras
Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni;

Falcibus et messae ad lunam quaeruntur aënis
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus
Et matri praereptus amor.
Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria juxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes
Curae numen habet justumque memorque, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
Aequora, quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque volucres,
Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti.
[Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.]
At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
"En, quid ago? Rursusne procos irrisa priores
Experiar, Nomadumque petam connubia supplex,
Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos? —
Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrûm
Jussa sequar? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos,
Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? —
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque superbis
Invisam accipiet? nescis, heu, perdita, necdum
Laomedonteae sentis perjuria gentis?
Quid tum? Sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,
Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo? —
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem!
Tu, lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas\

Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!"
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, jam certus eundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis.
Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque colorcmque
Et crines flavos et membra decora juventa:
"Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos,
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, variosque irarum concitat aestus.
Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?
Jam mare turbari trabibus saevasque videbis
Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras: varium et mutabile semper
Femina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.

Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat:
"Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;
Solvite vela citi! Deus aethere missus ab alto
Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o placidusque juves, et sidera caelo
Dextra feras." Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor;
Annixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraque *et vacuos* sensit sine remige portus,

...ue quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,
Flaventesque abscissa comas, "Pro Jupiter, ibit
Hic," ait, "et nostris illuserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
Forte citi flammas, date tela, impellite remos!—
Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat,
Infelix Dido? nunc te facta impia tangunt?
Tunc decuit, quum sceptra dabas.—En dextra fidesque,
Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
Quem subiisse humeris confectum aetate parentem!—
Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?—
Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset:
Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.—
Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque, harum interpres curarum et conscia Juno,
Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae,
Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera, nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquae
Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,
Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena.
Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunto.
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires!

Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque!"

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sychaei:
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
"Annam, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem;
Dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.
Sacra Jovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae."
Sic ait; illa gradum studio celerabat anilem.
At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus irrumpit limina, et altos
Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:
"Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum Fortuna, peregi,
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi;
Ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi:
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultae;
Sed moriamur!" ait: "sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis."
Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Collapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta
Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem;

Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether,
Non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
Carthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu,
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis,
Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:
"Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas?
Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
Sprevisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
Idem ambas ferro dolor atque eadem hora tulisset!
His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi
Voce deos, sic te ut posita, crudelis, abessem?
Exstinxti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
Ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: "Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo,"
Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una
Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS.

INTEREA medium Aeneas jam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae jam infelicis Elissae
Collucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem,
Causa latet; duri magno sed amore dolores
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.
Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:
"Heu, quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?" Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis,
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
"Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër;
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe
Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra."

Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos
Jamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,
Quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten,
Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?"
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
Intendunt Zephyri: fertur cita gurgite classis,
Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur arenae.

At procul ex celso miratus vertice montis
Adventum sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,
Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
Troïa Criniso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum,
Gratatur reduces, et gaza laetus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera quum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
"Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divûm,
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terra, maestasque sacravimus aras;
Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum (sic di voluistis) habebo.
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenae,
Annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas
Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis.
Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
(Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divûm,)
Adsumus, et portus delati intramus amicos:
Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem;
Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis.
Bina boum vobis Troja generatus Acestes
Dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates

Et patrios epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.
Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum
Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,
Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu,
Cuncti adsint, meritaeque exspectent praemia palmae.
Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."

Sic fatus, velat materna tempora myrto.
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
Purpureosque jacit flores, ac talia fatur:
"Salve, sancte parens; iterum salvete, recepti
Nequidquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae!
Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim."
Dixerat haec, adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis
Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,
Amplexus placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras,
Caeruleae cui terga notae, maculosus et auro
Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus
Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores.
Obstupuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo
Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis
Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes
Totque sues, totidemque nigrantes terga juvencos,
Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
Anchisae magni *Manes*que Acheronte remissos.

Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
Dona ferunt: onerant aras, mactantque juvencos;
Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
Subjiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vehebant,
Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
Excierat: laeto complebant litora coetu,
Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae
Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;
Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.
Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
(Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi;)
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magna; Scyllaque Cloanthus
Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis:
Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
Cetera populea velatur fronde juventus,
Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis;

Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, prosiluere suis: ferit aethera clamor
Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Non tam praecipites bijugo certamine campum
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
Concussere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.
Tum plausu fremituque virûm studiisque faventum
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.
Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus
Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaurus, nunc una ambae junctisque feruntur
Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
Jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
"Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? Huc dirige gressum!
Litus ama, et laevas stringat, sine, palmula cautes;
Altum alii teneant!" Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes
Saxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.
"Quo diversus abis?" iterum "Pete saxa, Menoete!"
Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum
Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.
Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem
Praeterit, et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
Oblitus *decorisque sui* sociûmque salutis,

In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta;
Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
Jam senior, madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
Summa petit scopuli, siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem,
Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnesthique, Gyan superare morantem.
Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat,
Nec tota tamen ille prior praeeunte carina:
Parte prior, partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
Hectorei socii, Trojae quos sorte suprema
Delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis syrtibus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo;
(Quamquam o!—Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti);
Extremos pudeat rediisse. Hoc vincite, cives,
Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
Procumbunt: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus
Aridaque ora quatit, sudor fluit undique rivis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem:
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, illisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
At laetus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso,
Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.

Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quiēto
Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas,
Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
Sergestum brevibusque vadis, frustraque vocantem
Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
Quem petit, et summis annixus viribus urget.
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:
"Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,
Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos
Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam!"
Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
Nereïdum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
Impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum
Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro,
Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos,
Vinaque, et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.
Ipsis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores:
Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
Purpura *Maeandro duplici* Meliboea cucurrit;

Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis;
Longaevi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt
Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.
At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse
Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto,
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
Multiplicem, connixi humeris; indutus at olim
Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat.
Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
Jamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis,
Quum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus,
Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator,
Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens, pars vulnere clauda retentat
Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem:
Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat;
Vela facit tamen, et plenis subit ostia velis.
Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,
Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros

Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.
Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani:
Nisus et Euryalus primi,
Euryalus forma insignis viridique juventa,
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores;
Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque,
Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae;
Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:
"Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes.
Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.
Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
Spicula caelatamque argento ferre bipennem:
Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva:
Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;
Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
Threïciis, lato quam circum amplectitur auro
Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;
Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."
Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
Effusi nimbo similes; simul ultima signant.
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis;
Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto
Tertius Euryalus;
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores,
Incumbens humero; spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat.
Jamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant, levi quum sanguine Nisus

Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte juvencis
Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic juvenis jam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum:
Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens;
Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora
Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus;
Adjuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,
Qui subiit palmae, frustraque ad praemia venit
Ultima, si primi Salio reddentur honores.
Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo;
Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici."
Sic fatus, tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia victis,
Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam,
Ni me, quae Salium, Fortuna inimica tulisset?"
Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
Et clipeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artem,
Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.
Hoc juvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:
"Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis."
Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem:
Victori velatum auro vittisque juvencum;

Ensem atque insignem galeam solatia victo.
Nec mora; continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnoque virûm se murmure tollit,
Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,
Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit arena.
Talis prima Dares caput altum in proeiia tollit,
Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat
Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.
Quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.
Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma,
Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus
Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur:
"Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,
Quae finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri?
Ducere dona jube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa jubebant.
Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae:
"Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines? Ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister,
Nequidquam memoratus Eryx? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis?"
Ille sub haec: "Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
Pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juventas,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque juvenco
Venissem: nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus
In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
Projecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
Ferre manum duroque intendere brachia tergo.
Obstupuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem
Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.

Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat;
Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
"Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma
Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat
(Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro),
His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum
Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
Sed si nostra Dares haec Troïus arma recusat,
Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
Aequemus pugnas: Erycis tibi terga remitto,
(Solve metus), et tu Trojanos exue caestus."
Haec fatus duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum,
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
Exuit, atque ingens media consistit arena.
Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.
Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt,
Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juventa,
Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
Multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant,
Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos
Dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum
Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae.
Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem,
Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.
Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis,
Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Arte locum, et variis assultibus irritus urget.
Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte
Extulit; ille ictum venientem a vertice velox

Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit;
Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro
Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
Concidit, ut quondam cava concidit, aut Erymantho
Aut Ida in magna, radicibus eruta pinus.
Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes;
It clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes,
Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira.
Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus,
Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra.
Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi
Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
Creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta.
Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:
"Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?
Non vires alias conversaque numina sentis?
Cede deo!" Dixitque, et proelia voce diremit.
Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
Ore ejectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad naves, galeamque ensemque vocati
Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus,
"Nate dea, vosque haec" inquit "cognoscite, Teucri,
Et mihi quae fuerint juvenali in corpore vires,
Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,
Qui donum adstabat pugnae, durosque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro:
Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
Ille super tales effundit pectore voces:
"Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono."

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat, qui forte velint, et praemia dicit,
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit, et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
Convenere viri, dejectamque aerea sortem
Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis;
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere foedus,
In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem.
Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus
Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidae juvenis volucres diverberat auras,
Et venit adversique infigitur arbore mali.
Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit;
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
Illa Notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus, jamdudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
Jam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis
Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes,
Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subitum objicitur magnoque futurum
Augurio monstrum: docuit post exitus ingens,

Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo,
Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit
Consumpta in ventos, caelo ceu saepe refixa
Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
Attonitis haesere animis, Superosque precati
Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen
Abnuit Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:
"Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten.
Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
Quamvis solus avem caelo dejecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum.

At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso,
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli,
Epytiden, vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
"Vade, age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum cursusque instruxit equorum,
Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis
Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum et campos jubet esse patentes.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes
Trinacriae mirata fremit Trojaeque juventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro;
Pars leves humero pharetras; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti

Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies juvenum, duxit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua cara, Polite,
Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.
Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus
Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido
Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
Fertur equis.
Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.
Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
Epytides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrere pares atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios incunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversis spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;
Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Frangeret indeprensus et irremeabilis error:
Haud alio Teucrûm nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,
Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant, [luduntque per undas.]
Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam,
Retulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troïa pubes; .....

Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
Trojaque nunc. pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.
Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti,
Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
Pontum aspectabant flentes. 'Heu tot vada fessis
Et tantum superesse maris!' vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conjicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
Fit Beroë, Tmarii conjunx longaeva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent;
Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:
"O miserae, quas non manus," inquit, "Achaïca bello
Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! o gens
Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?
Septima post Trojae excidium jam vertitur aestas,
Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes:
Quis prohibet nuros jacere et dare civibus urbem?
O patria et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates,
Nullane jam Trojae dicentur moenia? nusquam
Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo?
Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes:
Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
Ardentes dare *visa faces*: 'Hic quaerite Trojam;

Hic domus est' inquit 'vobis.' Jam tempus agi res,
Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae
Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."
Haec memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
Sublataque procul dextra connixa coruscat,
Et jacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix:
"Non Beroë vobis, non haec Rhoeteïa, matres,
Est Dorycli conjunx: divini signa decoris
Ardentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi,
Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui
Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."
Haec effata.
At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna:
Quum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis,
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem;
Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
Incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi
Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam;
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres
Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
Castra, nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.
"Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis" inquit,
"Heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
Argivûm, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes projecit inanem,
Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrûm.
Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtûm

Saxa petunt; piget incepti, lucisque; suosque
Mutatae agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Juno est.
Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires
Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis;
Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
"Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
Nunc, pater, et tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto;
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine Morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
Vix haec ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto
Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austris,
Implenturque super puppes, semiusta madescunt
Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.

At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,
Nunc huc ingentes nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,
Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte,
(Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
Magna deûm, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo,)
Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:
"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:
Hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem.
Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
Longaevosque *senes* ac fessas aequore matres,
Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,

Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi:
Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam."
Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes.
Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat.
Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito tales effundere voces:
"Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
Dat senior; lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,
Defer in Italiam: gens dura atque aspera cultu
Debellanda tibi est Latio. Ditis tamen ante
Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta
Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
Tartara habent, tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum
Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla
Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia disces.
Jamque vale; torquet medios Nox humida cursus,
Et me saevus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis."
Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras.
Aeneas "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
"Quem fugis, aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?"
Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes,
Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra.

Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
Et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.
Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem
Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.
Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,
Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro,

Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Trojam
Esse jubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.
Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos
Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
Factus honos; placidi straverunt aequora venti,
Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam
Caedere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes;
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus:
"Junonis gravis ira neque exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes,
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
Reliquias Trojae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis,
Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia caelo
Miscuit, Aeoliis nequidquam freta procellis,
In *regnis hoc ausa tuis.*
Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis

Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."
Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
"Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,
Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque: saepe furores
Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque;
Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoëntaque testor)
Aeneae mihi cura tui. Quum Troïa Achilles
Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
Milia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
Congressum Aenean, nec dis nec viribus aequis,
Nube cava rapui, cuperem quum vertere ab imo
Structa meis manibus perjurae moenia Trojae.
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi: pelle timores:
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres:
Unum pro multis dabitur caput."
His ubi lacta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;
Subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nisaee, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
Gaudia pertentant mentem: jubet ocius omnes
Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.
Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.
Jamque fere mediam caeli Nox humida metam
Contigerat; placida laxabant membra quiete
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:
Quum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
Aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,
Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
"Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem;
Aequatae spirant aurae; datur hora quieti:
Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo."
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
"Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare jubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris
Et caelo, toties deceptus fraude sereni?"
Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat
Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
Et super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsa
Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas
Praecipitem, ac socios nequidquam saepe vocantem:
Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non secius aequore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos;
(Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:)
Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici
"O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus *in ignota, Palinure*, jacebis arena."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboïcis Cumarum allabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Anchora fundabat naves, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium: quaerit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.

Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,
Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo,
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus:

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis,
Minotaurus, inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae;
Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error;
Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
Daedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes:
Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;
Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
Perlegerent oculis, ni jam praemissus Achates
Afforet, atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
"Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos
Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."
Talibus affata Aenean (nec sacra morantur
Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.

Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo "Poscere fata
Tempus" ait: "deus, ecce, deus!" Cui, talia fanti
Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus,
Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque videri,
Nec mortale sonans, afflata est numine quando
Jam propiore dei. "Cessas in vota precesque,
Tros" ait "Aenea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscent
Attonitae magna ora domus:" et talia fata
Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo:
"Phoebe, graves Trojae semper miserate labores,
Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te, penitusque repostas
Massylûm gentes, praetentaque Syrtibus arva;
Jam tandem *Italiae* fugientis prendimus oras:

Hac Trojana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta!
Vos quoque Pergameae jam fas est parcere genti,
Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates,
Praescia venturi, da (non indebita posco
Regna meis fatis) Latio considere Teucros
Errantesque deos agitataque numina Trojae.
Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum
Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi.
Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris:
Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;
Ipsa canas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum: tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
"O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis
(Sed terrae graviora manent), in regna Lavini
Dardanidae venient; (mitte hanc de pectore curam;)
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi nec Xanthus nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio jam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Juno
Usquam aberit: quum tu supplex in rebus egenis
Quas gentes Italûm aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti conjunx iterum hospita Teucris,
Externique iterum thalami.
Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."

Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla

Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
Incipit Aeneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;
Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi
Unum oro: quando hic inferni janua regis
Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat; doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum
Atque omnes pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,
Alma, precor, miserere; (potes namque omnia, nec te
Nequidquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis;)
Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
Threïcia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris,
Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
Itque reditque viam toties. Quid Thesea magnum,
Quid memorem Alciden? Et mi genus ab Jove summo."

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
Quum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divûm,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus,
Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocytosque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori,
Accipe quae *peragenda* prius. Latet arbore opaca

Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Junoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Praeterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici
(Heu nescis!), totamque incestat funere classem,
Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulchro.
Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunto.
Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
Aspicies." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore.

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu
Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
Quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpus humandum
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.
Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,
Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.

Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant,
Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum jussa Sibyllae,
Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulchri
Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum;
Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic forte precatur:
"Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."
Vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae
Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
"Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
Diva parens!" Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
Corripit Aeneas extemplo, avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.

Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri

Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
(Triste ministerium,) et subjectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulchrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque tubamque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.

His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat;
[Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.]
Quattuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos
Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, caeloque Ereboque potentem.
Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori

Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam;
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
Pingue superque oleum fundens ardentibus extis.
Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus,
Sub pedibus mugire solum et juga coepta moveri
Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
Adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco;
Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum:
Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque silentes,
Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
Sit mihi fas audita loqui, sit numine vestro
Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum, primis in faucibus Orci,
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum,
Centauri, in foribus stabulant, Scyllaeque biformes,

Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernae,
Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.
Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges
Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
Canities inculta jacet, stant lumina flamma,
Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimûm heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum:
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore;
Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet arena.
Aeneas (miratus enim motusque tumultu)
"Dic" ait, "o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?
Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?"
Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
"Anchisa generate, deûm certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.

Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt."
Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes
Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
Quos simul, a Troja ventosa per aequora vectos,
Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,
Sic prior alloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, deorum
Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?
Dic age: namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat
Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?"
Ille autem: "Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit:
Namque gubernaclum multa vi forte revulsum,
Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,
Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes
Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto
Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
Paulatim adnabam terrae; jam tuta tenebam,
Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum,
Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis,
Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.

Quod te per caeli jucundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Injice, (namque potes,) portusque require Velinos;
Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
Ostendit, (neque enim, credo, sine numine divûm
Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem,)
Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."
Talia fatus erat, coepit quum talia vates:
"Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies, ripamve injussus adibis?
Desine fata deûm flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus.
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes,
Prodigiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent,
Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit."
His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terrae.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant.
Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda
Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:
"Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias, jam istinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae:
Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem;
Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
"Nullae hic insidiae tales, (absiste moveri,)
Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens janitor antro

Aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras,
Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
Troïus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc" (aperit ramum, qui veste latebat)
"Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt,
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.
Inde alias animas, quae per juga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,
Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
Objicit; ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undae.

Continuo auditae voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animae flentes, in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine judice, sedes:
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Projecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
Nunc et *pauperiem et duros* perferre labores!

Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.
Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.
Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum
Silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
His Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestamque Eriphylen,
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
Evadnenque et Pasiphaën; his Laodamia
It comes, et juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna: quam Troïus heros
Ut primum juxta stetit agnovitque per umbram
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est:
"Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera juro,
Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi;
Sed me jussa deûm, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est."
Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat;
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum, conjunx ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.

Inde datum molitur iter. Jamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
Parthenopaeus, et Adrasti pallentis imago,
Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyboeten,
Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra laevaque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
At Danaûm proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.

Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
Deiphobum videt, lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
"Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgûm
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."
Ad quae Priamides: "Nihil o tibi amice relictum;
Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.
Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae
His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.

Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
Illa, chorum simulans, evantes orgia circum
Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat
Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.
Tum me confectum curis somnoque gravatum
Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem
Dulcis et alta quies, placidaeque simillima morti.
Egregia interea conjunx arma omnia tectis
Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
Intra tecta vocat Menelaum et limina pandit,
Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.
Quid moror? Irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Graiis
Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco!
Sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim,
Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
An monitu divûm? an quae te Fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est:
"Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas!
Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas:
Dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit,
Hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
Deiphobus contra: "Ne saevi, magna sacerdos:
Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.
I decus, i, nostrum! melioribus utere fatis!"
Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,

Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi exscindere bello
Caelicolae valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras,
Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus et saeva sonare
Verbera, tum stridor ferri tractaeque catenae.
Constitit Aeneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit.
"Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve
Urgentur poenis? qui tantus clangor ad aures?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclute Teucrûm,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me quum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
Ipsa deûm poenas docuit perque omnia duxit.
Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues, vocat agmina saeva sororum."
(Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae.) "Cernis, custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.
Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes,
Fulmine dejecti fundo volvuntur in imo.
Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.
Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas,
Dum flammam Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
Quattuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
Per Graiûm populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
Ibat ovans, divûmque sibi poscebat honorem,
Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum,
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus
Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
Immortale jecur tondens fecundaque poenis
Viscera rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto
Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.
Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique
Imminet assimilis; lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae
Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta
Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti,
Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis,
Nec partem posuere suis: quae maxima turba est:
Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti
Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
Inclusi poenam exspectant. Ne quaere doceri,
Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.
Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
'Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.'
Vendidit hic auro patriam dominumque potentem
Imposuit, fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
Ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti.
Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprendere formas,
Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim."

Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos,
"*Sed jam age*, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus!

Accelerемus!" ait. "Cyclopum educta caminis
Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
Haec ubi nos praecepta jubent deponere dona."
Dixerat, et pariter gressi per opaca viarum
Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti
Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur arena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
Nec non Threïcius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
Ilusque Assaracusque et Trojae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virûm miratur inanes;
Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti
Per campum pascuntur equi; quae gratia curruum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam
Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates et Phoebo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo:
Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.
Quos circumfusos sic est affata Sibylla,
Musaeum *ante omnes*: (medium nam plurima turba
Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis:)

"Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes."
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
"Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
Hoc superate jugum; et facili jam tramite sistam."
Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.

At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
Fataque fortunasque virûm moresque manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,
Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
"Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti
Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!"
Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit.
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
[Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.]

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant;

Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt variis et candida circum
Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.
Horrescit visu subito causasque requirit
Inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.
Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.
[Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,]
Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."—
"O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora? Quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"—
"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo,"
Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.
"Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentes,
Lucentemque globum lunae, Titaniaque astra,
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum,
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non corpora noxia tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt. Aliae panduntur inanes
Suspensae ad ventos, aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manes: exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium, et pauci laeta arva tenemus;
Donec longa dies perfecto temporis orbe,

Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant,
Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti."

Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus.

"Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
Illustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
Ille, vides, pura juvenis qui nititur hasta,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles:
Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjunx
Educet silvis regem regumque parentem:
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
Proximus ille Procas, Trojanae gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui juvenes! Quantas ostentant, aspice, vires!
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu.
Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,
Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque:
Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
Et pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore?
En, hujus, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,

Felix prole virûm: qualis Berecyntia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deûm partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.
Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Saecula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium; (jacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.)
Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divûm et Maeotia tellus,
Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu;
Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres.
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?
Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae,
Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta
Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?
Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.

Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi
Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.
Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;
Projice tela manu, sanguis meus! —
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Trojae, templa et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; pacique imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
"Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."
Atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat
Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons laeta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu):

"Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso!
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
"O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virûm magnam Mavortis ad urbem
Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, quum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextera! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis;
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere."— Sic tota passim regione vagantur
Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
Exin bella viro memorat, quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latini,
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.

Sunt geminae Somni portae; quarum altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus Umbris;
Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna;
Ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit,
Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.
[Anchora de prora jacitur; stant litore puppes.]

ABBREVIATIONS.

cf., (confer,) — *compare.*
diff., — *difference.*
e conj., (e conjectura,) — *from conjecture.*
e. g., (exempli gratia,) — *for example.*
etc., (et caetera,) — *and the rest, and so forth.*
Gr., — *Grammar* or *Grammars.*
i. e., (id est,) — *that is.*
in fin., (in fine,) — *at the end.*
i. q., (idem quod,) — *the same as.*
lit., — *literally.*
MS., MSS., — *manuscript, manuscripts.*
n., — *note.*
p., pp., (pagina, paginae,) — *page, pages.*
pl. *or* plur., — *plural.*
pr., — *pronounced.*
Prol. *or* Proleg., — *Prolegomena.*
q. v., (quod videas,) — *which see.*
sc., (scilicet,) — *understand, supply.*
sing., — *singular.*
sq. (*sing.*), sqq. (*pl.*), (sequens, sequentes), *and the following.*
tr., — *translates* or *translate.*
V. *or* Virg., — *Virgil.*
Verg., — *Vergilius.*

Commentators.

A., . . *Anthon.*
B., . . *Bryce.*
C., . . *Conington.*
Forb., . *Forbiger.*
F. *or* Fr., *Frieze.*
G , . . *Gossrau.*
Hen., . *Henry.*
H., . . *Heyne.*
J., . . *Jahn.*
L., . . *Ladewig.*
R., . . *Ribbeck.*
Ru., . . *Ruaeus.*
S., . . *Schmitz.*
Serv., . *Servius.*
W., . . *Wagner.*

Grammars.

A., *Allen's Manual.*
A. & S., *Andrews and Stoddard's.*
B., *Bullions and Morris's.*
H., . . *Harkness's.*
M., . . *Madvig's.*
Z., . . *Zumpt's.*

Con., — *Conington's* Metrical Version.
Hand. *Tursel.*, — *Hand's Tursellinus.*
Lex., — *Andrews's* Freund's Lexicon.

*** The usual abbreviations of the names of cases, moods, tenses, voices, etc., are employed.

NOTES TO

VIRGIL'S AENEID.

THE "Ae-nē'-id" derives its name from its hero, *Ae-nē'-as*, a Trojan prince, the son of Anchīses and Venus. Its subject is his "adventures, while sailing from Troy, after the destruction of that city, in search of a settlement,— his final landing in Italy,— and his triumphant struggle with his enemies and his rival, Turnus, in that country, leaving him free to marry Lavinia, the daughter of Latīnus, king of the Latins, and to found Lavinium, the mother city of Rome." As a "*valiant warrior* and *pious worshipper* of the gods," Aeneas represents Virgil's ideal of the Roman people. Indirectly, the object of the poem is to gratify the pride of the Romans, to quicken their patriotism, to heighten their regard for religion, and to exalt their monarch, Augustus.

"The grand religious idea which breathes throughout the Aeneid," says Merivale, "is the persuasion that the Romans are the sons and successors of the Trojans, the chosen race of heaven, of divine lineage and royal pretensions, whose destinies have engaged all the care of Olympus from the beginning, till they reach at last their consummation in the blissful regeneration of the empire. It maintains the existence of Providence as the bond of the Roman commonwealth. 'Yes! there are gods,' it proclaims, 'and the glories of Rome demonstrate it.'"

The first six books describe the adventures and wanderings of Aeneas before reaching his destined home in Italy, the last six his wars with Turnus and his allies.

THE INSCRIPTION.

These four lines, of doubtful authorship, form no part of the poem; they may have been prefixed, however, simply as an epigram, to some copies of the first book circulated by Virgil among his friends. Supply *sum* with *modulatus*, and *cano* at the end of the fourth line.

BOOK I.

ARGUMENT.

AFTER stating the subject of the poem generally (1–7), invoking the Muse (8–11), and accounting for the resentment of Juno to the Trojan race (12–33), Virgil, plunging at once into the middle of the action, (like Homer, Milton, and other great epic poets,) introduces his hero, in the seventh year of his wanderings after the destruction of Troy, just starting from Sicily and making for the Italian mainland. A tempest is sent forth against him by Aeolus, at the instigation of Juno, and drives his shattered ships on the coast of Africa (34–123). Neptune interferes to calm the storm (124–156). Aeneas lands, slays seven stags of immense size, gives one to each of the seven ships now remaining to him, and exhorts his fellow-exiles to patience and hope (157–207). The banquet of the ships' crews follows (208–222). Venus pleads the cause of her son, Aeneas, and of the Trojans, before Jupiter, and lays all the blame of their misfortunes on Juno. The king of the gods being moved by the appeal, discloses the decrees of the Fates, and consoles his daughter by the assurance of future prosperity and unbounded empire to the Trojans in their descendants, the Roman people (223–296). Mercury is sent down to render Dido friendly to Aeneas (297–304). Satisfied with the declaration of Jupiter, Venus descends to earth, and, in the guise of a huntress, presents herself to Aeneas, announces that the ships which he had supposed lost were safe in port, and shows the city of Carthage in progress of building by the Phœnician Dido (305–409). Aeneas, under cover of a cloud, enters Carthage in company with his faithful attendant, Achates (410–420). Description of rising Carthage (421–436). Aeneas visits the temple of Juno, and sees depicted on its walls the battles and heroes of the Trojan war (437–493). Dido visits the temple (494–508). A deputation from the twelve missing ships of the Trojans waits on Dido, to complain of the outrages of her people, and bewails the loss of Aeneas (509–560). Dido consoles them, offers them either a temporary sojourn or a lasting home, and promises to *search for Aeneas* (561–578). Instantly Aeneas and Achates become

visible. Aeneas thanks Dido for her generosity (579–612). Dido bids him welcome, sends food to the crews at the ships, and orders a splendid banquet in the palace (614–642). Aeneas sends for his son, Ascanius (643–656). Venus, substituting Cupid for Ascanius, inflames Queen Dido with a passionate love for her guest (657–722). The banquet in Dido's palace. The time passes in song and talk, till Dido begs Aeneas to tell the whole story of the fall of Troy and his seven years of wandering (699–756).

1–3. Arma — litora. *I sing of arms and the man, who first, from the coasts of Troy, by fate an exile, came to Italy and the Lavinian shores.* — **Italiam** and **litora,** terminal accusatives after a verb of motion, the preposition *in* (which would be inserted in the best prose except before names of towns) being omitted by poetical usage. H. 379, 4; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c.); B. 948. — **Fato.** H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I. — **Profugus.** H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 622; A. 46. — **Lavinia,** pronounced *La-vin-ja.* (H. 669, II. 3; A. & S. 306, (3); B. 151⁹, 3.) The epithet "Lavinian" is applied by anticipation to the shores where the city Lavinium was *afterwards* built by Aeneas.

3. Ille, *the one;* in apposition with **qui.** — **Jactatus** and **passus** are participles agreeing with **ille.** — **Terris et alto,** *on land and on the deep;* the preposition *in* is omitted before these ablatives of place, by a frequent poetical license similar to that in the omission of the preposition before the accusatives in the second and third lines. *Terris* is purposely plural, (lit., *lands,*) Aeneas, while seeking a settlement, having been driven about from country to country.

4. Superum, *of the gods;* gen. plural for *superorum.* H. 45, 5, (4); A. & S. 53; B. 66; A. 10, 6. — **Memorem,** ever mindful, and therefore relentless. Well rendered by Conington in his translation of *saevae memorem Junonis iram,* "fell Juno's *unforgetting* hate."

5, 6. Dum conderet urbem inferretque deos Latio, while he was striving to found a city and bring (his) gods into Latium. The idea of *striving* to found, *striving* to bring, is implied in the subjunctive after *dum.* H. 522, II.; A. & S. 263, 4, (1); B. 1238; A. 62, II. 2. W. says "the subjunctive here expresses *wish* and *inclination.*" S. gives *conderet* a potential force: "till he was able to found." Others tr. "until he founded." See Hofmann on Latin Temporal Particles.

6. Latio, dat., where in prose *in* with the acc. would be used. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV., Rem. 2; B. 837; A. 51, II. n. — **Genus unde Latinum,** *whence* arose *the Latin race.* It was the tradition that Aeneas united *the Aborigines,* whom he found in Italy, with the Trojans, under *the name "Latins";* that his son Ascanius founded Alba ("and the *Alban nobles," Albanique patres*); and that from his descendants arose *the principal founders* of Rome.

8. Musa, *i. e.* Cal-li'-ŏ-pe, daughter of Mne-mŏs-ў-ne (or *Memory*) and Jupiter. — **Quo numine laeso,** *what divine purpose* of hers *being thwarted:* (qua voluntate Junonis neglecta. W.) (The answer is contained in lines 12–22.) — **Numine.** H. 430, 431; A. & S. 257; B. 965, 966; A. 54, X. Others translate, *for what slight of her divine majesty,* some making *quo* abl. of cause, after *laeso,* others making it agree with the compound expression *numine laeso,* and the whole equivalent to *quam ob laesionem numinis sui.*

9. Quidve dolens, *or wherefore vexed* (lit., *or why grieving*). **Her** grievances are stated in lines 26–28. *Quid* is acc. of specification, or adverbial accusative. — **Deûm,** gen. plural. — **Regina deûm,** Juno. — **Tot volvere casus,** *to pass through so many vicissitudes.* — **Volvere,** lit., "to turn," "to roll," is here used metaphorically, in the same way as we speak of "the wheel of Fortune."

10. Pietate. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I. "*Pietas* means *natural affection,* more particularly that from a child to a parent, and is thus applied to the veneration and grateful worship we pay to God." B. "'Pietas' includes the performance of all duties to gods, parents, kinsmen, friends, and country." C. — Tr. here *piety.*

11. Impulerit. Subj. in a dependent clause introduced by the interrogatives *quo* and *quid.* H. 524, 525; A. & S. 265; A. 67, I. 1. — **Tantaene,** sc. *sunt.* — **Ne.** H. 346, II. 1; A. & S. 198, 11, (c); B. 1104; A. 71, I. — **Animis.** H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 51, VI. — **Irae.** The plural is emphatic. "Nouns denoting an affection of the mind are frequently found in the plural, expressing a greater intensity, or a greater frequency and variety of the feeling expressed. So *odia, gaudia,* etc."

12. Fuit. H. 471, 1; A. & S. 259, (2), (*a*); B. 1095. — **Tenuere** governs *eam* understood, referring to *urbs.* Where is Tyre? Where Carthage?

13. Contra, *opposite.* For the position of the preposition, see H. 602, II.; A. & S. 279, 10, (*f.*) — **Longe,** at a great distance, *far away.*

14. Opum. H. 399; A. & S. 213; B. 777, *e,* 766; A. 50, I. 4. — **Studiis.** H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 54, I.

15. Terris. H. 417; A. & S. 256, 2; B. 895; A. 54, V. — **Quam unam,** *which one,* i. e., which in an especial degree, which pre-eminently.

16. The student will notice, on scanning this line, that the final *a* in **posthabita** is *long,* which is a sign of the ablative case, (*posthabita Samo* being in the abl. absolute,) and that the *ō* in **Samo** is not elided: (H. 669; A. & S. 305:) the hiatus between *Samo* and *hic* being excused by the cæsural pause and the break in the sense, and by the facts that the *ō is in arsis,* and is a Greek termination. — **Posthabita Samo.** *Samos being less esteemed.* In the island of Samos, in the Aegean sea, *Juno was nurtured,* and there she was married to Jupiter; there, too,

was her oldest and most noble temple. — **Coluisse,** lit., to have inhabited, — the gods being "supposed to dwell particularly in those places which they took under their especial protection:" translate, *to have cherished.* H. 549, 4; A. & S. 271, Rem. 2; B. 1145; A. 57, IV.

16, 18. Hic, adverb. — **Hoc** refers to Carthage, but takes the gender of the following substantive. H. 445, 4; A. & S. 206, (8.) — **Hoc regnum gentibus esse,** *that this may be the capital of the nations,* instead of Rome. — **Gentibus.** H. 390, 2; A. & S. 227, Rem. 4; B. 851; A. 51, I. **Si qua, &c.** *via, if in any way.* From the metre it is seen that *qua* is long, therefore abl. — **Sinant.** H. 503, III., 504; A. & S. 261, 2, and Rem. 2; B. 1271; A. 59, IV. 1; 59, II. *ad finem.* — **Jam tum,** *even then;* even "in that early age, long before Carthage became the actual rival of Rome." C. **Tenditque fovetque,** *she both strives and fondly cherishes* the purpose.

19. Sed enim audierat, (supply after *sed* "metuebat tum Carthagini,") *but* she feared for Carthage, *for she had heard,* etc.: *enim,* like the Greek γάρ, often implying an ellipsis. — **Duci,** pres. inf. pass., with **progeniem** as its subject acc., and depending upon **audierat.** "The pres. infin. denotes the event as *existing* in the designs of fate." C.

20. Verteret, would overturn. The subjunctive denotes probability or future destiny. — **Tyrias arces.** Why was the citadel of Carthage called Tyrian? (See line 12.) — **21. Hinc,** from this source.

21. Populum venturum (esse) and **Parcas volvere** (22), both acc. with infin. depending upon *audierat.* — **Late regem** = *late regnantem.* So Horace, "*late tyrannus,*" Od. 3, 17, 9. — **Bello.** H. 414, 2; A. & S. 247, 1; B. 873; A. 54, I. Translate, *in war.*

22. Excidio Libyae, both dat. H. 390; A. & S. 227. By *Libya* is meant the whole of northern Africa. The Scipios, who were said to be of Trojan descent, destroyed Carthage (lines 19, 20); to the Roman people is ascribed the subjugation of the whole of Libya, — Numidia, Mauretania, and Egypt (lines 21, 22). — B. 848; A. 51, VII.

23. Veteris, the old, i. e. *the former.* — **Saturnia,** *the daughter of Saturn,* Juno. The subject of **arcebat** in line 31.

24. Prima, *the foremost,* she before all. — **Quod,** the relative pronoun, in prose would be placed before *prima.* — **Ad,** *at.* — **Argis.** Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, where Juno was worshipped with especial honor. — **Pro.** A. 51, I. Note.

26. Mente, *in* omitted, by the customary poetical usage. — **Repostum,** contracted for *repositum,* from *repono.* H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4.

27. Judicium Paridis. The decision in which Paris gave the golden apple, the prize of beauty, to Venus, over Juno and Minerva. — **Spretaeque injuria formae,** *and the affront of* her slighted beauty, — *the insult which consisted* in the slight to her beauty. Formae is explana-

tory gen., or, as H. calls it, gen. of specification. Z. 425; H. 396, V; A. & S. 211, Rem. 2, Note; B. 631; A. 50, I.

28. **Genus invisum,** *the hated race* of the Trojans; hated on account of her jealousy of Electra, the mother, by Jupiter, of Dardanus, the mythical ancestor of the Trojans. — **Rapti,** *of the stolen.* Ganymedes, a beautiful youth, who belonged to a later generation of the royal house of Troy, was stolen by Jupiter from his father Tros, and carried to Olympus, where he received the honor (*honores*) of being appointed cup-bearer to the gods, from which office Hebe, *the daughter of Juno,* was deposed to make room for him.

29. **His** (rebus) is abl. of cause. — **Super** = insuper, *moreover.* The cæsura after *super* is an argument for translating it adverbially in the first hemistich, rather than as a prep. governing *æquore,* as L. takes it. — **Aeq. toto,** H. 422, 1); A. & S. 254, R. 2, *b*; B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5.

30. **Troas.** H. 98; A. & S. 85, Ex. 2. — **Danaûm,** subjective gen. *Rel. Danaum,* i. e., who had been left by the Greeks. — **Achilli.** For this form of the gen., see H. 69, Ex. 5; A. & S. 73, Rem; B. 125.

31. **Arcebat.** The imperf. tense finely marks the continued action, at the time the poem opens. — **Latio.** H. 425, 4); A. & S. 251; B. 916.

32. **Acti fatis,** *led by the fates.* Their destiny forbids them to rest.

33. **Tantae molis erat.** A work *of so great labor was it.* — **Molis.** H. 401; A. & S. 211, R. 8, and (3); B. 780; A. 54, II. *ad finem.*

34. Virgil plunges *in medias res.* — **In altum,** *for the deep.*

35. **Vela dabant,** sc. *ventis.* — **Salis** = maris. — **Aere,** lit., with the brass, i. e., *with their brazen prows.* — **Ruebant,** *were driving before them.* C.

36. **Sub pectore.** *Deep in her breast.* C.

37. **Haec,** sc. *loquitur.* — **Mene,** etc. *I, conquered, desist from my undertaking, and not be able,* etc.? *Me* is subject-accus. of the infinitives *desistere* and *posse,* and *ne* is an interrogative suffix, suggesting the ellipsis of a clause on which the infinitives depend, as, *Is it possible,* or *Is it to be imagined,* that I, conquered, should desist, etc. H. 553, III; A. & S. 270, R. 2, (*a*); B. 1159. See my note on Cic. Tusc. I. 41, 98.

38. In what case is **Italia**? H. 615, Exc. 1; A. & S. 294, 1, Exc.; B. 1471, Exc. 1; A. 78, II. 5. — **39. Quippe,** *forsooth.* Ironical.

40. **Argivûm,** for *Graecorum;* a part for the whole.

41. **Unĭus,** (H. 149, 2; A. & S. 283, I, Exc. 4,) *of one only.* — **Noxam.** The crime of Ajax was his offering violence to Cassandra in the temple of Minerva. — **Ajacis Oili,** *of Ajax,* the son *of O-ĭ-lĕus.* — **Oili.** H. 397, *1; A. & S.* 211, R. 7, (1.) Many editions read **Oilei.** See note on *Achilli, line 30.* — **Ob noxam.** A. 54, I. Note.

42. Jovis rapidum ignem, *i. e.*, the thunderbolt.

44, 45. *Him* (*i. e.* Ajax) *breathing forth* (the lightning) *flames from his pierced breast, she* (i. e. Pallas) *caught up with the whirling blast* (of the thunderbolt), *and impaled* him *upon a pointed rock.*

46. Divûm. The student will recognize the mark of contraction indicating the genitive plural.—**Regina.** H. 362, and 2, 2), (1); A. & S. 210; B. 666.

47. Soror. Both Jupiter and Juno were children of Saturn.—**Conjunx** = **conjux.** See Lex.—**Annos.** H. 378; A. & S. 236· B. 950; A. 55.

48. Bella. The plural denotes a continuous struggle, in contrast with the *single* blow of Pallas.—**Gero,** *I am waging* for so many years.

48, 49. Et quisquam, etc. *And does any one, after this, adore the divinity of Juno, or will* any one as *a suppliant place an offering on* her *altars?*

51. Loca. H. 363; A. & S. 204, Rem. 3; B. 625; A. 46. For the form see H. 141; A. & S. 92, I. 2; B. 186; A. 14, II. 1.—**Austris.** H. 419, III.; A. & S. 250, 2, (1); B. 776; A. 54, VI.

52. Aeoliam. H. 379, 3, (2); A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (*b.*) *Aeolia,* one of the Lipări isles, northeast of Sicily.—**Antro,** poetical abl. of place, with the omission of the preposition *in.* It is to be taken with *ventos luctantes.*—**Aeŏlus** was the fabled king of the winds.

53. Observe in this line (and often in Virgil) the *onomatopœia,* or adaptation of the sound of the words, and the rhythm of the verse, to the sense conveyed.—**Luctantes,** *struggling* to break loose.

58. Ni faciat. *Unless he do* (*this*). We might have expected the *imperf.* subj. instead of the pres., since the supposition (of his *not* doing this: *ni, if not,* or *unless*) is *contrary to fact.* But the use of the present makes the sentence more animated, suggesting that it all depends upon his will, whether he control the winds or not. So in the consequent clause, *ferant verrantque* denote, as L. says, "the *possible* and *probable* consequence, while the imperf. subj. would indicate the *necessary* consequence." The imperf. might have been used both in the protasis and in the apodosis: the effect of the use of the present is to make the picture more vivid, and to bring the action before our eyes. "The present," says C., expresses "the greater imminence of that which is prevented or averted." Bryce, by the use of the fut. indic. in his translation, perhaps comes as near to giving the force of the construction as we can in English: "Unless he do this, they will assuredly (*quippe*) bear away with them, in rapid course, seas, and continents, and loft." heaven, and sweep them through the air." Cf. Aen. II. 599; VI. 292; and XI. 912. See H. 504 and 1; A. & S. 261, 2, and R. 3; B. 1271.

61. Molem et montes. Hendiadys for molem montium. H. 704, II.

2; A. & S. 323, 2, (3.) The clause introduced by *et* is *epexegetical* or explanatory, so that *et* might be translated *even*. Compare the use of *-que* in line 2. — **Insuper,** *above* them.

62. **Foedere certo,** *by* (or in accordance with) *a fixed law.*

63. **Qui sciret,** *that he might know.* H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1212; 1205; A. 64, I. — **64. Vocibus.** H. 419, V. and 1; A. & S. 245, and 247, 3; B. 880, 881; A. 54, III.

65. **Namque.** Καὶ γάρ. An ellipsis, rather to be felt than supplied in words, as here implied: *and* rightly do I call upon thee, *for*, etc.

67. The Tyrrhene sea lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. **Aequor. nav.** A bold idiom, used also in English.

69. **Submersas obrue** = *submerge et obrue.* H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b); B. 1350; A. 72, 1.

71. **Corpore.** H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

72. How does the metre show that *forma* is in the abl. and *pulcherima* in the nom.? H. 615, and Exc. 1; A. & S. 294, 1, and Exc. — **Quae,** (sc. *est,*) the one who is. — **Forma.** H. 429, 1; A. & S. 250; B. 889.

73. **Connubio.** See Metrical Index. — **Propriam,** *thine forever.*

75. **Pulchra prole.** Same rule as **corpore,** line 71. This is substantially the same explanation as that which makes it an abl. absolute of descriptive concomitant. Some take it as abl. of means with *faciat.*

76. **Contra,** *in reply.* — **Optes,** H. 525; A. & S. 265; A. 67, I. 1.

78. **Quodcumque hoc regni,** *this realm of mine, whatever it is:* "this poor realm of mine," the *quodcumque* being depreciative, as in Book IX. 287.—**Regni.** H. 396, III; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3. Gen. *of the genus,* not *of the whole,* in the ordinary sense. — **Jovem,** *i. e.* Jupiter's favor.

79. **Epulis.** H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 51, V.

80. **Nimborum.** H. 399, and 2, 2, (3); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3.) Virgil probably refers to some physical theory or legend connected with the character of Juno as queen of the air. C. — B. 765; A. 50, III.

81. **Haec ubi dicta.** Supply *dedit,* which after *ubi* is translated as pluperfect. *When he had uttered these words.*—**Cavum — latus.** Acolus, going to the cave, pushed the mountain on the side with his spear turned towards it, and so opened the "claustra," which are to be conceived of as folding-doors opening inwards. C., following Henry.

82. **Velut agmine facto,** "as if formed in column of march;" *i. e.* with one accord; lit. a column of march being formed, as it were.

83. **Qua data (est) porta,** *where an outlet is given,* through the "claustra," so opened.

84. **Incubuere mari.** "Heavily they are fallen on the sea." Notice *the instantaneous* effect expressed by the transition to the perfect, here *and in line 90.*

85. Ruunt, here transitive, governing *totum* (mare), line 84: *upheave.* — **Creber procellis** = procellosus. W.

87. Notice the fitness of the words and metre to the sense. What is the effect of the spondees in the preceding line? — **89. Oc.** A. 51, V. *end.*

90. Intonuere poli, lit., the poles have thundered; *i. e.*, it has thundered from pole to pole.

92. Aeneae, dative. Instead of the poet's saying directly, and in a prose-like way, "the limbs of Aeneas," Aeneas is put in the dative, as the person *in relation to whom* the action described in the sentence takes place, the person *whose interest* is affected. A. & S. 222; M. 241, and Obs. 3. Some grammarians would call this simply a use of the dat. for the possessive gen.; but *it means more* than a genitive, and is best explained by calling it dative of relation or reference, under the special head of dative of disadvantage. Where in prose the gen. or abl. would be used, as giving the idea simply and directly, the poets often prefer the dative: the dative expressing relations more vaguely and indirectly, and therefore more delicately, than the other cases. From the difference of idiom between English and Latin, we are often obliged to translate such passages in the less subtile, prosaic manner, as here: *the limbs of Aeneas* are relaxed, etc. — **Frigore,** *with chilling fear.* Fear chills, by checking the current of the blood.

95. Quîs = *quibus,* dat. pl. H. 187, 1; A. & S. 136, R. 2; B. 245, n.

97. Tydide, (voc. of Tydīdes,) *Tydeus' son,* Diomēdes, next to Achilles the bravest of the Greeks at Troy. With him Aeneas engaged in single combat (Il. V. 239), and would have been slain but for the intervention of Venus and Apollo. — **Mene, etc.** *That I could not have fallen!* etc. See note on line 37. The ellipsis here (which it is unnecessary to supply in the translation) is of some clause like *Nonne indignum est?*

99. Aeacidae, Achilles, (*grandson of Aeacus,*) the hero of the Iliad,— bravest of the Greeks, and the foremost champion in the Trojan war.— **Jacet,** *lies in death,* (as in Greek, κεῖται.) The present tense is used, as the scene is still fresh in memory. Cf. II. 275, 663; III. 3; XI. 172.— **Hector,** eldest son of Priam king of Troy, was the chief hero of the Trojans in their war with the Greeks.

100. Sarpedon, sc. *jacet.* Sarpēdon, son of Jupiter and Laodameia, was king of the Lycians and an ally of Troy. He was slain by Achilles's friend, Patroclus. — **Ingens,** *the huge,* refers to his size. — **Simŏis,** a river near Troy. — **Ubi — volvit,** *where the Simois rolls along so many shields of heroes, etc., snatched* (or *hurried away,* correpta) *beneath its waves.*

102. Jactanti, *sc. ei, to him* uttering, (lit. ejaculating.) The pronoun

to be supplied is a dative of the person whose interest is affected, (a dative of disadvantage,) annexed, like *Aeneae* in line 92, not to a single word, but to the whole predicate (*stridens . . . tollit*). The *present participle* represents the time as contemporaneous with that of the principal verbs, *ferit* and *tollit*: whilst he is uttering. "The dat. of a participle is occasionally used to denote *when* or *under what circumstances* a thing shows itself or occurs." M. 241, Obs. 6. — H. 578, I.; A. & S. 274, 3; B. 1350; A. 72, 1. **Stridens Aquilone**, *howling with the north wind.*

103. Adversa. The force of this adjective agreeing with *procella*, appears in the translation of *velum adversa ferit*, "strikes the sail full in front."

105. Cumulo, *in a mass.* Ablative of manner. C. calls it an adverbial ablative.

107. Arenis, *with the sand.*

109, 110. *Rocks the Italians call the Arae, which (lie) in the midst of the waves, — a huge reef at the surface of the sea.* So H., W., and L. *Arae* was a name given to the Aegimūri, some small rocky islands off the coast of Carthage. C. omits the commas after *Itali* and *fluctibus*, and would translate the passage: Rocks which, rising in the midst of the waves, the Italians call Arae. With our reading, the sense of lines 108 sqq. is: Three ships the south wind has caught and hurls upon hidden rocks, (*i. e.* hidden in the storm, for in a calm they are visible;) I say *rocks*, for so, and not *islands*, the Italians call the *Arae*, etc. — **Mari.** H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 948; A. 55, III. 5.— **Summo.** H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

111. Miserabile. H. 438, 3; A. & S. 205, Rem. 8; B. 660; A. 47, IV. (3). — **Visu** H. 570; A. & S. 276, III.; B. 1365; A. 74, II.

113. Oronten. H. 93, 3; A. & S. 80, IV. The name Orontes was invented by Virgil as that of a leader of the Lycians, one of the companions of Aeneas. "*Fidus* is a natural epithet of an ally who had followed the fortunes of Troy, not only during the siege, but in exile." — C.

114. Ipsius, *i. e.* of Aeneas. — **A vertice**, (=κατ' ἄκρης, Hom. Od. 5, 313,) *from above*, — "from the point to which the wave has risen, so as to stand *vertical* to the ship, and to descend perpendicularly, or 'right down' upon the stern." — F.

115. Ferit, sc. *navem.* — **Magister**, *the helmsman;* i. e. **Leucaspis.** See VI. 334.

118. Rari nantes, *swimming here and there.* "Rari" is contrasted with "vasto." Scan the line. The spondees denote effort, while rapid motion is represented by the dactyles in the preceding line.

119. Tabulae, planks, boards.

120. The *names* of Ilĭŏneus and Abas are found in the Iliad, but the persons are different, both being killed in Homer. Achates is often named by Virgil as the faithful friend and armor-bearer of Aeneas. Aletes is a fictitious name.

121. Qua vectus (est) Abas, the one *in which Abas* was *borne.*

122. Hiemps (hiems) = *tempestas.*

123. Imbrem, *flood.*

125, 126. Supply *esse* with both *emissam* and *refusa.* These perfect infinitives represent an action as *past* at the time of the action of the verb (*sensit*) on which they depend, while the present inf. in the preceding line, *misceri,* represents an action as *contemporaneous* with that of the principal verb. Neptune perceived that the sea *was* agitated, and that a storm *had been* sent forth, etc. — **Et imis stagna refusa (esse) vadis,** *and that the deep waters had been upheaved from their lowest depths.* "Stagna" (lit. the standing waters) = *the still waters* at a considerable depth below the surface. — **Vadis,** abl. of point of departure, prep. omitted by poetical usage. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.)

126, 127. Alto prospiciens, *looking forth on the deep.* "Alto," dat. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, Rem. 2; B. 837.

127. Summa unda, *from the top of the wave.*

129. Caelique ruina, *and the downfall of the sky.* (In the fierce rains and wind and blinding mists, the skies themselves seem to be falling.) A bold expression, but we need not fear to render it literally. It is not necessary, in translating from one language into another, to turn poetry into prose.

130. Latuere fratrem, *were hid from her brother* (Neptune). H. 371, 3; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2, (1,) (a.); B. 716; A. 52, I. Note.

132. Generis fiducia vestri, *confidence in your race,* i. e. in your semi-divine origin, as the sons of the Titan Astraeus and Aurora.

133. C. represents the force of **jam** in this line by the translation, "Is it come to this, that," &c. — **Meo sine numine,** without my divine will, i. e. *without my assent.*

135. Quos ego —. Neptune abruptly breaks off, calming himself to quell the tumult. It may be safely left to the student to complete in thought the sentence left unfinished. Grammarians call this mode of speaking *Aposiopēsis.* H. 704, 1, 3; A. & S. 324, 33. See an instance in *Exodus,* xxxii. 32. See also Aeneid, II. 100; V. 195.

136. Post, *hereafter,* another time. — **Non simili poena,** *i. e.* a punishment by no means so lenient as mere reproof.

138. Saevum, *stern; the* badge of stern authority.

139. Sorte. The distribution of power between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto was said to have been made by lot. **Datum,** sc. *esse;* infin. with subject-acc. (*imperium* and *tridentem*) in *oratio obliqua.*

140. Vestras, *your,* referring to the whole company of the winds, although only one of them, Eurus, is named.—**Se jactet,** *i. e.* let Aeolus display his power. Subjunctive of permission, as is *regnet* (141).

141. Clauso carcere. Abl. absolute of condition: *provided* the prison of the winds be closed (or barred).

142. Dicto citius. H. 417, 6; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9; B. 902; A. 54, V. Before he had done his speech, the waters were calm.

144. Cymothŏë et Triton. Sea-deities; C. a daughter of Nereus and Doris, (but, according to Hesiod, one of the Oceanides;) T. a son of Neptune, generally represented in painting and sculpture with a trumpet made of a conch. — **Annixus** refers both to Cymothoe and to Triton.

145. Levat, *raises* them (*i. e.* the ships). — **Ipse,** Neptune.

147. Levibus. From *lĕvis,* or *lēvis?* Determine by scanning the line. — **Undas.** H. 371, 4, 1); A. & S. 233; B. 718; A. 52, II. 1.

148–153. This simile is remarkable as an illustration of Nature from man, the reverse of which is the general rule in Virgil, as in Homer. — C.

148. Join **quum** with **ac veluti:** *and as when.*—**Saepe** = *ut saepe fit,* as often happens. — **Magno in populo,** in a great concourse of people.

149. Animis, *in their minds.* H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1, and Rem.; B. 889; A. 54, I.

150. Jamque, and at last.

151. Pietate ac meritis. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 247, 1. — **Gravem,** lit. of weight, *venerable.* "Pietate," on account of his reverence to the gods and the purity of his life; "meritis," *his services* to the state.—**Virum quem,** *some man.* "Quem" is an indefinite pronoun. H. 189; A. & S. 137, Rem. (3.); B. 249.

152. Adstant, *stand attentive.* "Ad" expresses attention. So, too, II. 303.

155. Genitor, Neptune. *Genitor,* like *pater* and *mater,* is often applied to deities simply as a title of honor. — **Caelo aperto,** abl. absol. of attendant circumstance: "*with clear sky* all round him."

156. Curruque — secundo. *And flying on his swift-gliding chariot gives the reins* to his steeds (*equis* understood). So W., Forb., and J., making *curru* poetical abl. of place. Others take *curru* as the contracted dat. for *currui,* depending on *dat lora.* "Secundus" (derived from *sequor*) = following (the swift horses), lightly following, smoothly gliding.

157. Aeneadae, *lit.* the sons of Aeneas, here used of his followers. —

Quae—petere. The order is, "contendunt petere cursu litora quae (sunt) proxima." The *quae* supplies the place of an article, as in English we should say for *q. p. l.* simply *the nearest shores.*

159. In secessu longo, in a deep retiring bay.

160. Objectu laterum, *by the shelter of its sides.*

160, 161. Quibus — reductos, *by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into receding curves.* So H., Forb., B., L. Others, as W. and C., translate *inque — reductos,* "and parts itself into the deep hollows of the shore."

162. Minantur, tower; more literally, rise threateningly.

164. Silvis scaena coruscis, *a background of waving woods.* H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6. "Scena" was the wall which closed the stage behind; here it is that which closes the view. *Coruscis* more literally *flashing,* "glancing at intervals with tremulous light whilst they are moved by the winds." H. — B. 888; A. 54, II.

165. Desuper, from above, *i. e.* on the hills receding from the water. To be taken with *imminet.* — **Horrenti,** rough, shaggy, *bristling.* Yet the derived meaning, *causing dread, awful,* may, as Heyne suggests, be combined with the literal meaning, and some prefer to give it alone in translating this passage.

166. Sub fronte, *beneath the brow* of the cliffs. — **Adversa,** facing you, — opposite one entering the harbor; and therefore at the head of the cove. — **Scopulis pendentibus antrum,** *a cave* formed of *overhanging rocks,* i. e. rocks hollowed out by the water. *Scopulis,* abl. of material, "ablativus rei efficientis." H. 425, 1.

167. Vivo saxo, *of the living* (i. e. unhewn, unquarried) *rock.*—**Saxo,** another instance of the abl. of material, which is a form of the abl. of source.

168. The Nymphs personated the sweet and lovely aspects of Nature, as did the Satyrs the wild and grotesque. — **Hic,** in hoc portu.

172. Arena. To find the rule for the abl. after *potior,* consult the index of any good grammar, (if you are not already sufficiently familiar with the grammar to find the rule without the aid of the index.) This hint will apply to many other passages.

173. Ponunt, *stretch.*

174. Silici. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 829; A. 51, V. Note.

175. Foliis, abl. of means.

176. Rapuit, *quickly kindled.* — **Fomite,** *the fuel.*

177. Cererem = *frumentum,* wheat. Ceres, the goddess of the fruits of the earth, and especially of what we call the cereal grains, is here *used by metonymy for grain* itself. H. 705, II; A. & S. 324, 2. — Ce-

realia arma, *utensils for the preparation of food* **from wheat or other kinds of corn; as the hand-mill and kneading-trough.**

178. Fessi rerum, *weary of their misfortunes.* H. 399, 3, 4); A. & S. 213, Rem. 2; B. 767; 3d, 1. Gen. of cause or source.

179. Torrere flammis. The grain was parched in order that it might be ground the more easily. — **Et** — **et,** *both* — *and.*

181. Pelago, *seaward,* over the sea. Dat. (= **in pelagus**) after the verbal noun *prospectum,* as *alto* after the verb itself *prospicere,* line 126. H. 392, I; A. & S. 222, Rem. 8.—**Anthea si quem videat,** *if he can see Antheus anywhere* (lit. *any Antheus*). Antheus, *i. e.* the ship which Antheus commanded.

182. Phrygias, *i. e.* Trojan, Troy being included in Phrygia Minor.

183. Arma, *i. e.* the shields and helmets hung at the stern of the vessel. Cf. VIII. 92, X. 80.

187. Constitit hic, *here* (i. e. in the valley) *he took his stand.*

190. Cornibus, to be connected with *alta.* — **Vulgus,** *the common herd.*

191. Miscet, scatters (or drives) in confusion.

193. Fundat and **aequet.** The indic. would express historically the fact; the subjunctive denotes here the motive which Aeneas had in the perseverance shown in the words *nec absistit.* H. 523, II, and 1; A. & S. 263, 3.—**Humi.** H. 423, II, and 424, 2; A. & S. 221, Rem. 3. This form is really the old *locative* case of humus, *i* being the locative ending; as *domi, in* the house, *at* home. This latter form is locative only, as the genitive, *of a house,* is always domûs, and this noun should be declined as having seven cases. It is improper to call such forms as Romae (originally *Romai*), at Rome, Corinthi, at Corinth, genitives; they are really locatives.

194. Hinc = postea, *then.* — **In** - inter.

195. Order: *Deinde dividit vina, quae, etc.* *Deinde* pronounced as two syllables. — **Bonus,** *i. e.* generous. — **Quae cadis onerarat,** *which* good Acestes, the hero, *had stowed in casks.* The prose construction would be the acc. with the abl. *quibus cados onerarat.* "Cadis," another instance of the fondness of poets for the dative. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, Rem. 2. *Onerarat* contracted for *oneraverat.* H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a.)—**Acestes,** a king of Sicily, son of a Trojan woman, had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his companions during the winter just passed.

198. Enim gives the ground of some proposition understood, as "We must not despair." F. — **Ante malorum,** *of former evils.* H. 583, and 2; *A. & S. 205,* Rem. 11, (*b*) B. 997.

200. Penitus *to* be taken with sonantes. See VII. 432. Rabiem and

penitus sonantes (= intus latrantes) probably have reference to the dogs with which Scylla is encircled in Virgil. On this and the next lines see also III. 555–681, and notes.

201. Accestis, contracted for *accessistis*. H. 234, 3; A. & S. 162, 7, (c.) — **Cyclopea.** So all the MSS.; but many editors, after Heinsius, write Cyclopia.

202. Experti, sc. *estis*.

203. Et haec, *these also*.

204. Discrimina rerum, *perils of fortune*. F. This explanation is more exact than C.'s, *res periculosas*.

207. Rebus secundis, dat. *for prosperous fortunes*. "Secundus," derived from *sequor*, and meaning originally *following*, (which is the origin of its use as an ordinal numeral,) is applied in sailing to a *wind* "that *follows* fast," and hence acquires a general meaning of favorable, prosperous.

209. Vultu, abl. of means.

210. Se accingunt, *gird themselves*, gird up their loins. The ancients generally wore long flowing robes; hence, when there was work to be done, they found it necessary to gird tight their loose garments; and thus *se accingere* and similar expressions came to signify to prepare for work or for action. The student will remember instances in the Bible.

211. Costis, dat. after *deripiunt*. See note on line 174.

212. Secant, sc. *viscera*. — **Pars secant.** H. 461, and 1; A. & S. 209, Rem. 11; B. 648, 2; A. 49, I. *end*. — **Veribus,** abl. of instrument.

213. Aena locant. Commentators differ as to the purpose of heating the water, whether it was for bathing or for cooking. Boiled meat was unknown to the Homeric age; but Virgil may have introduced (as he often does) the habit of his own time.

215. Implentur, *they fill themselves*. The passive voice in Latin is sometimes used like the Greek middle. — **Bacchi,** *i. e.* wine. (See note on *Cererem*, line 177.) H. 410, 7, 2; A. & S. 220, 3; B. 787; A. 50, V. 5.

216. Exempta, sc. *est*. — **Remotae,** sc. *sunt*. Mensae remotae is not appropriate to this occasion, for the Trojans were stretched upon the grass (line 214); but it is the general phrase for concluding a meal, derived from the *Roman* practice of removing the tables.

218. Inter governs *spem* and *metum*. A. & S. 279, 10, (f.)

219. Extrema pati = perire. — **Vocatos,** *i. e.* si vocentur. W. Many commentators think that Virgil alludes to the "conclamatio" at the moment of death, when the nearest relative or friend called upon the *deceased by name with the* exclamation "ave!" or "vale!" Henry goes

so far as to suppose that the "conclamatio" actually takes place in this instance.

220–222. Orontes, Amȳcus, Lycus, Gyas, and Cloanthus, were all companions of Aeneas.

221. **Secum** is connected with *gemit.*

223. **Finis,** *an end* of their lamentation.

224. **Despiciens** — **velivolum,** *looking down on the sail-winged sea.*

228. **Tristior,** quam solita. H. 444, I.; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9. (a); B. 902; A. 17, V. 1. —**Oculos.** H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728; A. 52, IV. n.

229. **O qui regis,** *O thou who rulest,* etc.

232. **Aeneas,** sc. potuit, (*can . . . . have committed*). — **In,** *against.*

233. **Ob Italiam,** *i. e.* to prevent their reaching Italy. — **Clauditur.** In prose we should have had the subjunctive, inasmuch as *quibus* after *quid tantum potuere committere,* is equivalent to *ut iis.* The indicative states a thing as an actual fact, and is often preferred by the poets on account of its greater vivacity.

234. **Hinc,** *i. e.* ab his Trojanis. — **Romanos fore.** Accus. with inf. depending upon pollicitu's (line 237). — **Volventibus,** *revolving.* Transitive verbs, principally those denoting change, are often used intransitively, or with the force of the Greek middle voice. S.

235. **Revocato,** *i. e.* revived, restored; *i. e.* after the national extinction of Troy. — **Teucer,** the most ancient king of Troy.

236. **Omni dicione,** *with full sovereignty;* lit. with every kind of sovereignty, — as Serv. says, "pace, legibus, bello." — **Qui — tenerent.** H. 501, and I; A. & S. 264, 1, (a) and (b). Tr. *who should hold;* this English form, like the Latin, implying the *destiny* of the subject of the verb.

237. **Pollicitu's,** for pollicitus es, by elision and aphaeresis. H. 669, I, 4, and 703, 1; A. & S. 305, 2, (2), and 322, 2. Many editors read *pollicitus,* which they translate as a participle, and look upon the clause as an anacoluthon (for a definition of which word consult a grammar by the aid of the index.)

238. **Hoc,** sc. *promisso.* — **Occasum solabar, etc.,** *I was wont to console myself for the fall,* etc.

242. **Antenor,** a nephew of Priam, led a colony of Trojans and of Heneti after the fall of Troy to Venetia, at the head of the Adriatic. (Liv. I. i.)

243. **Penetrare,** to make his way through or past. — **Intima,** *i. e.* lying far inward.

245. Between the source (*fontem*) of the Timavus and the sea (*a distance of about a mile*) there are subterranean communications, through

which the salt-water forces its way, breaking out at the fountain through seven mouths or holes (Virgil says nine) in the limestone rock, and overflowing the channel of the river. (C. following Henry.)

246. Proruptum, bursting up.

247. Hic tamen, here for all that, — in spite of all these dangers. — **Patavi,** of Patavium, the modern Padua. H. 45, 5, 1,) and 396, V; A. & S. 52, and 204, Rem. 6; B. 64, 631; A. 10, 4; 50, I. 3.

248. Arma fixit, *i. e.* hung up his arms and those of his comrades, (and consecrated them to some god,) in token that their sufferings by flood and field were over.

249. Compostus, contracted from *compositus.* H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4. Commentators generally translate it *buried.* C. takes "compostus pace" as used of the repose of a peaceful life.

251. Infandum. In apposition with the clause *navibus amissis.* — **Unius,** *i. e.* Junonis.

254. Olli, an old form of *illi,* to her. The occasional introduction of archaic forms, both in ancient and modern poets, gives a certain dignity to their style.

256. Libavit = *leviter tetigit.* — **Natae,** dat. See notes on Aeneae (line 92), and Jactanti (line 102). — **Dehinc.** Pronounced as one syllable, *dēinc,* by synaerĕsis.

257. Metu, dat. H. 116, 4, 3; A. & S. 89, 3. — Syntax, H. 385; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2. — **Cytherēa,** goddess or queen of Cythĕra; an epithet of Venus from the island in the Aegean sea, where her worship was first introduced from Asia, or where, in the figurative language of mythology, she sprang from the foam of the sea.

258. Tibi. Ethical dat. connected with the whole sentence: "To thy comfort." H. 389; A. & S. 228, Note, (a.) — **Lavini.** H. 45, 5, 1); A. & S. 52; B. 64; A. 10, 4.

261. Hic, *i. e.* Aeneas. — **Tibi,** ethical dat. of the person who will be pleased by the action described. Thou shalt see him victorious in Italy.

262. Longius volvens, *unrolling farther.* "Volvens" is a metaphor from a book unrolled. Jupiter says he will open yet further the secrets that lie in the book of fate. — **Movebo,** *i. e.* I will bring (them) forth, utter them. Cf. Ovid. Met. 14, 20.

263. Italiā, for *in Italia.* See note on *terris et alto,* line 3.

264. Mores, institutions.

265. Aeneas is to reign for *three* years, Ascanius for *thirty,* the Alban kings for three hundred, but to the empire of Rome no limit is fixed. — **Dum,** *until.* — **Latio** = in Latio. — **Viderit,** fut. perf. H. 522, I. — **Hiberna** = *hibernorum tempora,* winters.

266. Rutulis. Dat. of reference, after *transierint.* Lit. for, *as* regards. But the general idea is, "after the conquest of the Rutulians.' W. quotes a similar use of the Greek dat. from Demosth. in Mid. c. 24.

267. Iulo. Dat. by attraction in apposition with *cui.* In what two other cases might it have been put? H. 387, and 1 and 2; A. & S. 204, Rem 8, (a), and (b); B. 632, 622, 631; A. 51, VI.; 50, I. 4; 46.

268. Res Ilia, *the Ilian state.* Res = respublica. — **Regno,** in its power. Abl. showing *in what respect* the signification of *stetit* is taken.

269. Magnos orbes = annos. — **Volvendis.** A. & S. 274, Rem. 9. — **Volv. mensibus.** H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

271. Alba, or Alba Longa, was built on the Alban mount, on the north-eastern shore of the lake Albanus, and called, according to Sir William Gell, the "long white" town, from its being built chiefly in one long street, and from its white houses, or the white (or gray) rocks on which it stood.

273–4. Sacerdos, regina, Ilia. Fr. translates these words as follows: *A priestess, daughter of a king, of Trojan descent.* Rhea Sylvia, or Ilia, a Vestal virgin, by Mars the mother of Romulus and Remus (*geminam prolem*), was the daughter of the Alban king Numitor.

275. Lupae nutricis. The infants Romulus and Remus were said to have been nourished by a she-wolf.

279. Quin, *nay, even.*

281. Consilia — referet, shall change her plans for the better.

282. Togatam. The toga was the characteristic dress of the Romans.

283. Placitum, sc. *est mihi.*

284–5. Aeneas was the great-grandson of *Assaracus,* the son of Tros. *Phthia* (a city of Phthia or Phthiōtis, in the S.E. of Thessaly) was the home of Achilles, *Mycenae* (in Argolis) of Agamemnon, *Argos* of Diomede.

286. Caesar, *i. e.* Augustus.

287. Qui terminet. This pres. subj., in a relative clause depending upon a verb in the future tense, and denoting *destiny,* is translated by the auxiliary *shall.* See note on *qui — tenerent,* line 236.

288–90. Augustus, having been adopted by C. Julius Caesar, received the *nomen* (Julius) of the Julian gens. The Caesars traced their origin to Ascanius, for whom the name *Iulus* (as the original of *Julius*) was devised.—**Caelo,** poet. abl. of place.—**Vocabitur, etc.** Augustus was deified *by the Romans.*—**Hic quoque,** *he also,* i.e. as well as Aeneas (259 sq).

292. Cana. white-haired, — with her hoary locks. Fides was older

than Jupiter. — **Vesta** was brought by Aeneas into Italy, with the Penates of Troy. — **Quirinus**, the name of Romulus as deified.

293. Ferro et compagibus, construed with *dirae* as abl. of cause. — **Artis.** Sometimes written *arctis*. See Andrews's Lex. *arceo* in fin.

297. Maia gen., Mercury. H. 425, 3, (1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. p. 72.

298. Novae. Virgil applies this epithet to Carthage as explanatory of its etymology,—the name meaning, in the Punic language, *new town*. — **Ut pateant, ne arcerent.** The historical present (demittit) is here followed both by the pres. and by the imperf. subj.; the former denoting Jupiter's "immediate object" in sending Mercury down, the latter his "inner purpose." — **299. Hospitio Teucris.** H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 51, VII. — **Dido**, queen and reputed founder of Carthage,— daughter of Belus, king of Tyre.

302. The name *Poeni* indicates the Phoenician origin of the Carthaginians. *Poenus* is Φοῖνιξ adapted to the analogy of the Latin tongue.

306. Ut primum, *as soon as*.

308. Inculta. H. 441, and 2; A. & S. 205, Rem. 7, (2). So C.

309. Exacta = certa.

312. Comitatus. H. 221, 2; A. & S. 162, 17, (a). — **Achate.** Although Achates is a "voluntary agent," the abl. is used without *ab*, as denoting simply that with which the action of the verb (comitatus) is completed.

313. Bina, duo.

314. Cui, dat. of approach, nearness, after *obvia*. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1, (b); B. 814 (first two lines).

315. Virginis arma, *i. e.* light weapons, such as a virgin would carry, — a *habilis arcus*.

316. Spartanae, sc. virginis. — **Vel qualis**, *i. e.* vel *talis* qualis *est* Threïssa Harpalyce, *quae* fatigat equos, etc. *Vel* gives a choice.

317. Harpalyce, daughter of Harpalycus, a Thracian king, was a famous huntress, so swift in the chase that no horse could keep up with her, and she outran the rivers of her country. The present is used (*fatigat, praevertitur,*) because the action is represented in poems familiar to the Romans, or in paintings or sculptures which they could easily recall to mind. — **Hebrum**, a river of Thrace flowing into the Aegean. H. and R. read "Eurum" *e conj.*

318. Humeris. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 51, V.

319. Venatrix, *as a* huntress. — **Diffundere**, a Greek construction = *diffundendam*. H. 553, V.; A. & S. 274, R. 7, (b); B. 1160; A. 58, IV. n.

320. Genu, *at the knee*; acc. of limitation, or synecdochical acc. —

Nodoque — fluentes, and with her flowing folds (*i. e.* the folds of her robe, gathered up in a knot; lit. gathered up as to her flowing folds, etc. — **Genu** and **sinus.** H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II. and Rem. 2.

321. Juvenes. A term applied to men up to forty-five or fifty years of age. — **Monstrate — sororum.** The order is, Si forte vidistis quem (*any one*) mearum sororum errantem hic, (et seq., lines 323, 324), monstrate.

325. Orsus, sc. *est*, from *ordior.*

326. Audita, sc. *est.* — **Mihi,** *by me;* dat. of the agent after *audita est.* H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 844, 845; A. 51, VIII. n.

327. Quam te memorem, *whom shall I call thee?* The force of the pres. subj. is well given by the English auxiliary "shall"; the subj. denoting propriety. Sometimes, in similar cases, it denotes possibility, and may be translated by "can." H. 485; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 60, 3.

328. Hominem. H. 371, 3; A. & S. 232, (2); B. 716; A. 52, I, Note.

330. Felix, *propitious.* — **Sis, leves,** and **doceas** (332), subj. in a request. H. 488, I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6. — **Quaecumque,** sc. *ea.*

334. Multa, *many a.*

337. Cothurno. The buskin or hunting-boot, worn to protect the feet from brambles.

338. Dido was descended from Agēnor, twin-brother of Belus, and founder of Sidon.

339. Fines Libyci, sc. *sunt;* the country around is Libyan. — **Genus,** grammatically in apposition with *fines,* in sense relates to the noun "Libyans" implied in the adj.

343. Agri. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3).

344. Phoenicum. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 2. — **Miserae,** sc. *ei,* for *ab ea misera.* H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II. Cf. *mihi,* 326.

345. Pater, Belus.

347. Scelere. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 54, I. — **Ante alios immanior.** A pleonastic expression, for the simple abl. after the comparative, *aliis immanior.* A. & S. 256, Rem. 13, (b).

348. Order: inter quos furor venit medius.

349. Aras, the altar of the Penates.

350. Securus — germanae, *regardless of his sister's love* for Sychaeus. The etymology of *securus* is se (= sine) and cura.

352. Spe, *i. e.* that her husband was alive and would return.

353. Inhumati. The fact that the murdered man was unburied increases the horror. Why did the ancients attach so sacred an importance to burial? See note on II. 646.

358. Auxilium viae, as an aid in her journey. Viae. H. 396, II.;

A. & S. 211, Rem. 2. — **Tellure recludit** = e tellure effodit. Verbs compounded with *re* are often joined with the abl.

365. Locos. Terminal accus. after *devenere*, with the preposition *in* omitted by poetical license. See note on *Italiam*, line 2.

367. Mercati, sc. *sunt*. — **Byrsam.** Byrsa, whence the legend of the bull's hide (*βύρσα*) arose, appears to have been the Greek corruption of Bosra, the Phoenician name for the citadel of Carthage (or indeed for "citadel" in general).

368. "The story was that they cut the hide so as to make one thong; the bargain being that they should have as much ground as they could compass with a bull's hide." — **Quantum possent, etc.** As much, *the story runs*, as they could surround, etc. H. 528; A. & S. 266, 3; A. 66, I.

369. Tandem strengthens the question: "who, *pray*, are ye?"

370. Talibus, sc. *verbis*. — **Ille**, sc. *respondit*.

371. Imo. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

374. Ante, before (I finish). — **Componet.** MS. authority is divided between this form and *componat*, but the indic. is the better supported, and is in itself the better, as giving greater rhetorical liveliness. "Sometimes that which *would* happen, in a possible assumed case," (*si pergam . . . et vacet*, etc.) "at variance with the real fact, is simply stated as something that *will* happen (fut. ind. for pres. subj.)." M. 348, d. — **Diem — Olympo.** *Vesper, having closed Olympus*, (lit. Olympus being closed), *will lead the day to rest*. Vesper, the god of evening, who shuts the western gate of Olympus when Phoebus has entered in.

375. Troja. Abl. of the town whence, after *vectos*. H. 421, I. and II.; A. & S. 255; B. 941; A. 55, III. 1.

377. Forte sua, *by a chance of its own*. It was an accidental storm that brought the Trojans to Carthage, not any purpose of theirs.

380. Aeneas calls Italy his *father-land*, because Dardanus, his ancestor, was born there. — **Genus — summo**, my ancestry (sprung) from supreme Jove. The descent of Aeneas was as follows: I. Dardănus (son of Jupiter); II. Erichthonius; III. Tros; IV. Assarăcus; V. Capys; VI. Anchises; VII. Aeneas.

382. Matre dea, *my goddess-mother*. — **Fata**, oracles.

385. Europa atque Asia. Abl. of separation. — **Nec — passa, etc.** — non passa eum queri plura.

387. Caelestibus. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1; B. 862, 3; A. 51. I.

388. Qui adveneris. Rel. clause with the subj. denoting the reason, — inasmuch as thou hast come, or simply *that thou hast come*. H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8, (1); B. 1251; A. 63, II.

393–400. The *sense is as follows*: Twelve swans (birds of Venus, as

many in number as the missing ships) flying far from the shore, and high above the sea, were (just now) scattered in confusion by an eagle, swooping from the heights of aether down upon them in the open sky, (as the ships were scattered by the storm.) Now (at this present moment), however, collected after their dispersion in a long line (as the ships of a fleet, when it is entering the harbor), you see them in part alighting on the ground (viz., those which fly in advance), in part looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As those swans, returned after their separation and free from danger, are now rejoicing, and as they, before they were scattered by the eagle, collected in a circle sang in the lofty air, so, with joy and song, thy ships have either already returned, or are on their way returning.

393. Senos. H. 174, 2, 4), in fin.; A. & S. 120, 4 (a.)— **Laetantes agmine,** *i. e.* exulting in their orderly flight, — rejoicing to find themselves all in line again, after their dispersion.

394. Order: quos Jovis ales, lapsa aetheria plaga, turbabat aperto caelo. — **Aetheria plaga,** from the zone of aether, (higher than the *caelum*).

395. Aperto caelo. Poetical abl. of place in which.

396. Captas, *i. e.* terras ab altera cycnorum parte captas.

397-8. Observe the difference of tense between *ludunt,* and **cinxēre** and dedēre.

399. Pubes tuorum, *the manly band of thy* companions.

403. The gods anointed their hair with ambrosia. — **Vertice,** from her head.

404. Her short hunting-tunic changed into the flowing robe (*palla*) characteristic of a god or goddess.

405. Incessu patuit, *was evident by her gait.* The gods glided along, with a light and graceful motion.

407. Quid, *why?* The adverbial accusative, neut. sing., of the interrog. pronoun.

408. Jungere. H. 549; A. & S. 269. In English, we represent the subject by "it," introducing the subject itself after the verb,—why is it not granted to join, etc. See B. 1118; A. 58, IV.; 70.

409. Veras, *i. e.* in our true character, of mother and son.

411. **Aëre.** Like the Homeric ἀήρ, *mist.*

412. Observe the division (or *tmesis*) of the verb *circumfudit.*

414. Moliri, to contrive; used of operations which require great labor and preparation.

415. Paphum. H. 379; A. & S. 237; B. 938; A. 55, III. 2. Paphos *was a city of* Cyprus, famed for its worship of Venus.

416. Sabaeo. The Sabaei or Sabae were a people in the southwestern part of Arabia Felix. Cf. Milton's *Paradise Lost:*

"Sabæan odors from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest."—iv. 162.

The name and place are identical with the *Sheba* whose queen visited Solomon.

419. Plurimus — imminet, "hangs with mighty mass over the city." *Plurimus,* lit. very large. H. 444, 1; A. & S. 122, Rem. 4; A. 17, V. 4.

422. Strata viarum = stratas vias. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3, note 4; M. 284, Obs. 5; B. 771; A. 50, II. 3.

423. Ducere, and the four infinitives in the two next lines, depend upon *instant.* Some editors, placing a semicolon after *Tyrii,* make them historical infinitives.

424. Moliri, to build. — **Arcem,** the citadel proper; *arces* (in line 420) having a more general meaning of "buildings," "towers."

427. Effodiunt. The harbor of Carthage was artificial.

429. Alta, *lofty.* The same word, in line 427, means *deep.*—**Scaenis.** H. 392, 1, and 398, 5; A. & S. 211, Rem. 5, and note; B. 870; A. 51, I.

430. Supply in thought, "Talis labor Poenos exercet," before *qualis,* etc.

431. Sub sole, in the sunshine.

435. Order: arcent fucos, ignavum pecus, etc.

436. Thymo. The honey of Southern Europe is extremely fragrant of thyme and other high-scented flowers.

437. What was there, in the circumstances of Aeneas, which made this exclamation very natural?

438. Suspicit, *looks up at.* Etymology: *sub* and *spicio,* to see from under. Aeneas had descended from the hills, and was about to enter the city. — **439. Dictu.** H. 570, and 1; A. & S. 276, and III.; B. 1365; A. 74, II. Abl. of specification. — **440. Viris.** H. 385, 5; A. & S. 245, II. Rem. 1. *Misceo* and its compounds take the *dative* of the *larger* number or quantity, *to which* something is added, or the *ablative* of the *smaller* quantity, *with which* something is mixed.—**Ulli.** Poetical dat. of the agent with *cernitur.* H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 846; A. 51, VIII. *end.*

441. Umbrae. *Lactissimus* is here followed by the gen., as implying fulness. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3); B. 776; A. 50, I. 4.

444. Monstrarat = monstraverat, *had indicated* (by an oracle or some other communication). H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a); B. 315; A. 33, III. **Sic nam fore gentem, etc.** *For thus* she foretokened *that the nation would be, etc.* "Caelius Rhodius says that Cacabe, the old name of Carthage, meant a *horse's* head, which, if true, would account for the *legend. A horse's head is* common on Punic coins."

445. Facilem victu. Lit., easy in subsisting, *i. e.* easy in their means of living. "A people who easily provide for themselves whatever is desirable for living comfortably." W. In *bello egregiam* and *facilem victu* the same characteristics are applied to Carthage as in line 14, q. v.

447. Condebat. What does the tense imply in regard to the *completion* of the work on the temple? H. 197; A. & S. 145, II. — **Numine divae,** *by the majestic power of the goddess.* "Numine" refers to Juno's awful power and helpful presence, which brought many to her temple to consult her oracle and invoke her favor by whom rich presents (*dona*) were offered.

448. Aerea — limina, *from whose steps arose a threshold of bronze.* Fr.—**Cui.** Poetic dat. of reference, limiting the whole sentence *Aerea — aënis.* See notes on *Aeneae,* line 92, and *jactanti,* line 102.— **Gradibus.** H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b).— **Nexaeque aere trabes,** *and door-posts* (lit. timbers) *sheathed with bronze* (sc. *surgebant*). Some editors read *nixae,* and understand *trabes* of the architrave, "and whose architrave rested upon bronze" (*i. e.* upon bronze pillars).

449. Foribus. Poetic dat. of reference like *cui,* in line 448. H. 384; A. & S. 223; B. 817; A. 51, II.

452. Ausus, sc. *est.*— **Rebus,** dat. *Confido* sometimes takes the dat., sometimes the abl. Find the rule in the grammar by the aid of the *index.*

454. Reginam opperiens. Aeneas may have gathered from the conversation of the workmen that Dido was coming, or simply from seeing the senate assembled and the crowd waiting. — **Quae fortuna sit urbi miratur** (lit. marvels at what is the [good] fortune of the city) = miratur fortunam urbis, *marvels at the prosperity of the city.*

455. Artificum manus inter se, *i. e.* the skill of the rival artists. Supply *certantium* with *inter se.* Observe the metonymy in *manus;* lit. the hands, then the *workmanship* of the hands, then the *skill* displayed in that workmanship. B. translates artificum manus "the *style* of the artists."

456. Videt, etc. The scenes described were painted upon the walls of the temple.

458. Atridas. Agamemnon and Menelāüs. — **Ambobus,** *i. e.* to the sons of Atreus *as one party,* by his wrath on account of Brisēis and his consequent withdrawal from the battle, and to Priam, *as the other party,* in the death of Hector. B.—**Achillem.** There is strong MS. authority for this form of the acc. in Virgil, instead of *Achilien,* as it is usually *edited.*

459. Jam, *i. e.* by this time. C.

461. Sunt — laudi, *here, too, has worth its own* (*i. e.* its fitting) *rewards.* "Laudi" being in *idea* the subject of the proposition, *sua* refers to it. — **Laudi.** H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 51, VI.

462. Rerum, *for misfortunes.* Objective gen. A. & S. 211, Rem. 12. "Res" is applied to the circumstances and vicissitudes of life, whether good or bad.

465. Multa. H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 205, Rem. 10; B. 717; A. 52, IV.

466–493. Of the eight pictures on the temple walls each two were companion-pieces, viz.: 1. The victory of the Trojans under Hector; 2. The victory of the Greeks under Achilles. 3. The death of Rhesus; 4. The death of Troïlus. 5. The Trojan matrons suppliants before the statue of Minerva; 6. Priam as a suppliant before Achilles. 7. The battle of Memnon; 8. The battle of Achilles. Why were these subjects chosen for paintings to adorn the temple of *Juno?* See line 24.

466. Uti, *how.* An interrogative particle, and hence introducing the subj. in dependent clauses.

467, 468. Hac, sc. *parte.* — **Phryges,** sc. *fugerent.* — **Fugerent,** *were* fleeing, while Aeneas was looking at them. So with the other imperfects. By making the action expressed in these verbs contemporaneous with that in *videbat,* the poet indicates the life-likeness with which the paintings brought the scenes before the eyes of his hero.

469. Rhesus was a Thracian prince, an ally of the Trojans. "An oracle had declared that Troy would never be taken, if the snow-white horses of Rhesus should once drink the water of the Xanthus, and feed upon the grass of the Trojan plain. But as soon as Rhesus had reached the Trojan territory, and had pitched his tents late at night, Ulysses and Diomedes penetrated into his camp, slew Rhesus himself, and carried off his horses." — **Niveis tentoria velis.** Homer represents the Greeks and Trojans as encamped, not in *tents,* but in *huts* of planks thatched with grass; but Virgil here, as often, ascribes to the Homeric age the customs of his own. To him, as to us, a "tented field" presents a more attractive picture than a *hutted* field.

472. Ardentes equos, *the fiery steeds.*—**Avertit.** Historical present, hence followed by the pluperf. in the next line, (the *meaning* governing instead of the form.)

473. Gustassent = gustavissent. — **Xanthus** (otherwise called Scamander), a river of the Troad.

474. Troïlus, a son of Priam. — **Amissis armis,** *i. e.* all but his spear (line 478).

476 Troïlus has *fallen backwards* from the car (which of course had

no back), but hangs by the reins, which were passed round the body, and which he still grasps with his hand.

477. **Huic.** See notes on *Aeneae* (line 92), and *jactanti* (line 102).

479. **Non aequae,** *unpropitious.* W.

480 **Peplum.** A costly and elegant shawl, elaborately woven; such as were often presented to the gods by suppliants and devotees.

481. **Suppliciter,** in the manner of suppliants. — **Pectora.** H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

482. **Solo.** H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 937; A. 55, III. 5 *end.*

483. Notice the difference of time in *raptaverat* and *vendebat.*

484. **Auro.** Ablative of price. Priam brought Achilles ten talents in gold as a ransom for the body of his son Hector.

488. **Principibus,** dat. See note on *viris,* line 440.

489. The "Eoae acies" are the Indian Aethiopians, led by Memnon, son of Tithōnus and Aurora.

490. The post-Homeric poets represent the Amazons as having come, under their queen Penthesilēa, to the aid of Priam. — **Lunatis peltis.** H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6. The light shields of the Amazons are most commonly represented on works of ancient art with a semi-circular indentation on one side. — B. 888; A. 54, II. (quality).

492. **Exsertae,** *bare,* naked.

494. **Aeneae,** dat. of the agent, with *videntur,* "are seen."

497. **Incessit** conveys a notion of majestic motion, as "incedo" in line 46.

498. Diana was especially worshipped in Laconia, and in Delos, her natal isle.

502. **Latonae.** Latona was the mother of Diana.

504. **Instans operi.** *Urging on the work.*

505. **Foribus divae,** at the doors of the goddess, *i. e.* at the doors of her shrine, within the cella. — **Media testudine,** in the middle of the vaulted temple.

508. **Partibus.** H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 54, I.

509. **Concursu magno,** abl. absol. of concomitant.

512. **Penitus,** far away. — **Oras.** See note on *Italiam,* line 2.

516. **Dissimulant,** they conceal (their emotions). — **Cava,** *i. e.* enshrouding.

517. **Fortuna,** sc. *sit.*

518. **Quid,** *why;* acc. of specification. — **Cunctis lecti navibus,** men *chosen from all the ships.* H. 425, 3, 4).

519. **Orantes veniam,** *praying for grace,* i. e. for the favors specified *in lines 525–6.* The participle denotes purpose.

520. Introgressi, sc. *sunt.*—**Coram,** *in the presence* of Dido. A. & S. 241, Rem. 3; H. 436. — **Data,** sc. *est.*

521. Maximus, sc. natu, *the eldest.* "First in years, rank, and dignity." L.

523. Gentes, *i. e.* the barbarous Africans among whom she settled.

524. Troes — oramus. Express the *we* implied in the termination of the verb: *we, the wretched Trojans, etc.* — **Maria — vecti,** *borne over every sea.* A use of the Greek accusative of specification, similar to that in the expression *ire viam.* A prose writer would have been likely to say, *per maria, etc.* H. 371, 3; 380; A. & S. 232, II.; B. 717; A. 52, I. *n.*

526. Parce — generi, *Spare a pious race.* — **Propius aspice,** *regard more favorably;* lit. see nearer.

527. Populare. H. 553, V.; A. & S. 271, note 3; B. 1160; A. 58, IV. *n.*

528. Venimus. The quantity of the first syl. shows that the verb is in the perf. tense. H. 651; A. & S. 284, Exc. 1; B. 1432; A. 78, III. 3.

529. Non ea vis (est) animo (nostro), "such violence belongs not to our disposition."

530. Hesperia, lit. "the evening (*i. e.* western) land," a name applied by the Greeks both to Italy and to Spain.

532. Oenotri, a people of southern Italy (in Bruttium).

533. Ducis. Itălus, king of the Oenotri, (or, according to Thucydides, of the Siculi). — **Gentem.** V. here says "the nation," when we should say "*the land.*"

534. Hic — fuit *This* (i. e. hither) *was our course.*—The reader will often find in the Aeneid unfinished lines, arising from the premature death of Virgil before he had time to revise his great poem.

535. The rising and setting of Orion were supposed to bring on storms.

536. Penitus, *far away,* as in line 512.

537. Superante salo, the briny sea overpowering us.

538. Pauci — oris, *i. e.* we, a poor remnant, have drifted to your shores. — **Oris** = ad oras. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, and Rem. 2.

539. Quod, the interrog. *adjective* pronoun. H. 188; A. & S. 137, 1; A. 21, II.— **540. Hospitio.** H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 54, VI.

541. Prima terra, "the very shore," lit. the first part of the land. **Consistere.** H. 551, II. 1; A. & S. 273, n. 4, *d*; B. 1204; A. 68, III.

543. Sperate, expect, a milder expression for *metuite.*

547. Umbris = in umbris; the prep. omitted by poetical license.

548. Non metus, sc. *est.* — **Officio certasse priorem,** *i. e.* "to have taken the lead in the rivalry of good deeds."

551. Liceat. Subj. *of petition,* request.

553. Italiam. Terminal accus. after *tendere*. H. 379, 4, in fin.; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c). — **Sociis,** sc. *receptis*.

554. Latinum. See Map of Italy. To the general name, Italy, the speaker adds the particular district to which they were destined. — **Ut — petamus.** This clause denotes the *purpose* of the action expressed by the infinitives in lines 551 and 552.

556. Iūli, objective gen.; "spes Iuli," hope *in* Iulus; *i. e.* in his growing up to found an empire in Italy.

557. Sicania was a name of Sicily from the Sicani, early inhabitants of the island, and a more ancient people, probably, than the Siculi.

558. Advecti, sc. *sumus*. — **At saltem (ut) petamus,** *yet at least that we may seek*. — **Regemque Acesten,** *and Acestes (as) our king*.

559. Simul fremebant, *i. e.* shouted assent. *Simul* implies agreement, unison.

561. The reply of Dido is conceived with great art and beauty. B.

563. Res dura, *my hard condition;* i. e. the difficulty she had in keeping her ground on a hostile territory, and her fears from her brother.

564. Talia moliri, to make such preparations, *i. e.* to take such precautions. "The verb *moliri* always indicates effort. Here it suggests the reluctance with which she had recourse to such expedients." S.

565. Quis nesciat? Subj. of possibility: who can be ignorant? The *rhetorical* effect of such "questions of appeal," is to imply a negative answer: as here, *no one*. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; A. 60, III.

567. Gestamus Poeni. See note on *Troes oramus*, line 524.

568. *Nor does the sun yoke his steeds so remote from the Tyrian city.* "Jungit equos" refers to the beginning of the sun's course, the sun's rising. "The notion seems to be, 'we do not lie so far out of the pale of the civilized world — out of the circuit of the sun and so out of the course of fame.'"

569. Saturnia arva, *i. e.* Latium. See Aen. VIII. 319–325.

570. Erȳcis. Eryx is a mountain in the northwestern angle of Sicily

Optatis, you choose.

571. Auxilio tutos, *protected by an escort.* "Tutos" is a *participle* (from tueor), as in Aen. VI. 238, IX. 43. C. — **Opibusque juvabo,** *i. e.* she will open her stores and arsenals to them. C.

572. Vultis, sc. *vel si*. C. and S. place an interrogation-mark at the end of the line, making it unnecessary to supply a conditional conjunction. — **Regnis.** The prep. *in* omitted by poetical license.

573. Urbem, etc. = urbs, etc. Attraction of the antecedent to the *case of the relative*. H. 445, 9; A. & S. 206, (6), (b); B. 705; A. 48, III.

574. **Mihi agetur,** *shall be regarded by me.*

576. **Afforet.** H. 488, I. 1 and 2; A. & S. 263, I. and Rem.; B. 1196; A. 68, I. — **Certos** = fidos. "Trusty messengers."

577. **Dimittam** = in diversas partes mittam. — **Extrema,** sc. *loca;* the frontiers. F.

578. **Quibus,** *in any.* Indefinite pronoun.

579. **Animum.** Acc. of specification. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.

582. **Nate dea.** Goddess-born! *Nate,* voc. of the participle *natus,* and *dea* abl. of origin. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII.

587. **Purgat,** sc. *se.*

588. **Restitit,** *stood forth to view.*

589. **Os humerosque.** Synecdochical accusative, (acc. of specification.) H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

591. **Purpureum lumen,** *the rosy* (rather than the purple) *light,* i. e. the rosy bloom of youth. — **Honores,** graces; "gratiam, pulchritudinem."

592. **Manus,** *the hands* of artists.

593. **Parius.** The sparkling marble of Paros, one of the Cyclades, is famous for its beauty and for its adaptedness for sculpture.

594. **Cunctis.** Connect in translation with *improviso.*

597. **O sola miserata,** *O* thou who *alone hast pitied;* lit. O alone having pitied.

598–600. **Quae nos socias,** sc. *tibi* or *tecum.* — **Reliquias Danaûm,** *i. e.* relictos (*non occisos*) a Danais. See note on line 30.

599. **Omnium.** H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, Rem. 1, (3); B. 776.

600. **Urbe, domo.** Abl. of the respect in which, or of that as regards which. H. 429; A. & S. 250. These nouns limit *nos socias.* C. calls them instrumental or modal ablatives.

601. **Non — nostrae,** *it is not in our power.* Opis, H. 401 and 402, I.; A. & S. 211, Rem. 8, (3); B. 780; A. 50, I. 1.

602. **Sparsa,** sc. *est.* Aeneas had left companions in Crete (Aen. III. 190), and knew that Trojans had settled in Sicily (I. 549–50) and in Epirus (III. 294, sqq.). Others were scattered over the earth as captives. — **Gentis.** H. 396, III. 3; A. & S. 212, R. 3; B. 763; A. 50, II. 3.

603. **Qua,** nom. pl. neut. of the indefinite pronoun. — **Quid,** *any* thing, spoken emphatically, *i. e.* anything valued, held in honor.

603, 605. **Di tibi ferant,** *may the gods bring thee.* Subj. of wish or prayer.

607. **Montibus convexa,** *the hollows of the mountains.* "Montibus," dative. — **Umbrae,** *the shadows* of the mountains themselves.

608. ***Polus — pascet,*** *lit.* while the heavens shall feed the stars.

The ancients believed that the stars were nourished by the vapors arising from the earth and sea, or that they fed upon the fiery particles in the aether itself.

610. Vocant expresses that he is dependent on destiny, and so implies that he will have to leave Dido. Cf. Aen. III. 494, and V. 656.

614–15. **Casu**, misfortune, disaster. — **Ore locuta est.** Such pleonasms are frequent in classical writers. Cf. the phrase, "He opened his mouth and taught them." — **Quis casus**, *what ill-fortune.*

617. **Tune, etc.**, sc. *es.* Art thou that Aeneas?

619. Teucer, (son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and of Hesiŏne, a daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam,) being refused admission in Salamis by his father on his return from Troy, founded a new Salamis in Cyprus. Virgil supposes him to have sought the assistance of Belus, king of Tyre, whom he represents to have conquered the Cyprians shortly before. — 621. **Genitor**, (my) *father.*

623. **Cognitus**, sc. *est.* "An instance of *protozeugma*; *i. e.*, a predicate (*cognitus*) common to several subjects (*casus, nomen, reges*), but agreeing in gender and number with one only, and that the one nearest to it." B.

624. **Pelasgi**, *i. e.* Grecian. These most ancient inhabitants of Greece are often put for the nation.

625. **Ipse hostis.** Teucer himself, enemy though he was. *Hostis.* H. 363; A. & S. 204. — **Ferebat**, *used to extol.* — **Teucros**, the Trojans.

626. **Stirpe.** When *ab* is used with **ortus**, *remoter* origin is generally denoted than when the preposition is omitted. — **Volebat**, *i. e.*, gave himself out to be, would have it that he was. — 632. **Templis** = *in templis.* **Honorem**, a thanksgiving. — 635. **Suum**, gen. pl. of *sus.*

636. **Munera** and **laetitiam** are in apposition with the accusatives in the two preceding lines. — **Dii**, an old contraction for *diei*, of the day. — **Munera** — **dii**, lit. as gifts and the enjoyment of the day; *i. e.*, as gifts and (the means for) the day's enjoyment. Another reading is, *dei* (*i. e.* Bacchi), "the joy of Bacchus," *i. e.* wine. The passage is a difficult one, and it is not impossible that Virgil would have improved it, if he had lived to complete the line.

637. **Domus interior.** H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662.

639. **Vestes**, *coverlets.* Supply *instruuntur.* "In concise narration and description, substantives are often used alone without verbs." W. — **Ostro**, abl. of the material. H. 425, 1.

640. **Ingens argentum**, a great (number of) silver (vessels), or, simply, mass of silver plate. — **Mensis** = *in mensis.*

645. ***Ferat***, "report," he says. — **Ferat** and **ducat**, subj. in *oratio*

obliqua, for the imperative of direct discourse. Aeneas said "Ascanio fer *etc.* ipsumque duc." Heyne.

646. **Cari**, *fond.*

647. **Ruinis.** H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 1075; A. 55, V.

648. **Pallam.** The *palla* was a long and ample cloak or mantle, reaching from the neck to the feet, and worn by deities, prophets, and women. Whole figures, and even historical or mythological subjects, were often embroidered upon it, sometimes with gold thread. It was a rectangular piece, nearly or quite square, and folded in various ways.

649. **Velamen, etc.** *A veil with an embroidered border of* (lit. woven around with) *yellow acanthus.*

650. **Helĕnae.** Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the well-known cause of the Trojan war. — **Argivae,** *i. e.* Grecian. — **Mycenis,** *from Mycenae,* construed with *extulerat* (652).

654. **Maxima,** sc. *natu.* — **Collo,** *for the neck.*

655. **Duplicem—coronam,** a double circlet of gold and gems. "Gemmis" and "auro," abl. of material.

658. **Faciem — ora,** *changed in form and face.* Acc. of specification.

659. **Donis — reginam,** and inflame the queen to madness by his gifts. Furentem = ut furat. This use of the participle is anticipative or *proleptic.*

661. **Domum ambiguam,** *the treacherous house* (i. e. *family*); alluding to the crime of Pygmalion.

662. **Urit,** sc. *Venerem.*

664. **Meae — solus,** *i. e.* (tu qui) solus (es) meae vires, mea magna potentia.

665. Love triumphs even over Jove. — **Tela Typhoëa,** *i. e.,* the thunderbolts which slew Typhōeus, one of the sons of Tartarus and Terra, who rebelled against Jupiter. Most editors read Typhoia, against the existing MSS.

666. **Tua — numina,** thy divine power. Acc. of the *person* of whom the request is made: *I ask of thy divine power* a boon.

667. **Ut,** *how;* hence the subj. of indirect question *jactetur* (668). H. 525; A. & S. 265; B. 1182; A. 67, I. 1.

669. **Nota tibi (sunt),** a Grecism for *notum est tibi.* A. & S. 205, Rem. 8, (b).

671. **Et—hospitia,** *and I fear what turn* (these) *Junonian hospitalities may take.* "Quo se vertant," lit. whither they may turn themselves. The subj. is used, because the action is contingent. "Junonian hospitalities" (Wordsworth, copied by C.), *i. e.* entertainment in the favorite *city of Juno (see lines 15, 16),* and subject to her influences.

672. **Cessabit,** sc. *Juno,* implied in *Junonia.* — **Tanto cardine,** *in so great a crisis.* Abl. of time.

674. **Ne — mutet,** *that she may not be changed* (lit. change herself) *by any divine influence,* sed (ut) teneatur, etc. F.

675. **Mecum,** *i. e.* equally with me.

676. **Qua,** sc. *via* or *ratione,* in what way, how.

677. **Accitu.** Ablative of cause or occasion.

679. **Pelago — Trojae,** remaining from (*i. e.* rescued from, surviving) the sea and the flames of Troy.

680. Cythēra is called *alta* because it is a mountainous island. Number and gender of Cythera? See Lex., and H. 131; 47, 1, (3); A. & S. 96; 50 in fin ; B. 178; 38.

681. **Idalium** (or Idalia). A mountain, grove, and city in Cyprus.

682. **Ne qua,** sc. *ratione* or *via,* that in no way. See note on line 18. — **Scire — occurrere,** *i. e.* to know (the plot), or thwart us (unconsciously) in the midst of it.

683. **Noctem.** H. 378; 417, 3; A. & S. 236; 256, Rem. 6; M. 306.

683, 684. **Tu faciem illius falle dolo,** do thou counterfeit his form. — **Et — vultus,** and, boy (thyself), put on the wonted expression of the boy.

686. **Laticemque Lyaeum** = vinum. Bacchus was called Lyaeus, from λύειν, because he dispels cares and anxieties. So the name Liber.

688. **Fallas,** sc. *eam.*

690. **Gaudens,** like **laetus** (696), expresses the sly pleasure with which Cupid enters into his part.

692. **Irrigat.** The image here is of sleep as a dew or rain coming down. — **Fotum,** perf. pass. part. of *foveo.*

695, 696. **Ibat, portabat.** The imperf. marks what Cupid *was* doing while Ascanius slumbered in the perfumed groves of Idalia. — **Tyriis,** dat. — **Duce — Achate,** glad, with Achates as his guide. *Duce Achate,* abl. absol. of concomitant.

697. Notice that the perfect definite is coupled with the historic present, as the pluperf. would have been coupled with the past: *when he comes* (vĕnit), *the queen has already settled herself* (se composuit). — **Aulaeis.** *Aulaea* were tapestries or hangings of various colors, with figures artistically interwoven. They were used as curtains at the doors, as ornaments of the walls, as coverings of couches, and as canopies under the roof. Here probably a tent-like canopy is alluded to: "aulaeis superbis," *under the magnificent tapestries;* poetical abl. of *place.* (the preposition omitted).

698. **Aurea,** *dissy*llable, pr. *aur-ya.* — **Sponda,** poetical abl. of place. —

Mediamque locavit, sc. *se;* and placed herself in the middle, the place of honor. At one side of her sat the Trojans, at the other the Carthaginians.

700. Discumbitur = discumbunt. H. 301, 3; A. & S. 184, 2, (b). Notice the force of *dis:* they recline in different places. In the Homeric age people *sat* at their meals as we do now; in Virgil's time they reclined on couches. — **Strato super ostro,** on the outspread purple (*i. e.* on the purple tapestry spread over the couches).

701. Manibus, *for the hands,* i. e. for washing. Water was poured from a ewer upon the hands of the guest, a basin being held underneath. — "**Cererem** — **expediunt** — serve out the bread promptly from the baskets. *Expediunt* = *proferunt,* says Serv." C.

702. Tonsis villis, *with closely-cut pile* (or *nap*). H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

703. Quibus cura, sc. *est.* — **Ordine,** in fit order. — **Longam penum struere,** *to arrange the long series of viands* (for the different courses). C.'s translation, "to replenish a store (of provision) that will last for a long time," is ingeniously derived, but is not so well adapted to the context as the one ordinarily given.

705. Aliae, sc. *famulae.*

706. Qui onerent et ponant, *to load, etc.*; the relative with the subj. denoting the *purpose.* H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5. The indic. would simply tell what the servants *do;* the subj. denotes their *duty,* what they are *required* to do.

707. Nec non, *nor not* = and. — **Et Tyrii,** *the Tyrians, too.* Strict etiquette is observed; the queen seats herself first, then her guests, and last of all, her courtiers. — **Frequentes,** *in throngs.*

708. Pictis, sc. *acu;* embroidered.

712. Pesti = exitio.

713. Mentem, acc. of specification or limitation. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.; Z. 458. "Acc. of the remoter object. Aen. VII. 74; Ecl. III. 106." W.

714. Phoenissa, the Phoenician lady, *i. e.* Dido.

716. Implevit, *has satisfied.*

718. Haeret, sc. *in puero.* C. quotes Tennyson: "And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung."

719. Miserae, sc. *ei;* dative. H. 386; A. & S. 224. It is a dative of disadvantage. The verbs named in these rules do not take the dat. *because* they are compounded with prepositions.

720. Cupid's mother is called "Acidalian," from a spring near Orchomenos, in Boeotia, where the Graces, Venus's attendants, bathed.

721. Praevertere, *to surprise.* — **Vivo amore,** with living love, *i. e. with love for a living object.*

722. Jam — animos, *her long unoccupied affections.*

724. Cratēras, great bowls in which wine was set on, **mixed,** according to the custom of the ancients, with water. "'Statuunt,' as Henry remarks, is appropriate to the size of the bowls. A man could hide himself behind a *crater,* Aen. IX. 346." — **Vina coronant,** *i. e.* encircle the bowls with garlands. See Aen. III. 525.

725. Tectis, *to the roofs.* H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Another reading is "fit strepitus," in which *tectis* would have the sense "in the hall."

726. Dependent, etc. The lamps hang lighted, from the gilded and richly ornamented sunken spaces between the beams of the ceiling.

727. Funalia, "*tapers,* formed of the twist of some fibrous plant covered with wax."

728. Hic, of time, *hereupon.* So Aen. II. 122, III. 369.

729. Quam, governed by *implere,* understood.

730. A Belo, sc. *orti,* the descendants of Belus.

731. Nam, implies an ellipsis,— and rightly do I now call upon thee. The ellipsis is to be *felt,* rather than expressed, in the English translation as well as in the original.

733. Velis, subj. in a prayer. H. 488, and I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6.— **Hujus,** sc. *diei.* — **Minores,** *posterity.*

735. Coetum = convivium.

736. In mensam, upon the table, as if upon the altar of Hospitable Jove.

737. Libato = postquam libatum est. Abl. absolute of the impersonal participle. "Sometimes the abl. of a perf. part. stands alone *impersonally,* in the same way as the abl. of a substantive and part. in combination." M. 429, and Obs. 1; H. 431, 5; A. & S. 257, Rem. 9, (1) and (c). W., L., and C. unite in giving this explanation. Some supply *honore.*—**Summo, etc.** Dido merely touched the wine with her lips, as became a woman. "As a queen, and as president of the feast, she set the example, but as a woman she abstained."

738. *Bitias* is a Carthaginian name. — **Increpitans,** challenging (him). "bidding him be quick." — **Impiger,** nothing loath, "not slow."

739. Pleno auro, from the full gold, *i. e.* from the full golden cup.

740. Crinitus. Bards wore long hair, in imitation of Apollo.

741. Personat, *i. e.* fills the hall. — Atlas was held to be skilled in astronomy and physics.

742. Labores, eclipses.

743. Ignes, *i. e.* **fulmina.**

745. The ancients believed that the sun, when he set, descended into the ocean.

746. Tardis noctibus, *the slow nights*, i. e. the long and weary nights of winter. Others take it of the *summer* nights, slow *in coming on*.

750–752. Dido's object in asking these questions is to keep Aeneas talking.

750. Rogitans. What kind of a verb? H. 332, I.; A. & S. 187, II. 1; B. 584; A. 36, III.

751. Aurorae filius. Memnon.

753. Immo, *nay*. "Nay, rather, instead of answering more questions in detail, tell us the whole story from the first."

754. Tuorum. H. 441, 1; A. & S. 205, Rem. 7; B. 658; A. 47, III. n.

BOOK II.

THE voice of criticism has unanimously fixed on this book, along with the Fourth and Sixth, as affording the best evidence of the true greatness of Virgil. Donatus tells us that the poet himself chose these three books to read to Augustus as a specimen of his work. C.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas, in compliance with Dido's request, details the particulars of the capture of Troy, so far as he had witnessed them. After expressing reluctance to fight his disagreeable battles over again, he goes on to tell of the despondency of the Greeks in the tenth year of the war, together with their stratagem of the horse. Lurking in Tenĕdos, they send a cunning fellow, Sinon, to prepare the way for the reception of the wooden horse, which they pretended to be an offering to Pallas in exchange for the stolen Palladium. The Trojans are credulous, and believe the whole, but La-ŏc-o-on sees through the deceit, and exposes it. His warnings, however, are vain; and he is himself slain by two serpents sent against him by Minerva (1–249). The Greeks return, in the night, from Tenĕdos; the horse is opened, and the city is taken (250–267). Aeneas is warned by Hector's shade to consult for his safety, but he is too valiant to follow the suggestion before he has tried what might can do. He rushes into the conflict, and is for a while successful, till, having assumed the armor of some Greeks whom they had

slain, his associates are mistaken by the Trojans, and many of them killed by their own friends (268–437). Then follow the sack of Priam's palace and the murder of the king himself (438–558). Aeneas, on his way homeward to save his father, wife, and son, is prevented from slaying Helen, the cause of the war, by the sudden appearance of his mother, who shows him that the overthrow of Troy is the work not of man but of heaven, and reveals to him the bodily presence of the gods themselves, helping in the work of destruction (559–631). The aged Anchises refuses to seek safety, but at last, encouraged by heavenly signs, consents (632–704). The flight (705–735). Cre-ū-sa, the wife of Aeneas, is lost in the confusion (736–746). Aeneas, returning in search of her to the city, finds it wholly occupied by the Greeks (747–767). The shade of Creüsa appears to him, consoles him, and foretells his long wandering, which will end in an Italian kingdom, and a second marriage (768–794). He returns to his father and followers, and takes shelter in Mount Ida (795–804).

1. Conticuēre — tenebant. Notice the difference of tense, the perf. indefinite (or aorist) denoting a *momentary* and perfectly completed action, — "in a moment all were hushed in silence," — the imperfect (tenebant), "kept their eyes fixed (upon him)," a *continued* action.

2. Orsus, sc. *est.* From *ordior.*

3–6. Our punctuation is Häckermann's, adopted by L., Haupt, and R. Other editors place a comma after *dolorem* (3), and a period after *fui* (6).

3. Infandum, *unutterable,* **i. e. unspeakably horrible and distressful,** "too cruel to be told." — **Jubes,** sc. *me.* A. & S. 273, 2, *d.*

4. Ut, *how.* An interrogative particle, and hence the subj. *eruerint* (5). H. 525; A. & S. 265; B. 1182; A. 67, I. 1.

5. Quaeque, etc. Supply *ea,* the antecedent of *quae.* "And (those events) most pitiable which I myself witnessed."

6. Talia fando, *while relating such* calamities. *Fando* (gerund of *for*) is abl. of *time,* — "in the course of speaking," — indicating a *contemporaneous* event. H. 566, 3; A. & S. 275, Rem. 4, note 2 in fin.; M. 416, Obs. 1.

7. Myrmidonum and **Dolopum,** gen. of the whole after *quis.* H. 396, III. 3), (1); A. & S. 212, Rem. 2. The Myrmidŏnes and Dolŏpes were Thessalian soldiers led in the Trojan war by Achilles, the greatest, and his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus, the most savage, enemy of Troy. — ***Aut miles,*** *or* what *soldier.* — **Duri.** Better translated here *cruel, than hardy, much enduring.* Heyne. — **Ulixi.** H. 69, 5; A. & S. 73,

Rem. Ulysses was distinguished among the Grecian chiefs for his superior prudence and sagacity, and it was to him, most of all, that the destruction of Troy was owing.

8. Temperet (sc. *sibi*), *could refrain*, (lit., "can refrain," by a lively use of the present.) Potential subj., in a question implying a negative answer (*No one*). H. 485, and 486, II.; A. & S. 260, II. Rem. 5. — **Caelo.** In prose a preposition would be used, *de caelo*. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b); B. 947, 948.

9. Praecipitat, sc. *se;* i. e. is hurrying down the steep of the sky, midnight being past. Nox is personified and represented as driving through the heaven in a chariot. — **Cadentia sidera,** *the sinking stars* (not *setting*), but, like Nox, on their downward course.

10. Amor, sc. *est tibi*. — **Amor cognoscere et audire** = *amor cognoscendi, etc.* H. 563, 6; A. & S. 275, III. note 1. More properly, however, *cognoscere* and *audire* should be taken as subject-nominatives, and amor as predicate-nominative: si cognoscere (etc.) est tantus amor. — **Amor,** *desire.*

12. Observe the difference of time between *horret* and *refŭgit:* "although my mind *is shuddering* at the remembrance, and *recoiled from it* (instantaneously and instinctively) *through grief.*" *Luctu,* abl. of cause.

13. Incipiam, I will essay, I will undertake, (rather than I will begin.) Henry, followed by C.

15. Instar montis. (With reference to the height rather than the bulk.) *Instar* is appositive to *equum*. H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 1009.

16. Abiete, pronounced *ab-ye-te*. H. 669, II. and 3; A. & S. 306, 1, and (3). For the case, see H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 54, I.

17. Votum, a votive offering.

18. Huc, *into this* (horse), is further defined by *caeco lateri*. (W. cites similar instances in Verg. Ecl. 1, 54, and 3, 12.) The order is, Huc (illi, *i. e.* ductores Danaûm), sortiti delecta corpora virum, furtim includunt (ea *i. e.* corpora) caeco lateri. In translation it may be found easier to take the two expressions together: "huc caeco lateri," *into its dark side.*

19. Lateri. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826; A. 51, V. — **Penitus,** *thoroughly,* to be joined with *complent.* — **20. Armato milite,** *with armed soldiery.* H. 419, V. 2; A. & S. 249, I.; B. 911; A. 54, VI. With this use of the sing. in pl. sense, cf. *custode,* I. 564, IX. 380.

21. In conspectu, *in sight* (of Troy). — **Fama,** abl. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I.

22. Opum. H. 399; A. & S. 213; B. 776; 777, e; A. 50, I. 4.

23. Nunc tantum sinus, etc. *Now (there is) only a bay, etc.*, i. e. this is all for which the island is now remarkable.

24. Order: (Danai), provecti huc, condunt se *in* deserto litore.

25. Nos (*eos*) abiisse rati (*sumus*).

26. Luctu. H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 54, VI.

27. Dorica, Grecian; (lit. *Dorian*, "part for the whole.")

29, 30. These verses express what is said or thought by the parties of Trojans. — **Tendebat**, sc. *tentoria*, pitched their tents. (I say *their* tents, because the verb belongs to *manus* as well as *Achilles*.) — **Locus**, sc. *erat*. The ships were drawn up on the shore, and the tents pitched among them.

31. Minervae, objective gen. "Donum Minervae," *offering to Minervae*. H. 396, II.; A. & S. 211, Rem. 2, and Rem. 12; B. 746; A. 50, II.

33. Duci, sc. *equum*. — **Arce**, poetical abl. of place without *in*.

34. Dolo, *from treachery*. Abl. of cause. Thymoetes had a grudge against Priam, who, in consequence of an oracle that a child born on a certain day would be the ruin of Troy, put to death both a son of Thymoetes born on that day and his mother, but spared his own son Paris who was born at the same time. — **Jam** = now at last.

35. Et (ii) quorum menti (erat) melior sententia.

36. Pelago, dat. for *in pelagus*. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2.

37. Subjectisque. Servius says that Virgil used *-que* here instead of *-ve*, because it sounds better. W. adduces instances where "que" couples notions which, though not strictly compatible with each other, have some point in common, — as here burning and sinking are two modes of *destroying* the horse, and so are distinguished from any plan of *examining* it.

39. Studia, *desires*. "Almost an anticipation of Tacitus's use of the word in the sense of factions, Hist. 4, 6." C.

41. Laocoon, a priest of Neptune. (Pronounced La-ŏc-ŏ-on: I have heard people talking of the statue of Lá-o-coon!) — **Summa ab arce**, from the highest part of the citadel. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17. The citadel, which overlooked the shore, was called Pergămus.

44. Danaûm, *i. e.* of the Greeks, (a part for the whole.) Danai is properly a name of the Argives, from the Egyptian king Dan-ă-us, who, according to the poets, settled in Argos. S. — **Sic notus (est vobis) Ulixes?** — *i. e.* Has this been your experience of Ulysses?

45. Achivi, the name first of a Thessalian tribe, then of the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and lastly of the Achaians, is here used of the Greeks generally. S.

47. The future participles in this line denote *purpose*, and may be

translated by the English infinitives. H. 573, V.; A. & S. 274, Rem. 6, (a.)—**Venturaque desuper urbi,** and to come down on the city from above. *Desuper,* down from above. *Urbi* = in urbem. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. A dative of disadvantage as well.

48. Aliquis = alius quis; *some other.*—**Error,** *deceit.*—**Ne.** H. 538, 1 and 2; A. & S. 267, R. 1, and note; B. 1113, 1114; A. 58, III.—**49. Et,** *even.*

50. Validis viribus. Construed with *contorsit* (52).

51. Feri, *of the beast.*

52. Illa, *i. e.* hasta.

53. Insonuere cavae, *sounded* as *hollow.*

54. Si fata deûm. Supply *fuissent,* as in line 433 below: *If the fates of the gods* had so willed it.—**Si**—**fuisset,** *if* our *minds had not been infatuated.*

55. Impulerat, *he had induced* (*us*). We should have expected the subj. in this apodosis, (impulisset, he would have induced us,) but the indicative gives greater vivacity and emphasis. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, 1, and (b); B. 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, n.—**Foedare,** *to violate,* i. e. to break open, to cut in pieces.

56. There is rhetorical beauty in this line, in the change from the third to the second person.

57. Manus, accus. of specification, limiting *revinctum.* H. 380; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

60. Hoc ipsum ut strueret, to compass this very thing, viz. to be brought to the king. C.

61. Fidens animi, confident of soul. H. 399, 3, 4; A. & S. 213, Rem. 1, (2.); B. 765; A. 50, I. *end.*

63. Visendi studio, with the desire of seeing (him).

64. Ruit agrees in number with the actual *form* of the collective noun *juventus*; **certant** with the *idea* of plurality implied.—**Illudere capto,** *to taunt the captive.* "Capto" lit. "(the one) having been taken."

66. Omnes, sc. *Danaos.* "Learn from a single act of guilt what all of them are."

68. The spondaic line (II. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1) marks Sinon's cautious gaze. S.—**Phrygia,** *i. e.* Trojan, Troy being a part of Phrygia Minor.

71. Locus, sc. *est.*—**Super,** (= insuper), *moreover.*

73. Conversi (sunt) animi, *Our feelings are changed.*

74. Sanguine, abl. of source. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII.—**Cretus,** sc. *sit.*

75. Quidve ferat, *or what* (*information*) *he brings.* Fr.—**Ferat,** *cretus* (*sit*), and *sit,* indirect questions. H. 525; A. & S. 265.—**Memores,**

follows *hortamur*, with the omission of *ut*. Z. 624; H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — **Quae sit fiducia (ei) capto,** (lit. what is the confidence to him taken captive,) what is his ground of confidence now that he is a prisoner, *i. e.* what intelligence he can offer, or what service perform, so as not to meet the captive's doom.

76. This line is bracketed here as wanting in several of the best MSS., and not noticed by Servius. Lines or words inclosed in brackets are of doubtful authenticity. — **Formidine,** his *assumed* fear.

77. Fuerit quodcumque, (lit. whatever shall have been,) *whatever shall happen;* i. e. come what will, "quicumque me sequatur eventus," (Servius.) The future perf. has sometimes the meaning of a quickly completed future action, and is used where we should expect the simple future. Sinon says, I will confess everything, whatever vengeance you shall *at once* wreak upon me, — whatever punishment shall be inflicted so suddenly, that it shall at once *have been* inflicted. H. 473, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. (5). See Z. 511; M. 340, Obs. 4; B. 1099; A. 57, III.

78. Me, sc. *esse.*

79. Hoc primum, sc. *fatebor.* "Hoc," *i. e.* that I am a Greek.

80. Improba agrees with Fortuna.

81. Fando, *i. e.* by report. — **Aliquod,** indef. adj. pronoun agreeing with *nomen* (82).

82. Belīdae, of the descendant of Belus. (The long *i* suggests another form of the name, Beleus.) — **Palamedes,** son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, (and grandson of the grand-daughter of Belus, king of Egypt,) compelled Ulysses to take part in the Trojan war. Vexed at this, and also envious of his superior fame in war, Ulysses brought against him a false accusation of treachery, in consequence of which he was stoned to death. The story is post-Homeric. — **Incluta** (= *inclyta*) in the nom., or the abl. case? H. 615, and 1; A. & S. 294, 1, and Exc. — **Fama.** H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I.

83. Falsa sub proditione, *under a false information* (in the legal sense — *accusation*). So C. All other editors, *under a false charge of treason.* — **Pelasgi,** *i. e.* the Achivi, *the Greeks.* The Pelasgians were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, the "dark background" of her history.

84. Infando indicio, *by wicked testimony.* Ulysses forged a letter from Priam to Palamedes, and concealed it, with a sum of gold, in Palamedes' tent, where they were found and used as testimony against him. — **Vetabat.** The indicative gives the *actual* reason why Palamedes was put to death. — **85. Lumine** = *vita.*

87. Primis ab annis, from my earliest years, — from my early youth.

88. Regno, *in his royal dignity.*

89. Et nos, i. e. *I also.*

94, 95. Fors — tulisset, si remeassem: *if any chance should bring it about, if I should return, etc.* (Lit. should *have* brought it about, should *have* returned.) "*Promisi* is past, and *at this past time* the opportunity was conceived as completed (*pluperfect*) prior to the threatened revenge." In *direct* discourse, we should have the fut. perf. H. 533, 4; A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 4. The English idiom is less precise in such relations of time than the Latin.

98. Terrere, spargere, quaerere. Historical infinitives. H. 545, I.; A. & S. 209, Rem. 5, and note 7; B. 1137; A. 49, III.

99. Vulgum. This is the only instance in Virgil in which **vulgus** is masculine.—**Conscius,** *conscious of his guilt.*—**Arma,** *weapons* (*against me*), i. e. means for Sinon's destruction. So Donatus, W., L., F. Other explanations of the phrase *quaerere — arma* are far-fetched.

100. Enim, like the Greek γάρ, implies an ellipsis: *And* (*et* obtained by resolving *nec* into *et non*) that he was seeking weapons against me was evident, *for he did not rest, etc.* Such is the actual force of the word. In translation, we may imitate the conciseness of the original, and gain very much the same general effect, by rendering *nec requievit enim,* "nor indeed (*or* nor in good truth) did he rest." — **Calchas** was the great soothsayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war. Notice the *aposiopēsis.* (See note on Aen. I. 135.)

101. Sed quid autem, *but why, pray.* Such combinations of *sed* and *autem* were common in conversation, and hence in the comic writers.

102. Quidve moror, *or why do I detain* you.

103. Idque — est, *and it is enough for you to hear that* (*name*), i. e. "Achivum," to hear that I am a Greek. — W., with unnecessary ingenuity, takes "audire" in the sense it sometimes bears of "appellari," *to be called,* and renders, *and it is enough* in your judgment *to be called this* name. — **Jamdudum,** long since (due). Tr. here, *now at once.* F.

104. *This* (I dare say) *the Ithacan* (i. e. Ulysses) *wishes, and the Atridae* (i. e. Agamemnon and Menelaus) *will purchase it for a great price.* "The present subjunctive is used in independent propositions to soften an assertion or statement, and without any essential difference from the present indicative or the future." Z. 527; H. 486, III, 3; A. & S. 260, II, Rem. 4. The rules H. 485, A. & S. 261, Rem. 4, may also be consulted.— **Magno.** H. 416; A. & S. 252, R. 3; B. 884; A. 54, IX.

109. Moliri, *to prepare.* The word implies the *difficulty* of the preparation.

110. Fecissent, H. 488, I. 2; A. & S. 263, 1, Rem.; B. 1196; A. 68, I.

114. Eurypylus, a Thessalian chieftain, joined the Grecian expedition with forty ships.—**Scitantem,** *to consult.* H. 578, V.; A. & S. 274, Rem. 2, (a). This use of the *pres.* participle to denote a purpose is unusual both in Greek and Latin.

115. Adytis, *from the sanctuary.* The abl. of separation is often found without a preposition after compounds of *re.*

116. Sanguine, etc. The allusion is to the detention of the Grecian fleet by contrary winds at Aulis, before setting sail for Troy, and the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon. Virgil and Lucretius, in representing the victim as actually slain, differ from the ordinary account, in which a stag is substituted for the maiden by Diana.—**Placastis** = placavistis.

117. Venistis = *venire volebatis.* H. Cf. *euntes* (111).

118. Quaerendi, sc. *sunt.* — **Animaque litandum (est) Argolica,** *and expiation must be made with a Grecian life.*

119. Ut, when, *as soon as.*

121. Cui fata parent, *for whom the fates ordain* (*it,* i. e. this death by sacrifice). — **Poscat** *demands* (as a victim). The verbs are subj., because an *indirect question* is implied.

122. Hic, *here,* "at this crisis." Adverb of time.

123. Ea numina, (lit. those divine purposes,) *that will.*

124. Canebant, *were predicting.*

126. Quinos. H. 174, 2, 4); A. & S. 120, 4, (a); B. 209. — **Tectus,** i. e. shut up in his tent. — **128. Ithaci,** *of the Ithacan,* i. e. Ulysses.

129. Composito. Generally preceded by *de* or *ex.*

131. *They turned and transferred to the destruction of one poor wretch.* H., Hen., W., L. *Conversa tulere* = converterunt et [trans]tulerunt. W. Others, *they bore* (acquiesced in) *when turned to the destruction, etc.*

132. Parari, historical infin. H. 545, 1; A. & S. 209, Rem. 5, and n. 7.

133. Flour and salt (**salsae fruges**) were sprinkled upon the head of the animal to be sacrificed, and fillets (**vittae**), or twisted bands of white and red wool adorned the heads of the priest and of the victim.

134. Vincula, *i. e.* the rope with which he was tied to the altar.

135. Ulva, *sedge;* according to Martyn, "the cat-tail, or reed-mace, which grows only where there is mud, and is tall enough to conceal any person." S.

136. Dum vela darent. H. 522, II; A. & S. 263, 4, (1). — **Si forte dedissent.** C. explains this pluperf. by taking the clause to mean "*in the hope,* or on the peradventure, that they would have sailed." He adds, "*An inconsistency* will still remain between 'darent' and 'dedis-

sent,' the one implying that Sinon waited while they were getting off, the other that he trusted to their having got off before his waiting was over; but this is hardly an objection, if indeed the confusion might not be said to have a dramatic propriety."

139. Quos illi fors et poenas reposcent, *of whom perchance they will even demand the penalty.* For the two accusatives, see H. 374, and 2, 2); A. & S. 231, Rem. 1; B. 734; A. 52, III. (1).

140. Hanc, *this* of mine. H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 23, (a); B. 1028.

141. Quod, *wherefore.* Acc. of specification, lit. "in regard to which." — **Te,** *i. e.* Priam. — **142. Quae** = talis ut ea.

142, 143. Inverse attraction. Regularly, *per intemeratam fidem, si qua est,* etc. **Qua,** indefinite pronoun, nom.

143. Laborum. H. 406, I.; A. & S. 215, (1); B. 784; A. 50, IV. 3.

145. His lacrimis, dative. — **Ultro,** *moreover.*

146. Arta = arcta. — **Manicas.** H. 551, II.; A. & S. 273, 2, *d*; B. 1203; A. 68, III.

148. Amissos obliviscere = amitte atque obliviscere; "amittere" being used in its earlier sense of "dimittere," (to let go, to dismiss from one's thoughts.) C. The *acc.* strengthens the meaning of *obliviscere.*

150. Quo, *for what purpose.*

155. Enses, the sacrificial knives.

157. Fas, sc. *est.*

159. Si qua tegunt, *if they* (i. e. the Greeks) *conceal anything.*

160. Promissis maneas, abide by thy promises. "Promissis" is abl. of place, as appears from the fact that *in* is generally prefixed. C. — **Maneas, serves,** subj. in exhortation.

160, 161. Servata Troja, vocative case.

161. Si — rependam, *if I shall make a large return* (for life granted and protection assured). C.

162. Coepti fiducia belli = fiducia qua bellum inceperunt. C.

163. Auxiliis, *by the aid.* — **Stetit,** stood, *i. e.* was kept up, *was maintained.* — **Quo,** sc. *tempore.*

164. Sed enim. Enim implies an ellipsis: *but* they forfeited her aid, *for* from the time when the impious Tydides, etc.

165. Fatale, *fate-bearing,* (fateful.) The safety of the palladium was one of the securities of Troy's existence. B.

166. The **Palladium** was a small statue of Minerva, preserved in a temple in the citadel of Troy. It was believed to have fallen from heaven.

168. Ausi, sc. *sunt.*

169. Fluere, referri, historical infinitives. — **Ex illo — Danaum,** *from that time the hopes of the Greeks began to ebb, and gliding backwards to be borne away.*

170 **Fractae**, sc. *sunt*. — **Aversa**, sc. *est*.

171. **Ea signa** = ejus rei signa. — **Tritonia**, a name of Minerva. See Lex. — **Monstris**, *portents*.

172. **Castris**, poetical abl. of place.

173. **Luminibus arrectis**, *from her wide-open eyes*.

174. **Ipsa**, "of herself." C.

178. **Omina ni repetant Argis**, *unless they should take the omens afresh in Greece* (lit. at Argos, H. 421, II.; A. & S. 254); referring to the Roman custom of returning from the camp to the city for fresh auspices in case of anything unlucky. — **Numenque reducant**, *and bring back the divine favor*.

179. **Avexere**; from Greece to Troy, at the commencement of the expedition. — **Pelago**, *over the sea*. See note on line 187.

180. **Quod**, *that*; i. e. as regards the fact that. So often in Cicero.

181. (It means that) *they are preparing, etc.*

183. **Pro numine laeso**, *i. e.* to make amends for the offence to the deity. H. 580; A. & S. 274, R. 5; B. 1357; A. 72, II.

184. **Quae piaret** (= ut ea piaret), a relative clause with the subj. denoting a purpose. H. 489, II.; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1205, 1207, *b*; A. 64, I.

187. **Portis**. A. & S. 255, 2; M. 274. "Abl. of way or route by which a motion proceeds." F.

189. **Violasset**. H. 532, 4; A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 4; B. 1296, E, I; A. 57 and III.; 59, I. — **Minervae**, objective gen. Cf. line 31.

190. Supply after *nam* (189) some such verb as *praedixit* (implied in 'jussit') to govern the acc. and inf. *exitium futurum* (*esse*), which is the principal clause in the *oratio obliqua*. H. 530, and I.; A. & S. 266, 2. **Ipsum**, Calchantem. — 193. **Ultro**, *of its own accord*. — **Pelopea ad moenia**, *to Pelops' walls*, i. e. to Argos and Mycenae, in the Peloponnesus ("Pelops' isle.") — 194. **Ea fata**, *i. e.* magnum exitium. — **Manere**, here in a transitive meaning, *await*. — 196. **Capti**, sc. *sumus*.

197. **Larissa** was the capital of Thessaly, but not in Achilles's dominions. *Larissaean* here means Thessalian.

199. Order: Hîc aliud majus (monstrum, *portent*), multoque magis tremendum, objicitur (nobis) miseris. — 201. **Neptuno**. Dat. of reference or advantage. — 205. **Pariter**, *with equal course*.

208. **Legit pontum**, *skims the deep*. C.

209. **Spumante salo**, *by the foaming sea*. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 248.

210. **Oculos**, acc. of specification.

212. **Visu**, *at the sight*. — **Agmine certo**, *in an undeviating course*.

216. **Post** = postea. — **Auxilio**. H. 390, II. 2; A. & S. 227, Rem. 2.

218. **Medium**, sc. *eum, his waist*. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17.

— **Collo.** H. 384, I.; A. & S. 249, Rem. 3. — **Circumdati,** one word, separated by *tmesis.*

219. Terga, acc. of specification.

223. Quales mugitus, supply either *sunt,* or (taking *mugitus* as accus.) *tollit* (saucius taurus). Observe the effect of the spondees in this line.

225. Summa. The temple was in the citadel, the highest part of the town. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, R. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

228. Cunctis, dative of reference and disadvantage, limiting the whole sentence, where with less force a gen. depending upon *pectora* might have been used. See notes on Aen. I. 92 and 102.

231. Qui laeserit et intorserit. Relative clause with subj. denoting the *reason:* "qui," *inasmuch as he.* H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8, (1).

233. Conclamant. *Con-,* all with one voice.

234. Moenia, *the buildings* within the "murus." Cf. VI. 549. When used generally, the word seems nearly equivalent to the city considered as a strong place. Cf. IV. 74. — C. So W., who cites II. 252, IX. 196.

235. Pedibus, sc. *equi.* — **Rotarum lapsus** = *rotas labentes:* (*τρόχων βάσις.* Soph. El. 718. [C.)

239. Sacra, (sc. carmina), *hymns.*

243. Utero, poetical abl. of place. So *arce* (245).

244. Immemores, *regardless* of the omen.

245. Infelix, *inauspicious.*

246. Fatis futuris, *for the future fates.* Dative. — **Cassandra,** a daughter of Priam, who obtained from Apollo the gift of prophecy, but, slighting his love, received the punishment told in the next line.

247. Teucris = *a Teucris.* Poetical dat. of the agent.

248. Quibus — esset. Relative with the subj. in an *adversative* clause: *although that day was our last.* H. 515, II.; 516, II. 4; A. & S. 264, 2; B. 1290; A. 61, Note.

250, sqq. The calm and peaceful night, — the joy of the Trojans at the departure of the Greeks, and the consequent loose given to indulgence, — and the perfect security which all felt, are strongly contrasted with the din, confusion, danger, and destruction which so instantly ensue. B.

250. Vertitur. According to the belief that the *heaven* described a revolution every day, the earth standing still. — **Ruit oceano,** *comes up from the ocean.* The monosyllabic termination of this line, by its very strangeness, calls *attention,* — (here, to something striking and grand.)

251. The spondaic time of this line "illustrates the heavy oppression of the darkness, ruling everywhere, and filling everything with horror." L.

254. Instructis, *drawn up in order.*

256. Regia puppis, *i. e.* the ship of Agamemnon.

258. Danaos et claustra laxat. Zeugma.

261. Duces, as coming out first. C.

263. Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, and consequently grandson of Peleus (Pelides). — **Primus,** first (or among the first) to come out, or first (*eminent*) among men (*ἀριστεύοντα Μαχάων*, Il. XI. 505). Machāon was celebrated among the Greeks for his bravery and his skill in the healing art.

267. Jungunt, sc. *sibi*. — **Conscia,** *confederate*, privy to the plot.

271. Visus, sc. *est*.

273. Lora, a bold use of the acc. of specification, as in Ecl. 3, 106: *inscripti* nomina *regum*; ("the part. of perf. pass., used for part. of perf. mid., attracting to itself as obj. an acc. case.") Trajectus lora = lora trajecta habens. — **Tumentes.** As the feet would not swell after death from the compression of a rope, Henry considers that Virgil does not mean to represent Hector as completely dead when dragged around Troy.

275. Redit. The lively present, of a scene so well remembered that it seems to be still before the speaker's eyes. — **Exuvias.** H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, I. Rem. 1, (a); B. 732; A. 52, IV. *end*. Hector slew Patroclus, who wore the armor of his friend Achilles. — **Achilli.** See note on I. 30.

276. Puppibus (dat.) = *in puppes*. After landing, the ships were drawn up on shore stern foremost.

278. Quae plurima, which in great numbers. — **Accepit,** he received (when dragged, etc.).

279. Flens ipse, *I, too, weeping*.

283. Ut . . . aspicimus, *How* (i. e. *how gladly*) *do we behold thee*.

287. Nihil, sc. *dixit* vel *respondit*. — **Moratur,** *regards*.

291-292. Si Pergama — fuissent. The sense is: "If strength of hand could save Troy now, mine too would have saved it in my day." H. 510, and 1; A. & S. 261, 1. — **Hac,** (sc. dextra,) *this of mine*. H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 23, (a); B. 1028; A. 20, II.

294. Fatorum comites, *as the sharers of thy destiny*. — **His,** *for these*.

295. *Which thou shalt build at last, of great renown* (magna), *when thou hast wandered over* **the whole** *sea* (pererrato ponto). *Ponto*, abl. absol. of time.

297. The fires of Vesta were never allowed to die out.

298. Miscentur moenia, the city is confused. (See note on line 234.)

299. Quamquam, etc. Order: quamquam domus parentis Anchisae recessit (*lay retired*) secreta (*separate, standing apart*), obtectaque arboribus. — **301. Clarescunt.** H. 281; A. & S. 173; B. 588; A. 36, 1.

302. Excutior, middle; *I rouse myself.* — **306. Boum labores,** *ἔργα βοῶν,* Hesiod. Ἔργ. 46. — **307. Inscius,** sc. *causae.*

309. Fides, *the truth,* the fact, "res fidem faciens."

311. Vulcano = *igne.* Metonymy. Cf. Cic. *de N. D.* 2, 23, 60.

312. Ucalegon, i. e. *the house* of Ucalegon. So Apollo is put for his temple, III. 275. — **314. Rationis.** H. 396, III. 4); A. & S. 212, R. 4; B. 762; A. 50, II. 4. — **315. Bello,** *for battle;* dat. of the *purpose.*

317. *And it occurs* to me that it is *glorious to die in arms.* Supply *esse* with *pulchrum.* — **Mori** is the subject of *esse* understood.

321. Limina, sc. *Aeneae.*

322. Res summa, the supreme interest; *i. e.* the state, our country, our cause. — **Quo** — **loco,** "how stands the main affair?" A. — **Quam** — **arcem,** *What stronghold are we taking,* (for the citadel is evidently lost.)

323. Gemitu. Modal abl. — **325. Dardaniae,** dative. — **Fuimus,** *we have been,* but we are no longer. So *fuit Troja.* H. 471, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. 1, (2), (a); B. 1095.

326. Argos, acc. of terminus. H. 379; A. & S. 237; B. 938; A. 55, III. 2. — **328. Adstans,** *standing erect.* C.

329. Miscet = passim facit *vel* passim jactat.

330. Portis. H. 414, 4; A. & S. 255, 2. See note on line 187.

331. (Tot milia) adsunt quot milia umquam venēre magnis Mycenis.

332. Angusta viarum = *angustas vias.* H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3, note 4; B. 762 *end;* A. 50, II. 3.

334. Primi, *i. e.* at the entrance.

335. Caeco Marte, *in the blind encounter,* — the engagement at random.

336. Numine divûm, *by the will of the gods.*

337. Erinys. The best MSS. give the single "n." The reference is to the demon of battle.

341. Agglomerant, sc. *se.*

344. Gener, as a son-in-law; *hoping to be* a son-in-law.

345. Qui non audierit, *in that* (or because) *he did not heed.* Subj. in a relative clause denoting the reason. "Wretch, not to heed." C.

347. Audere in, *venturing upon.* "The present. inf., after verbs of sense, is often equivalent to the pres. participle." A. & S. 272, Rem. 5. F. *Audere in,* to have courage sufficient for. C.

348. Super = *insuper.* — **His,** sc. *verbis.*

349. Si—sequi. Order: si vobis est certa cupido sequi (me *seu* aliquem) *audentem extrema* (pericula). — **350. Sit.** Indirect question.

351. Excessere, etc. The ancients believed that its tutelary deities left a city which had been captured by the foe.

352. Quibus, abl. of means.

353. Moriamur, ruamus. Subj. in exhortation.—**356. Raptores** = prowling.—**360. Cava,** *i. e.* enshrouding.—**Circum-,** sc. *nos.*

361, 362. Quis explicet, potential subj. The question expects the answer, *No one.* H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5; B. 1181; A. 60, III.

367. Quondam, *sometimes.*—**Victis.** See note on I. 92.

373. Moratur, sc. *vos.*

374. Rapiunt feruntque, *i. e.* are pillaging. *Rapere* (and *agere*) were used of driving away flocks and herds and human captives, *ferre* of bearing off inanimate plunder.—**375. Itis.** M. 450; A. 71, I. *end.*

377. Sensit delapsus, *perceived that he had fallen.* A Greek construction; lit. having fallen, perceived it. H. 547, and I.; A. & S. 271, note 5.

379. Aspris = *asperis.* Synecope. H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4.

380. Humi nitens, walking (more literally, advancing with effort, viz. because of the briers) on the ground. *Humi,* locative gen. See note on I. 193.

381. Colla, acc. of specification.

382. Abibat, *was beginning to retreat.* Inceptive imperfect.

388. Dextra, *favorable.*—**Sequamur.** Subj. in exhortation.

389. Insignia is a common word for the conspicuous accoutrements of a soldier, such as shields and helmets. C.

392. Clipei—decorum, and the comely equipment of his shield, *i. e.* his comely shield.—**Galeam, insigne.** H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, Rem. 1, (a).

396. Haud numine nostro, *under a divine power not our own,* i. e. under an *unfavorable* divinity. C. favors the rendering "under a protection not ours," the Grecian arms carrying with them the favor of the Grecian deities. H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2; B. 873.

398. Orcus was a name of the god of the dead.

401. Conduntur (like the Greek middle) = *se condunt.*

402. Nihil—divis, *by no means* ("nihil" adverbial acc.) *is it right for any one to trust the gods against their will,* i. e. *to presume on the aid of the gods.* "Divis" dat. H. 385; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2. So C. Many take *inv. divis* as abl. absol., "when the gods are opposed."

409. Densis armis, *i. e.* with closed ranks. H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2.

410. Delubri. The temple of Minerva.

412. Facie and **errore,** abl. of cause.—**Jubarum,** gen. of source; "*arising from* the Grecian crests."

413. Gemitu and **ira,** abl. of manner.—**Ereptae virginis** (objective *gen.*), *at the rescue of the maiden.* H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5, (a).

414. Ajax. Ajax Oileus, who loved Cassandra.

416. Rupto turbine, *a hurricane having burst forth.*

417. Laetus — equis, *Eurus exulting in his eastern steeds.* "Eōïs," from the region of the morning. "Equis," abl. of cause.

418. Saevitque, etc. Order: Spumeusque Nereus saevit tridenti, atque ciet, etc. The trident, which properly belongs to Neptune, is sometimes assigned to Ne-reus (*dissyllable*), one of the sea-gods; its three prongs symbolize Neptune's triple dominion over lakes, rivers, and seas. — **Nereus,** the wise and kindly "old man of the sea."

420. Quos, *any;* indefinite pronoun.

423. Atque — signant, *and mark our speech, different in sound* (i. e. in pronunciation or accent) from their own. — **Sono.** H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1.

424. Numero. We should say, *by numbers.*

425. Divae. Minerva. — **Aram.** The altar stood *in front of* the temple.

426. Unus strengthens "justissimus," the one justest, *the very justest,* justissimus omnium. A. & S. 127, note 2; M. 310, obs. 2.

427. Aequi. H. 399, and 2, 1); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (2).

428. Dis aliter visum (est), *it seemed otherwise to the gods.* Not implying that the gods did not recognize his justice, but that they did not deal with him accordingly.

430. Infula, *the fillet* which he wore as priest of Apollo.

431, 432. Meorum, sc. *civium.* — **Testor,** sc. *vos.*

433. Supply *me* as the subject of **vitavisse** and **meruisse** (434). H. 545, 2, 1); A. & S. 239, Rem. 2. — **Vices,** ordinarily translated here *dangers;* but from the primary idea in the word of *alternation,* "give and take," Thiel derives the meaning of *hand to hand encounters,* thus distinguishing "vices" from *tela,* "missiles sent from a distance." — **Et — manu,** *and, had the fates decreed* (lit. had it been the fates) *that I should fall, I had earned* (*it,* i. e. death) *by my prowess.* Haupt, Peerlkamp, L., and R. place a semicolon after **vices,** and translate: *I had deserved to fall by the hands of the Greeks,* i. e. not, like Hypanis and Dymas, *confixus a sociis.*

435, 436. Aevo and **vulnere,** abl. of cause. — **Gravior.** H. 444, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a). — **Ulixi,** gen. of source or *agent.* H. 396, I.; A. & S. 211, Remarks 1 and 2; B. 745. (Subjective genitive.)

438. Pugnam, governed by *cernimus* (441), or by *videmus* implied in *cernimus.*

439. Forent. H. 506; A. & S. 263, 2, (1); B. 1277; A. 61, 1.

440. Sic answers to *ceu,* and qualifies *indomitum, ruentes,* and *obsessum.*

441. Acta testudine, *a testudo having been advanced.* The name *testudo* (lit. *tortoise*) was applied both to a military engine moving upon wheels, and, as here, "to the covering made by a close body of soldiers who placed their shields over their heads to secure themselves against the darts and other missiles of the enemy. The shields fitted so closely together as to present one unbroken surface, and were also so firm that men could walk upon them, and even horses and chariots be driven over them. The *testudo* formed a great protection to the soldiers, either in battle, or when they advanced to attack the walls or gates of a town." Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 1119.

441, sqq. "Two struggles were going on between the assailants and defenders, — one about scaling the walls of the palace, the other about forcing an entrance through the doors (449, 450). The progress of the one is described in lines 452–468, that of the other in lines 469, sqq."

442. Parietibus (*pr.* par-yet-i-bus), *to the walls* of the palace. — **Postes — ipsos,** *and at the very door-posts.*

443. Nituntur gradibus, *they climb by the steps* of the ladders. — **Ad** *against.* — **Protecti,** *sheltered,* (sc. *clipeis.*)

446. His telis, *with these* as *missiles.*

447. Extrema in morte = in the last deadly struggle. F.

451. Instaurati animi (sunt), *our courage was renewed,* referring to Aeneas and his two companions. — **Regis.** Priam.

453. This secret postern gate is characterized in four ways: first, simply as "limen," *an entrance;* then as a *secret door;* then its object is pointed out, as admitting to *a thorough-fare* (pervius usus) *between the different apartments of Priam's palace* (lit. "of the apartments of Priam between themselves"); lastly its situation, *a neglected* (sic W.) *gate in the rear.* The palace was built on the four sides of a hollow square. Aeneas makes his way into the palace by this back entrance, unknown to the Greeks.

456. Incomitata. A pleasing domestic picture of the absence of state with which the princess, simply as woman, took her child with her through this private door to visit its grandparents. — **Saepius.** H. 444, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a). — **Andromache,** wife of Hector.

457. Soceros, both her father-in-law and her mother-in-law, Priam and Hecuba. So *patres,* line 579, stands for *parentes.* W. — **Trahebat** is picturesque, representing the child as not able to keep up with her.

458. Evado, *I make my way through.*

460. In praecipiti, lit. on a precipice, i. e. *on the precipitous verge of the roof,* whence it would fall directly upon the people far below. — ***Summisque — tectis,*** *and built* up with very lofty roof to the *stars.* —

Tectis, *modal* abl. (H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2), or abl. (a noun and adj.) of description or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6.

461. Troja, one of the subject-nominatives of *solitae* (*sunt*) videri.

462. Note the *mesozeugma* in *solitae* agreeing with *naves*, the *middle subst.* of the three to which it belongs. B.

463, 464. Summa tabulata, *its lofty flooring*, i. e. the flooring at its base on the high roof of the palace. Notice the effect of the spondees and dactyles in these and the following lines, as depicting the laborious effort with which the tower was removed, and its rapid headlong fall.

464. Altis sedibus, *from its deep foundation.*

469. Pyrrhus (or Neoptolemus), son of Achilles.

470. Luce aëna (*αὐγὴ χαλκεία*), *i. e.* the gleaming of his burnished armor.

471–475. Order: Qualis ubi coluber pastus mala (i. e. *poisonous*) gramina, quem frigida bruma tegebat tumidum sub terra, nunc, novus, exuviis positis, nitidusque juventâ, pectore sublato convolvit lubrica terga in lucem, arduus ad solem (*"rising erect towards the sun"*), et micat trisulcis linguis (in) ore.

477. Automedon, the charioteer of Achilles (*equorum agitator*), was afterwards the armor-bearer of his son Pyrrhus. — **Scyria,** *of Scyros*, one of the Cyclades. — **479. Ipse.** Pyrrhus. — **Correpta.** A. & S. 257, Rem. 5; H. 431, 2, (3); B. 967; A. 72, 3.

481. Aeratos. The doors were of wood, but covered with plates of bronze. — **Trabe,** *arbore.* Excisa agrees with it, as the metre shows.

482. Dedit, *i. e.* opened. — **Lato ore,** abl. of description. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B, 888; A. 54, II.

485. Armatos, *i. e.* the armed guards of the palace.

487. Cavae aedes, *the hollow* (i. e. the re-echoing) *halls.* Others, simply the *cavaedium*, or inner-court (roofed on the sides, but with an opening to the sky in the centre), around which the other apartments lay.

492. Ariete (pr. ar-yĕ-te), not here strictly a battering-ram, but whatever he used to batter with; (probably the *trabs*, line 481.)

496. Non sic, *i. e.* not with such impetuosity. Construed with *fertur.* — **Aggeribus,** (*its*) *dykes.*

498. Cumulo, *with its mass* of waters. Abl. of manner.

501. Nurus is used here in a wide sense, including married daughters as well as daughters-in-law. Priam is said to have had fifty sons and fifty daughters. — **Per,** *among.*

503. Illi, *those* fifty *famous* chambers. H. 450, 5; A. & S. 207, Rem. 24.

504. Barbarico. Commentators are not agreed whether this "barbaric gold" is *Trojan*, Virgil inadvertently making Aeneas talk like a Roman, or *whether the* adj. means literally "foreign," referring to gold

taken from the enemies of Troy. — **Postes,** appositive to *thalami*, a part to the whole. Spoils were fastened on door-posts, to be conspicuous.

509. Senior, "*the aged sire;*" "too old." H. 441, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a.); B. 902; A. 17, V. 1.

512. Aedibus in mediis, *in the middle of the palace.* The altar and the bay-tree were in the uncovered portion of the inner court.

519. Mens, *purpose,* thought, resolution.

521. Non tali auxilio, etc. Not *such* aid does the time demand, — "we have not now to look to arms, but to *altars* and *prayers.*" **Hen.** and C. — **Defensoribus,** *defences.* So Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

522. Non. Supply *egeret,* as the apodosis of *si afforet.*

527. Per tela, per hostes. Taken with *elapsus.*

528. The porticos or *cloisters* surrounded the *atrium* or court.

530. Jam, jamque, *and now, even now.* A.

536. Pietas, sympathy, *kindly feeling.* Here used of the reciprocal feeling of the gods to pious men.—**Quae — curet.** A relative clause with the subj. *characterizing* and *defining* an indefinite antecedent. H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 6; B. 1227; A. 65, 69, Note.

537. Persolvant, subj. of wish, *imprecation.* H. 488, I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6; B. 1193, 1196; A. 68, I.

539. Et — vultus, *and hast contaminated a father's eyes with (his) death.* The very sight of his son's murder, in the belief of the ancients, has a polluting effect.

540. Quo. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII. Abl. of source. — **541. In** (with the abl. of the name of a *person*), in the case of, *in relation to.* M. 230, Obs. 1; B. 991.

542. Erubuit, *he respected;* (lit. he blushed before.)

543. Hectoreum. The student will notice many instances of the use of adjectives derived from proper nouns, when it would be more accordant with the English idiom to use the *genitive* of the name.

545. Repulsum, sc. *est.*

548. *To my father Pelīdes* (i. e. Achilles).

553. Lateri. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Dative of reference. — **Capulo,** governed by *tenus.* H. 434, 4; A. & S. 241; R. 1; B. 473.

555. Sorte, *according to his destiny.* H. 414, 2; A. & S. 249, II. — **Tulit** = *abstulit.* — **Videntem.** "The present part. has a force, as the destruction is still going on before Priam's eyes at the time of his death."

556. Populis terrisque. Abl. of cause after *superbum.* So most recent commentators: others, dat. after *regnatorem.*

557. Asiae. Asia Minor.

562 Cre-ū-sa, the daughter of Priam and wife of Aeneas.

563. Casus, *the peril* or *the possible fate.* — **564. Quae copia,** *what force* of fighting-men. — **566. Aegra,** *wearied.*

567-588. These lines are omitted in the best MSS., but while the external evidence is against them, the internal is for them, and I agree with R. and C. in thinking them genuine.

567. Super eram, one word, *supereram,* separated by *tmesis.*

569. Tyndarida, *the daughter of Tyndăreus,* Helen.

570. Erranti, sc. *mihi.*

574. Aris, poetical abl. of place. — **Invisa,** *hated, a hateful object;* others, *unseen.*

576. Sceleratas poenas = *sceleris poenas.*

577. Mycenae is here put for *Greece.* Virgil is fond of putting the particular for the general.

578. Aspiciet. Tr. this and the two following futures with *shall.* — **Parto triumpho.** Abl. absolute.

579. Conjugium = *conjugem.* — **Domum,** *her family.* — **Patres,** *her parents.*

580. Turba, abl. with *comitata;* (see note on I. 312.) "Iliadum" *of Trojan dames,* while the *ministri* are male attendants.

581. (And) *shall Priam have fallen by the sword? Shall Troy have blazed with fire?* These fut. perfects (and *sudarit*) "indicate those circumstances in the past which make it monstrous that the event spoken of as future, 'aspiciet,' 'ibit,' 'videbit,' should ever be realized. 'Shall she return, *now that* Priam has been murdered, Troy burned, Dardania bathed in blood?' Cf. IV. 590-1." C.

582. Sudarit, contracted from *sudaverit.*

585. Nefas, contemptuously, instead of *nefariam.* — **Exstinxisse laudabor** = *laudabor quod exstinxi,* or *qui exstinxerim.* — **Sumpsisse merentis poenas,** *for having exacted punishment from* (one) *deserving it. Merentis,* objective gen. Some editors make it acc. pl. agreeing with *poenas.*

587. Flammae. H. 410, 7, 2); A. & S. 220, 3; B. 915; A. 50, IV. 5.

Satiasse, (contracted from satiavisse,) *to have appeased.*

591. Confessa deam, *confessing the goddess,* i. q. "confessa se deam esse."

592. Dextraque — continuit, *i. e.* "and seizing me by my right hand," (with which Aeneas was laying hold of his sword,) "drew me back." See H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b.) — **Prehensum,** sc. *me.*

595. Cura nostri. (*nostri* objective gen.,) *affection for me.* (to be shown in defending and saving Anchises.)

597. Liqueris (perf. subj. of linquo), and **superet,** subj. of indirect question. — **Conjunxne,** *whether thy wife.*

598. Quos, governed by *circum* in the next line.

599, 600. Ni — ensis. We have here the pres. subj. in the protasis, and the perf. in the apodosis, where we should have expected the imperf. and the pluperf. H. 504, 1; A. & S. 261, Rem. 3. "*Resistat* expresses that the danger and consequently the guardianship (*mea cura*) are not over. *Tulerint* and *hauserit*, for the sake of liveliness, speak of the destruction as already a thing of the past." C. More clearly S.: 'My present resistance alone prevents the present completion of their destruction.' Tr.: "*And* (*whom*), *were it not that my care opposes, by this time the flames would have swept away, and the hostile sword have drunk* (their blood)."

601 sqq. *Not the hated beauty of Laconian Tyndaris, nor censured Paris, — the severity of the gods,* I say *of the gods, is overthrowing for thee this dominion, etc.* "Tyndaris," Helen, the step-daughter of Tyndareus. — **Tibi,** dativus ethicus, depending on *evertit* — *Trojam*, and expressing *the person affected* with emotion (here of grief) by the overthrow.

604. Namque, *and* thou canst, *for* (eripiam omnem nubem, etc.) — **Quae — caligat.** Order: quae nunc, obducta, hebetat mortales visus tibi tuenti, et, humida, caligat circum.

608–623. "Not Homer himself is more sublime than Virgil in his loftiest flights, as when he describes the gods congregated for Troy's downfall." S. *Introduction.*

609, 610. Pulvere, dust (from the ruins). — **Tridenti,** abl.

612. "The Scaean gate looked towards the shore, and the battle naturally thickened round it."

613. Prima, *foremost*, in front. The Scaean gate faced the Grecian camp. — **Socium agmen,** *i. e.* the Greeks.

615. Jam, *already.* The sense is, it has already gone so far that even Pallas, the former protectress of Troy, sits as an enemy on the pinnacle of the citadel. L.

616. Limbo — saeva, *refulgent with* (*her*) *bordered robe and* (*her*) *fierce Gorgon.* "Limbo," lit. *with her border.* "The robe reaching down to the feet was a characteristic of Pallas, and the border would naturally be of peculiar splendor, as it frequently appears to have been in more ordinary human costume." As the *peplos* or robe is here indicated by its most conspicuous part, so the *aegis* or shield is pointed out by the head of the Gorgon Medusa which it bore. I follow Hen., L., and R. in adopting *limbo* (which is found in a few MSS. and is mentioned by Servius) instead of *nimbo*, the ordinary reading.

***617, 618.* Pater,** Jupiter. — **Secundas,** *i.e.* victorious. — **Sufficit,** *supplies.*

621. Dixerat, *she ceased to speak;* (lit. she had spoken.)

622. While she speaks, the wondrous vision is revealed: *the awful forms appear, etc.*

624. Mihi, poetical dat. of the agent. — **Visum (est),** *was seen.*

625. Troy was called *Neptunian* because its walls were built by Neptune and Apollo.

626–631. There is no *apodosis* in this sentence, but it is easily supplied by the mind; indeed it may be said to be implied in line 624–5. **As the ash,** so at length old Troy gave way. — B.

629. Comam, acc. of specification. B. quotes Milton's expression, "the graceful *locks* of these far-spreading trees." A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728. — **Vertice,** H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2; B. 873. Modal abl.

630. Supremum congemuit, *it has groaned loudly its last.* H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 232, (3); B. 713 *et seqq.*; A. 52, IV.

632. Deo. Venus, *deus* being used as of common gender.

637. Excisa Troja, abl. absolute.

638, 639. Quibus, sc. *est.* — **Integer aevi sanguis** = sanguis aevi integri (W.), "quibus — sanguis," *whose is the blood of unimpaired youth.* — **Aevi,** H. 399, 3, 4); A. & S. 213. Genitive of specification. — **Suo,** emphatic: *your own,* not another's.

642. Una exc. Anchises refers to the destruction of Troy by Hercules in the time of Laomedon. — **Una,** plural because with a plural noun. H. 176, 1; A. & S. 118, Rem. 2; B. 203, 3; M. 76, *c*, Obs.

644. Sic positum, *i. e.* stretched out in the attitude of death; *sic,* just as I am. — **Affati,** *i. e.* with the words "*vale, vale, vale!*"

645. Ipse manu. I myself with my hand, *i. e.* by fighting. **Like** Priam, he will mingle in the battle and provoke his death.

646. "In calling the loss of a tomb a light one, Anchises is speaking as a world-wearied old man, not as realizing the belief of the heroic time" that the souls of the unburied wandered forlorn on this side of the Styx for a hundred years.

647. Invisus divis. Anchises was thunder-stricken and lamed by Jupiter for boasting of the love of Venus.

648. Demoror. H. 467, III. 2; A. & S. 145, I. 2; B. 1083; A. 27, I. *end.* — **Ex quo,** *sc. tempore.*

649. Me fulminis — igni, *blasted me with the wind of the thunderbolt and struck me with its fire.*

652–3. Vertere, to overthrow, to destroy. — **Fato — incumbere,** *and to lend his weight to* (lit. to lean upon) *the destiny* (*that was*) *bearing* (*us*) *down.* C.

654. Incepto *as well as* **sedibus** is governed by **in.** — **Iadem** *belongs to both nouns.*

660. **Et — animo,** *and this resolution is fixed in* (*thy*) *mind.* — **Animo,** poetical ablative of place.

661. **Isti leto,** *for that death* thou seekest. For the reference of *isti* to the second person, see H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 25; B. 1028.

664. **Hoc erat, quod,** was this (the reason) that; *was it for this, that.*

668. **Lux ultima** = *the last day.*

681. **Inter manus.** Creüsa held Iulus in her arms, and was pressing him upon Aeneas.

682–3. **Levis apex,** *a light pointed-flame.* — **Visus,** sc. *est.* — **Tactu.** H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 54, I. (specification).

685. **Trepidare,** historical infinitive.

690. **Aspice — tantum,** *look* (*with favor*) *upon us in this one thing* (lit. this thing only). *Hoc,* acc. of specification. W. makes it acc. of kindred signification, after *aspice nos: "*Cast upon us but this one propitious glance."

693. Thunder on the left was held as a good omen by the Romans.

699. Anchises lifts himself up from his recumbent posture.

706. **Aestus,** accusative.

707. **Imponere,** imperat. pass. (with the force of a middle), *place thyself upon.*

708. **Labor iste,** this labor *of carrying thee. Iste* is the demonstrative of the second person.

711. **Longe,** *at some distance,* so as not to attract the attention of the enemy. The servants, too, were sent by different routes (*ex diverso,* 716.)

713. **Egressis** (sc. *iis*), dat. of reference and interest. H. 389; A. & S. 228, note. (See note on *jactanti,* I. 102.)

714. **Cupressus.** The student will notice many instances in which a sacred tree is spoken of in connection with an altar or a shrine.

719. Aen. must be purified after blood-pollution. — **Vivo,** i. e. *running.*

721. **Humeros and colla,** acc. of specification, after *insternor.*

722. **Super,** *above,* to be taken adverbially with *insternor.*

724. Who does not realize the scene here described? B.

729. **Comiti, oneri,** *for* my companion, etc. H. 385, 3.

735. **Mihi trepido,** dat. of disadvantage, limiting *confusam eripuit mentem.* H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2. — **Nescio quod,** *I know not what,* (i. e. *some*). — **Male amicum** = *unfriendly.*

737. **Nota regione viarum,** *from the known* (i. e. the habitual) *direction of the way.*

738. **Misero mi** (= mihi) **erepta (est),** *was snatched from me unhappy.* H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 856; 1075; A. 51, V. Note. ***Fato mi,*** *a conjecture of* R. The MSS.: **fatone.**

739. We might expect the subj. of indirect question, after *incertum (est)*, in these verbs; but the indicative of direct question is used, with greater rhetorical effect: "did she halt, or did she wander from the path, or did she sit down wearied? It is uncertain."

750. Stat, sc. sententia: i. e. *I am determined.*

754. Lumine, *with the eye.*

755. Animo, sc. *meo.* — **Terrent,** sc. *me.*

756. Pedem tulisset, *she might have borne her foot* (i. e. gone) thither.

761. Portic., and **asylo,** poet. abl. of place.—**Asylo,** *in the sanctuary.*

771. Tectis = in tectis, *among the houses.*

773. Notâ major. The ghosts of the dead appear larger than in life.

774. Stetĕrunt. H. 669, IV.; A. & S. 307, I. and (2); B. 1458, n.

779. Fas, *destiny.*—**Aut,** where we use *nor.* A. & S. 198, II. 2, (d).

780. Exsilia, sc. *sunt obeunda.*

781. The Tiber, rising in Etruria, is called *Lydian* from the traditional origin of the Etruscans from Lydia in Asia Minor.

784. Parta, sc. sunt. — **Creusae,** obj. gen.; tears *for,* etc.

786. Servitum. H. 569; A. & S. 276, I. and II.; B. 1360, 1364; A. 74, I.

787. Dardanis, a woman sprung from Dardanus. H. 316; A. & S. 100, 1, (b); B. 548; A. 44, I. 3.

788. Deum genetrix, Cybele. She was one of the patronesses of Troy, being a Phrygian goddess and worshipped on Ida. C.

792. Conatus, sc. *sum.* — **Collo.** Dat. H. 384, II. 1; A. & S. 249, I., Rem. 3; B. 855, 859; A. 51, II.

795. "There seems a touch of pathos in *sic.* A modern writer would probably expand it, "A lonely widower, I return to my comrades." C.

800. Deducere, to conduct them as colonists.

801. The planet Venus when seen in the east, near sunrise, was called Lucifer or Phosphorus; when seen in the west at evening, Hespĕrus.

BOOK III.

ARGUMENT.

In the winter after the overthrow of Troy, Aeneas builds a fleet (1–8). He sails with a number of fellow-exiles in the spring or summer of the second year, and spends the winter in Thrace, where he begins to found a city; but the shade of Polydōrus warns him to avoid the cursed land (8–68). In the third year, he goes to Delos, and consults the oracle, but, misinterpreting the response, steers for Crete instead of Italy (73–120). Ill omens and a plague retard the building of his rising city; but, warned by the gods, in the fifth year he directs his course to Italy (121–191). He is wafted in a storm to the Strophădes, thence to Actium, where he celebrates games in honor of Apollo (192–290). In the sixth year, he lands in Epirus, and finds it ruled over by Helĕnus, one of the sons of Priam, to whom, after the death of Pyrrhus, the kingdom had fallen, and along with it Andromăche, formerly the wife of Hector. He is received with great kindness, and instructed by Helenus in all the labors and dangers that yet await him on his voyage (291–505). Crossing to the Italian shore, he coasts southward, approaches the district of Sicily near to Aetna, escapes the Cyclōpes, and again stands out to sea (506–683). Avoiding Scylla and Charybdis, he reaches Drepanum, where his father Anchises dies; thence setting sail, he is driven to Carthage, where he arrives in the summer of the seventh year, probably as winter is drawing on (684–718).

1. **Res Asiae**, *the kingdom of Asia.*

2. **Visum (est) superis**, *it seemed good to the gods.*

3. **Humo**, *from the ground.* — **Fumat.** The change to the present is lively: the smoke *continues* after the instantaneous overthrow.

6. **Molimur**, *we build:* more lit., "prepare with much labor."

9. **Fatis.** We might have expected "ventis," but the unusual expression *to spread their sails to the fates* indicates their dependence on destiny.

13. ***Terra Mavortia***, *a land devoted to Mars.* — **Procul** simply implies

local separation, and is used of a little distance as well as a great. Thrace was separated from the Troad only by the narrow Hellespont that Leander and Byron swam across.

19. *To my Dionaean mother.* Venus was the daughter of Diōne.

22. **Quo**, poetical abl. of place. — **Quo summo**, *on the top of which.*

28. **Huic**, *from this.* Dat. of reference, instead of the abl. of source. — **Atro sanguine**, *in dark blood.* Abl. of description. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

36. *That they should duly render the portent* (visus) *propitious, and lighten* (mitigate) *the omen.* On the subjunctives, H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 *end;* A. 64, IV.

39. **Eloquar, sileam,** (*shall I speak, etc.,*) subj. in a question of propriety. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 60, 3.

41. **Jam,** *at last,* (after this third effort.)

43. "Non" (42) governing the whole sentence, gives **aut** the force of *nec.* *"Nor does this blood flow from the tree."* J., Forb., and C. tr. differently, supplying 'externus' to 'cruor.'

45. **Polydorus,** a son of Priam. — **Hic,** adverb. — **Confixum,** sc. *me.*

46. **Jaculis — acutis,** *has shot up into sharp javelins.* H. and W. — **Jaculis,** (dative) = *in jacula.* H. 384, II. 2, 1); A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Some scholars take jac. ac. as modal abl. — **50.** **Mandarat** = mandaverat. **Alendum.** H. 565, 3; A. & S. 274, Rem. 7; B. 1315.

54. **Res Agamemnonias,** *the fortunes of Agamemnon.*

56–7. **Quid** cognate acc. with cogis, **pectora** object acc. — **Sacra,** *accursed.*

58–9. **Primum,** in the first place. — **Monstra,** *prodigies.*

63. **Tumulo** (dat.) = *in tumulum.* W. Earth is added to the casual mound already existing (line 22). — **Stant,** *are erected.* — **Arae.** Two in number; cf. III. 305.

67. **Sanguinis sacri,** *i. e.* of the blood of victims.

68. **Supremum,** adverbial acc., *for the last time.*

71. **Deducunt,** (haul down from the shore,) *launch.*

73. Sacra tellus (*Delos*) col. med. mar., gratissima matri Nereidum, etc.

75–6. *Which* (*when*) *wandering about* (all) *seas and shores, the grateful Archer* (Apollo) *bound to lofty Mycōnos and Gyăros.* "Pius" denotes Apollo's affection for his birthplace and gratitude for his mother's shelter.

80. **Idem,** lit. the same man, i. e. *at the same time* king and priest.

88. **Quem sequimur,** *i. e.* who is to be our guide? A lively use of the pres. for the fut.

102. **Monumenta,** *traditions.*

104. Crete *is called "Jovis* magni insula" as the birthplace of Jove.

108. Rhoeteas. The Troad is so called from a promontory on the Hellespont.

111. Hinc, etc. Hence, *i. e.* from Crete, came to Phrygia, the mother of the gods, (Cybĕle), and her rites.—**Cybeli,** of Cybelus, a mountain in Phrygia. Serv.

113. Dominae, *of their mistress,* Cybele.

118. Aris, *on the altars.* H. 422, 1, 2) in fin.; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3 in fin.

120. A black victim is offered to the power which is required to *withhold* unpropitious influences, a white one to those that are expected to exert themselves favorably. C.

122. Idŏmĕneus, on his return to Crete from the Trojan war, being endangered by a storm, vowed to sacrifice to the gods, if spared by them, whatever first met him on reaching his house. His own son became the victim. A pestilence subsequently visiting Crete, his crime was considered as the cause, and he was exiled from the island.

123. Domum, *a home.*—**Adstare,** "*stand ready* to our hand."

125. Bacchatam, part. of a dep. verb, used passively: "revelled upon."—**Jugis,** poet. abl. of place: b. j. *with Bacchic revels on its hills.*

126. Paros is called *snow-white* from the color of its marble.

127. Concita, *aroused by,* "rushing by." Fr. In the narrow channels the waves rose higher and boiled more fiercely than out at sea.

129. Petamus, oratio recta: *let us seek.*

134. Tectis, *for their dwellings,* i. e. for the protection of their houses; dat. of advantage. Many editors: "to build up the acropolis *with roofs*"; abl. of means.

136. Connubiis, (*con-nub-yis*), dat. after *operata.* H. 384; A. & S. 223.

138. Corrupto—**tractu,** *the expanse of the sky being tainted.*

141. Exurere, historical inf.

144. Veniam, *a gracious answer.*

150. Jacentis, sc. *mei.*

155–6. Hic canit, *he foretells here.*—**Ultro,** *unasked.*—**Secuti** (*sumus*).

158. Idem (nom. pl.), lit. (*we*) the same, *we also.* H. 451, 3; A. & S. 207, Rem. 27, (a); B. 1034.

159. Magnis, *for great men.* C. "for us, great deities."

162. Apollo was born in Delos.—**Cretae,** in Creta. H. 424, 1; A. & S. 221, Rem. 1; B. 931 *N. B.*; 932; A. 55, III.; 3.

163–166. See notes on I. 530–533, which passage this repeats.

168. Iasius, the brother of Dardanus.—**Quo,** *i. e.* Dardano.

170. Corythum requirat, *let him* (Anchises) *seek Corythus* (the town: *see Lex.*)

175–6. Corpore. H. 425, 3, 4); A. & S. 251; B. 916, 917; A. 54, VI. ***Supinas,*** *with* the palms upwards.

180. **Gem. par.**, *the twofold lineage;* one ancestor from Crete (108), another from Italy.

181. **N. v. e. l.**, *by a modern error* in regard to *ancient places.*

184. **Portendere.** Supply *eam* (i. e. Cassandram) as subject.

187. **Crederet**, *who could believe so,* in those days; a lively use of the imperf., where we should prefer the pluperf.: "who would have thought so." C. Potential subjunctive. H. 486, 4; A. & S. 260, Rem. 2.

191. **Aequor**, gov. by *currimus*, by an extension of the principle of cognate acc. (as in "currimus cursum.") H. 371, 3; A. & S. 232, 2.

195. **Inhorruit tenebris**, *grew rough* (or *was ruffled*) *in the dark shade.*

201–3. **Discernere.** H. 545, 2, 1); A. & S. 239, Rem. 2; B. 1139; A. 67, I. 2 *end.* — **Tres adeo soles**, *three whole days.*

206. **Visa**, *est.* — **Aperire**, *to disclose.* — **Fumum**, a sign of human habitation.

212. **Harpyiae**, (lit. the plunderers). Pronounced *Har-pwi-ae* ("Αρπυιαι). In Homer, personified storm-winds.

213. **Clausa** (est iis), *was shut against them.* The Argonauts, Zetes and Calais, drove the Harpies from the house of Phineus, where they had devoured or defiled the food on his tables, to punish his crime.

221. **Nullo custode**, abl. absol.

224. **Toros**, couches or seats of turf.

232. **Ex diverso**, sc. *loco* vel *tractu.* The adj. is used substantively.

234–5. **Edico** with subj. *I direct*, with inf. *I announce.* — **Capessant.** H. 530, II. 3, 2); A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 1, (b), and Rem. 2.—**Gerendum (esse).** H. 530, I.; A. & S. 266, 2, and Rem. 2; H. 528. Orat. obliqua.

236–7. **Haud secus ac**, *not otherwise than.*—**Tectos** and **latentia**, by *prolepsis* (anticipation) denote the result of the action.

239. Some high rock serves the trumpeter of Aeneas as watch-tower.

241. **Foedare**, inf. used as a noun in apposition with *proelia.*

246. **Infelix vates**, *an inauspicious prophet.*

248. **Laomedontiadae**, *ye children of Laomedon.* Sarcastic, reminding them of L.'s treachery in defrauding Apollo and Neptune.

249. **Patrio**, *our father's.* They were daughters of Pontus or Neptune. Others: *our rightful.*

252. Virgil identifies or confuses the Harpies with the Furies. C.

253. **Vocatis**, *being invoked* to favor your course. W.

257. **Subigat.** Subj. after *antequam.* — **Mālis**, (from māla) with *absumere.*

267. **Exc. l. r.**, "to ease the unrolled *sheets*" (i. e. the ropes fastened to the bottom of the sail at its two corners). Before setting sail, these ropes would lie in a coil or bundle.

275. Apollo, *i. e.* his temple; built on a dangerous rock, hence *formidatus nautis.*

279. Jovi, in honor of Jupiter. C.—**Votis,** *with votive offerings.* W.

280. Cel. litora ludis is a variety for *cel. ludos in litore,* cel. having its strict sense of 'to make populous.' C. In representing Aen. as celebrating games at Actium, Virgil compliments Augustus, who instituted a quinquennial celebration at Actium in consequence of his victory.

281. Oleo (with which they were anointed). — **Ol. lab.,** abl. absol.

284. Annum, governed by *circum* in composition. H. 371, 4; A. & S. 233, (2). — **285. Hiemps** = *hiems.*

286. Abas was a mythical king of Argos, whose shield obtained victory even after his death. Virg. represents one of his *descendants* as slain by Aeneas and stripped of his shield.

287–8. Post. adv., on the front of the door-posts (of the temple). — **Carmine,** *with a verse* (as follows). — **De,** (taken) *from.* — **Arma,** sc. *dicat* (dedicates).

291. Phaeacum arces, *i. e.* the mountains of Corcyra.

292. Portu, dat. H. 116, 4, 3), and 386; A. & S. 89, 3, and 224.

294. Incredibilis rerum fama = *incredibilium rerum fama.*

295. Helĕnus, a son of Priam, had been taken to Epirus by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus and son of Achilles, who had married Andromăche, Hector's widow. On the death of Pyrrhus, Helenus succeeded him in his kingdom as he had in his marriage.

297. Patrio, *of her country* (as being an Asiatic). — **Cessisse,** *has passed to.*

302. Falsi, *of the mimic,* or *of the feigned.* Helenus and Andromache have shown their affection for Troy by transferring its names to their new realm.

304. Viridi caespite, abl. of material. — **Inanem,** *i. e.* as a cenotaph.

310. *Adferne te mihi* ut (as a) *vera facies,* ut *verus nuntius?*

319. When the student shall have read the *Iliad,* he will feel the full pathos of this address: *Hector's Andromache.* The possessive gen. *Hectoris* limits *Andromache* directly; to supply *uxor,* with some commentators, sadly mars the beauty of the passage. **Pyrrhin'** = Pyrrhine. H. 669, I. 3; A. & S. 322, 7; A. I. (*near end*).

321. Priamēia virgo, Polyxĕna, virgin daughter of Priam, who was immolated by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles.

326. Stirpis Ach., *i. e.* Pyrrhus.

327. Servitio enixae, "*having borne children in slavery;*" **enixae** *agrees with nos* (325), "I."

329. *Transmisit me famulo Hel.,* **famulamque,** and (myself) a slave

330. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother, (*scel. Furiis agitatus,*) and still more maddened at the loss of Hermiŏne, who had been betrothed to him, (*ereptae conjugis,*) slew Pyrrhus at Delphi, while he was worshipping at the altar erected to his father Achilles (*patrias aras*)." Fr.

336. Jugis, *to the mountain-tops.* H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826.

339. Quid, sc. *facit,* how fares? "What of the boy Ascanius?"—**Vescitur, etc.,** "*and does* she *breathe the vital air, who for thee, when Troy* (was) *already* —." But here some look or sign on the part of Aeneas indicates to Andromache that Creüsa is no more; and she breaks off her inquiry after the mother, to return to the boy. *Troja* may be presumed to be abl. absol. with some participle which was to follow in the unfinished sentence. Another reading (340) *Quem.*

341. Tamen, *still,* in spite of her death. — **Cura** = *desiderium.*

343. Avunculus. Hector was Creüsa's brother.

348–9. Multum, used adverbially. — **Magnis,** sc. Pergamis.

351. It was a custom of the Romans, returning after a long absence, to embrace and kiss the door-posts of their houses. Cf. II. 490.

353. The cloisters (*porticus*) seem to have surrounded the hall (*aula*), which appears to be used in Virg., in the case of a palace, as equivalent to *atrium.* C.

360. Qui sentis, *i. e.* thou, whose senses are alive to.

362–3. Religio, responses or auspices; **prospera,** favorable.

368. Sequens (= si sequar), protasis, **possim,** apodosis. H. 503, 2, 1); A. & S. 261, Rem. 4.

376. Jupiter draws the decrees of fate like lots out of the urn; *volvit vices,* i. e. ordains the succession of events; *is vertitur ordo,* such an order of things is revolving, (*i. e.* is on the point of being fulfilled in thy fortunes.)

381–3. Ital., *the* Italy, (that part thou art to seek;) obj. of *dividit.*— **Longa — terris,** *at a long distance, a far* and *pathless journey separates from* our *far lands,* i. e. from Epirus. Forb. and C. Others: *longis div. terris.* 'divides by a long stretch of country.'

386. Inferni lacus, *i. e.* Avernus. — **Circe** is called Aeaean from Aea in Colchis.

398. Graiis, poetical dat. of the agent. H. 388, 3; A. & S. 225, II.

401. Hic — muro, *here is that little Petilia,* the city *of the Meliboean leader Philoctetes, supported by its wall.*

403. Steterint, *shall have anchored.*

405. Velare, imperat. pass., *veil thyself.* The covering of the head *during sacrifice was* a distinctively Roman custom, the Greeks sacrificing *with the head* uncovered. — **Comas,** acc. of specification.

412. Laeva tellus, the left or southern side of Sicily, round which Aeneas was to sail "longo circuitu," so as to avoid the passage between Scylla and Charybdis. C.

421. Ter, three times a day.

440. Mittere, thou shalt be conducted. Future indic. passive.

444. Leaves would be among the earliest materials for writing.

446. Digerit in numerum, *she arranges in order.*

453. Tanti, *of so great consequence;* (followed by quin adeas.)

457. Volens, with good will; "graciously." — **460. Ven.,** here passive.

467. Loricam, etc., *i. e.* a coat of chain-mail, made of metal plates fastened together with small chains, these chains being three-ply and of gold. Couple *hamis* with *consertam, auro* with *trilicem.*

470. Duces, *guides.* — **476. Bis.** Cf. II. 642–3 and note.

484. Nec — honore, nor is she behind (her husband) in the honor (paid her guests). Many editors and MSS.: *honori.*

486. Et haec, *these gifts also,* (as well as those of my husband.) — **Quae sint, et testentur,** *to be, etc.* H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5. Purpose.

489. Super, *i. e.* remaining. — *Astyanax,* son of Hector and Andromache.

499. Fuerit, fut. perf. "Its *finished* foundation, it is hoped, *will be* less in danger than that of ancient Troy."

503. Epiro, Hesperia, abl. of place, *in* omitted by poetical usage.

505. Nepotes. After his victory at Actium, Augustus founded Nicopolis in Epirus, and decreed that its inhabitants should be recognized as kinsmen by the Romans.

510. *Having cast lots for the oars.* In anticipation of an early start (512–519), before their bivouac they determine the succession of rowers for the next day.

517. Auro. The allusion is to the brightness of the stars which form the belt and sword of Orion. — Ōrīōna.

518. Constare, are uniform, composed, tranquil. — **Caelo,** poet. abl. of place.

540. Bello, dative of the end for which. — **545. Velamur.** Reflective.

546. Praeceptis, *in accordance with the precepts.* — **Maxima,** *as the most important.*

549. Velatarum, covered with sails. — **Obvertimus,** sc. *terrae.* "As the wind bellies out the sails towards the sea, the retaining *antennae* (sail-yards) and their horns point in the same proportion toward land." — **Cornua,** the extremities of the antennae.

560. *Eripite* nos e periculo. 561. Haud minus ac, *not otherwise* (lit.

— **565. Desedimus,** perf. of desido.

567. *Rorantia astra,* (as *lambit sidera,* line 574,) hyperbole. "They see the sky through the medium of foam."

583. Immania monstra, *the terrible phenomena.*

600. Lumen, *light,* is put for *air,* the conductor of light.

614. Trojam, terminal acc. after *profectus.* H. 379; A. & S. 237. — **Genitore paupere,** abl. absol.

615. *And would such fortune had remained!* (i. e. Would I had been content with my lot and stayed at home.)

616. Hic, adverb.

617. Cyclōpis, *of the Cyclops,* Polyphēmus. Virgil takes up Homer's story of the Cyclōpes, (*Odyssey,* Book IX.)

618. Sanie — cruentis. Abl. of quality or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 53, II.

635. Telo, *i. e.* with a stake.

652. Fuisset. See note on *tulisset,* II. 94.

663. Inde, *i. e.* "de fluctibus," with sea-water.

667. Sic merito, *deserving such reception.*

671. Potis, sc. *est* = potest, *sc.* Polyphemus.

682. Acer metus agit (socios, *my comrades*) praecipites excutere rudentes quocumque (*to loosen the sheets for any quarter*), etc.

684–5. *On the other hand the injunctions of Helenus — Scylla and Charybdis — warn them that they should not hold on their course.*

686. *With but a small remove from death between the two ways;* i. e. between advancing and running into Scylla and Charybdis, and taking a backward course, to run the risk of falling into the hands of the Cyclōpes. The two perils are close upon them on either hand. This is R.'s explanation of this vexed passage (*Proleg.* 75, 76). I follow R. in adopting the reading of the Vatican fragment in 684, instead of *Scyllam atque Charybdim,* and in inverting the usual order of lines 685, 686.

BOOK IV.

ARGUMENT.

DIDO, enamored of Aeneas, consults her sister Anna, who advises her to consent to marriage with the Trojan prince (1–53). Her passion further described (54–89). Juno, alarmed, proposes to Venus the marriage of Aeneas and Dido, with the junction of the two nations, devising a plan by which to bring it about. Venus seemingly assents (90–128). The Carthaginians and Trojans go forth to hunt (129–159). In a violent thunder-storm, sent down by Juno, Aeneas and Dido accidentally take refuge in the same cave, and are married (160–172). Fame bears the tidings through Libya (173–197). King Iarbas, a rejected suitor of Dido's, complains to his father Jupiter of her preference for Aeneas (198–218). Jupiter sends Mercury to Aeneas with an authoritative command to leave Africa and make for Italy (219–278). In obedience to the will of heaven, Aeneas prepares for his departure, attempting to conceal his plans from Dido (279–295). The queen divines his intentions, and upbraids him, but in vain (296–449). Unable to bear up against her grief, she determines to die; urged to her fatal purpose by dire portents and bad dreams (450–473). Concealing her designs from her sister, she bids her erect a huge pyre, and pretends that it is intended for the celebration of magic ceremonies to cure her of her love (474–521). Her grief now increases to frenzy; but Aeneas has already weighed anchor, and stands out to sea in the middle of the night (522–583). In the morning Dido, maddened by the sight of the ships in the distant offing, breaks out in a paroxysm of love-sick sorrow, and imprecates calamities on her once cherished guest (584–629); and having dismissed all her attendants, after reviewing her life in a few words, and pronouncing it happy and glorious but for this last sorrow, she slays herself on the pyre (630–705).

"The subject of this book has made it the most attractive, perhaps the most celebrated, part of the poem." Virgil "has struck the chord *of modern passion*, and powerfully has it responded; more powerfully,

perhaps, than the minstrel himself expected." Our sympathies are all with Dido; and when Aeneas sets sail, he appears to us rather as the shameless deserter, than as the pious follower of the will of the gods.

1, 2. Dido has been wounded by Cupid. See Aen. I. 719–22.—**Cura,** *i. e.* the anxiety of love.—**Venis,** poetical abl. of place, where we should have *in venis* in Ciceronian prose. H. 422, 1, 2), in fin.; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3, in fin. H. and C. make it instrumental abl.: *with* her veins.—**Caeco,** *hidden.*

3. Multa virtus, the great valor (lit. the *manifold* valor,—proved by many deeds). Others take *multa* and *multus* as equivalent to *multum* adverbially, i. e. *saepe.*

4. Gentis, *of his ancestry.*—**Vultus,** *his looks.*

10. Quis novus hospes (est) hic, (qui) successit nostris sedibus?

11. Quem=*qualem.*—**Ore,** H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1.—**Armis,** *shoulders.*—**Forti pectore et armis,** abl. of characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6.

12. *I do indeed believe, nor is my confidence unfounded, that 'tis the race of the gods* (i. e. that he is the offspring of the gods.)

13. *Cowardice betrays ignoble souls;* but he is no coward.

17. *Since my first passion disappointed* me ("played me false." C.), *cheated* (= and cheated me of my hopes) *by death* (the death of Sychaeus).

18. Pertaes. fuisset, sc. *me.*—**Thalami taedaeque,** H. 410, III.; A. & S. 215. *Taedae.* A torch was borne before a Roman bride, when she was conducted to the house of her husband.

19. Potui suc., *I might have yielded;* the emphatic indic. in the apodosis instead of the subj. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, (1), and (b); B 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, R.—**Culpae,** *i. e.* a second marriage.

24. Optem, *let me choose rather.*—**Dehiscat.** H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 *end;* A. 68, II. *end.*

27. Pudor, *i. e.* the respect due her former husband.

31. O dilecta (tuae) sorori (H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 844, 845; A. 51, VIII. *end*), magis *luce* (=*vitâ*).

32. *Wilt thou waste away, pining alone, all* (the days of) *thy youth?*

33. Noris=noveris. Fut. of *novi.*—**Veneris praemia,** the joys of wedded love.

35. Esto, *grant that;* (taken with what follows.)—**Mariti**=*proci.*

36. Libyae, Tyro, defining *mariti;* gen. of source and abl. of source.

38. Amori. H. 385, and 5; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2; B. 831.

39. Consederis, subj. in an indirect question.—**Arvis**=*in arvis.*

43. Tyro, *from Tyre.* *Abl.* of source.—**Quid dicam,** why need I speak?

48. **Conjugio tali.** Abl. absolute of condition.

56. **Per aras,** *at the* various *altars.* "Per," lit. *among.*

59. **Cui — curae.** H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 51, VII.

66. **Est,** from *edo.* H. 291; A. & S. 181; B. 431; A. 37, V.

68. **Tota urbe.** Even in prose "the abl. is usually put without a prep. when the adj. *totus* is subjoined, to denote an extension over something, as *urbe tota,* through the whole city." M. 273, c. Cf. H. 422, 1, 1); A. & S. 254, Rem. 2, (b); B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5.

69. **Conjecta sagitta,** abl., **cerva,** nom.; as shown by the metre.

74. **Media per moenia** = *per mediam urbem.* H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

77. **Eadem convivia:** *i. e.* a banquet like yesterday's.

80. **Digressi (sunt),** sc. *the guests.*

82. **Stratis rel.,** *on the couch* (at the table) *left* (by Aeneas).

85. **Si possit,** (to see) *whether she may be able* to beguile, etc. H. 525, 1; A. & S. 265; 198, 11, Rem. (e) in fin; A. 67, I. 1. Indirect question.

89. **Machina,** structure, *pile* (of building). H. *Turret.* W. *Crane.* C.

94. **Mag. et. mem. numen,** sc. *erit vestrum* (thine and Cupid's).

98. **Quo — tanto,** *whither,* i. e. to what end (will you go on) *now, in so great a strife?*

102. **Communem,** *in common.* — **Parib. ausp.** = with joint authority.

103–4. Liceat *Didonem* servire. — **Dotales,** as her dowry (to Aeneas).

106. **Quo** (= ut eo) *in order that thus.* — **L. or.,** *to the Libyan shores.*

109. *If only (good) fortune follow the deed of which thou speakest.*

110–11. **Fatis,** *by the fates.* (Some translate, *in regard to* the fates.) — **Si,** *whether.* — **Profectis,** sc. *iis.* Cf. I. 732.

115–16. **Iste,** *that* thou speakest of. — **Paucis,** sc. *verbis.*

117. **Venatum,** sup. from *venor.* H. 569; A. & S. 276, II.; B. 1360; A. 74, I. A terminal acc.

121. **Alae,** the mounted huntsmen, riding on either side of Dido and Aeneas. — **Trepidant,** *are hurrying hither and thither.*

124. **Speluncam,** terminal acc. H. 379, 4; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c.)

126. **Propriam (eam) dicabo,** *I will make her forever his.*

127. *Hymen* (the god of marriage) *shall be here.*

128. **Dolis repertis.** Abl. absolute of cause.

130. **Portis.** H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.); B. 948; A. 54, VI.

131–2. **Lato ferro,** abl. of characteristic. — **Odora — vis,** lit. *the keen-scented strength of hounds,* a periphrase for *the keen-scented hounds.* Cf. Homer's *βίη Ἡρακληείη.*

133. **Thalamo,** poetical abl. of place. — **Cunctantem,** at her toilet. *(Naturally.)*

137. Circumdata, *attired in.*—**Chlamydem.** H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, Rem. 1, (a.)—**Picto limbo,** abl. of characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

138. In aurum. Her hair gathered into a knot, is bound either by a fillet of gold, or by a net of golden threads.

150-1. Tantum, i. e. *quantum Apollinis.* Aeneas is compared with Apollo, in respect, first, of the grace and ease of his movements, secondly, of his beauty. C.—**Ventum,** sc. *est.*

152. Dejectae, *driven* by the attendants. C. Others, "having thrown themselves down," (pass. as middle,) i. e. *leaping.*

153. Decurrēre, perf. ind., as shown by the metre. Cervi *transmittunt* (*se*) *cursu* (= *transcurrunt*) patentes campos, atque fuga (*in flight*) gl. pulv. agm., etc.

164. Amnes, *torrents* made by the shower; a striking and frequent phenomenon in Italy and Greece.

168. Connubiis, dat. after *conscius.* H. 399, 5, 1); A. & S. 213, Rem. 7.

174. *Fame, than who* (*there is*) *no other pest* (malum) *more swift.*

176. *At first small from fear.* — **Metu,** abl. of cause.

178. Terra was *enraged at the wrath of the gods* which had thrust the Titans, her sons, down to Tartarus.

179. Coeo, (pr. *Ceo*), see Index of Proper Names.

182-4. Oculi, sc. *sunt.*—**C. medio t. que** = inter caelum et terram.

185. Somno. H. 384; A. & S. 223. "Nor bows to sleep her eyes." Con.

191-2. Oratio obliqua. The principal clauses, (*venisse Aenean,* (*eos*) *fovere hiemem,*) acc. with inf.; and the subordinate relative clause (*dignetur Dido*), subj. — **Viro,** (*as her*) *husband.*

193. Quam longa (sit), as long as it is,—the whole winter.

195. Dea foeda (*i. e.* Fame) diffundit haec in ora virûm.

198. Ham. satus, Iarbas, son of Hammon or Ammon and Garamantis; an unsuccessful suitor for Dido's hand. *Ham.*, abl. of source.

200. Posuit, he *erected* a hundred temples, etc., but *previously* (**sacraverat**) he *had consecrated* the ever-burning light.

202. *Pingue* fuit *solum;* from the sacrifices: *fl.* fuerunt *lim.* Cf. I. 639.

203. Amens animi. H. 399, 3, 4; A. & S. 213, Rem. 1, a. Specif.

204. Media inter numina divum, *in the midst of the statues* (lit. powers and presence) *of the gods.*

205. Multa Jovem orasse. H. 374; A. & S. 231; B. 734; A. 52, III.

206. Nunc, *now* (and never before. Thy worship was introduced by me.)

209. Caeci, *i.e.* aimless; *blind* as not striking those they ought to strike.

211-12. *See Aen. I. 365-8.*

213. Loci leges = dominion over the place.

215. Aen. is called "that Paris" contemptuously. The reproach of effeminacy is made against the Trojans by poets later than the Homeric times.

216. Maeonia, an old name of Lydia which bordered on Phrygia. — **Mentum**, acc. of specification (with *subnixus*). — **Mitra**, a *cap* "fastened below the chin by ribbons, which partly covered the jaws and temples." — On essenced hair as a reproach, cf. XII. 110.

217. Rapto, perf. part. of *rapio* used as noun: *his prey.*

218. Quippe, *forsooth*, in sarcasm. — **Fam. inanem**, *an idle fame;* either "the reputation of Jove as a god" (C.), or his reputed relation to Iarbas (line 198).

219. Suppliants laid hold of the altars with their hands.

225. Exspectat, *lingers.* — **F. datas**, *assigned by the fates.*

228. Bis. First, from Diomede (Il. 5, 311 sqq.), and finally from the Greeks at the sack of Troy (Aen. II. 589 sqq.).

229. Sed (*promisit illum*) fore. — **Grav. imperiis**, *teeming with empire.*

230. Qui regeret, prod., mit. H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 1 and (b). — **Genus proderet**, *should hand down a line.* C. — **Qui**, talem ut is.

232–3. Accendit, sc. *eum.* — **Nec, etc.**, *and he undertakes no enterprise himself for* (super) *his own renown.*

237. Summa. Noun, not adjective. — **Hic — esto**, *be thou our herald of this message.* W. and C. *Hic* = de hac re.

244. Lum. m. resignat, *opens their eyes in death.* Hen., Forb., C. In accordance with the Roman custom of closing a friend's eyes at the moment of death, and afterwards opening them again when the body was laid on the funeral pile, this action is attributed to Mercury, the conductor of souls, the object being that the dead might see their way to the lower world. Others, either with the same translation, or taking *morte* as abl. of separation, explain it, *brings the dead to life.* Other tr. of *resignat:* "relaxes;" "seals again;" "closes."

247. Duri, *the* much-*enduring.*

252. Nitens, *poising himself on.*

257. Litus governed by *ad.* An unusual post-position of the prep.

258. Avo. Atlas was the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury.

283. Quid agat, *what can he do?* H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5.

289–94. A good example of the *oratio obliqua.* The imperatives of direct discourse are put in the subj., (*aptent, cog., par., dissim.*); the principal declarative clause has the acc. with the inf., — *esse temptaturum* (*esse*), — and the subordinate clause introduced by *quando* takes the *subj. For sit* (290), inasmuch as it would be subj. in direct discourse *as well, the* rule of indirect question must be given. — **Aditus**, the

approaches, or avenues, (to her feelings.) — **Quae** (293), sc. *sint*. — **Quis r. d. (sit) modus**, *what method may be fitting for his case.*

298. Tuta, (*even though*) *secure.* Much more, fearing every danger. — **Eadem,** *i. e.* the same Fame that had spread the report of her marriage (191 sqq.) — **Fur.,** (*to her*) *raving.*

301–3. Sacris. The statue and sacred emblems of the god, brought out of the temple, and moved violently. C.—**Triet. org.**, the triennial orgies of Bacchus at Thebes.—**Baccho,** *i. e.* the *name* of Bacchus, in the cry of "Io, Bacche!" — **Noct. Cyth.** The orgies were celebrated on Mt. Cithaeron, partly by night.

314–18. Mene. *Ne*, the enclitic interrog. particle.— Ego oro (319) te per has, *etc.* — **Istam,** *that of thine.*

321–2. Odere, sc. *me.*— Inf. *sunt mihi* Tyr.— **Qua — adibam,** *by which alone I approached the stars,* i. e. which was my sole title to immortality.

333. Te plurima promeritam (esse), *that thou hast done* (*me*) *very many favors;* lit. hast deserved very many things.

337, 340. Pro re, *for* (*my*) *cause.* W. — **Meis ausp.,** *by my own will.*

344. Manu, with my hand. — **Victis,** *for the vanquished.*

354–7. Cap.—cari, *and the wrong to* (*his*) *dear head = and the wrong to the dear boy.* Caput, like κάρα, applied to a person as a term of endearment. — **Utrumque,** thine and mine.

362–9. Dicentem, (him) while he is speaking. — **Aversa,** *askance.*— **Totum,** his whole person; "from head to foot."—**Lum. tacitis,** *i. e.* with eyes which silently gave expression to her indignation. B. Construe *horrens* with *cautibus.*— Hyrcania lay to the S. E. of the Caspian Sea.— **Fletu,** abl. of cause or occasion. Others, dative.

371–9. Quae q. anteferam, a double question; lit. what shall I mention, before what? i. e. *what shall I say first, what last?* — **Ejectum,** sc. *illum*, i. e. Aenean. — **Litore,** *on the shore.* — **Quietos,** sc. *deos.*

383–92. Dido. H. 92. 3; A. & S. 69, Ex. 3.—**Sequar—absens.** "Dido will haunt him like a Fury with funereal-torches when she is really far away: *i. e.* the thought of her, angry and revengeful, will ever be present to him."—**Thalamo** = *in thalamum.* H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2.

399, 404. In their haste, the Trojans bring from the woods branches with their leaves still on them, and unshaped trunks to serve as oars and planks. — **Campis,** poetical abl. of place.

414–15. Animos, *her proud spirit.*— **Frustra morit.,** so as *to die when there was no occasion* for dying.

419. *If* (since) *I have been able to look forward to this so heavy a blow, I shall also be able to bear it to the end* (perferre).

422–3. Colere, credere, sc. *solebat.* Historical inf.—V. m. a. et t.,

the soft approaches to (the heart of) *the hero, and the* (proper) *occasions* (to use them). Noras = *noveras.*

426. Aulis was the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet before it set sail for Troy.

427. Cinerem — revelli, *have I disturbed the ashes or the shade.*

434–6. Dolere, *i. e.* to bear my grief. — **Extr. remittam.** *I ask this last grace, — pity thy sister, — which, when he shall have granted (it), I will repay with interest* (lit. heaped up) *by my death.* After "pity thy sister" we may supply in thought "*and urge him to bestow it,*", or, with R., "*who is reduced to such supplications.*" No passage in V. has given editors greater difficulty than this. I follow the best MSS. Other readings: *dederis* and *cumulata.* Conjectures: *ora* (435), L.; (ingenious but needless): *monte* (436) R.; (*absurd*).

437–8. Fletus, *tearful appeals.* C.—**Fertq. refertq.,** *bears again and again,* i. e. to Aeneas; lit. *both bears and bears again.*

452. Perag., relinq., subj. of result after *quo* (= ut eo). H. 489; A. & S. 262. We should have expected the imperf. after *vidit:* "but the same latitude which allows the pres. to be used historically for the past in the indic. is extended to the other moods." C. See H. 482, 2.

457–9. Templum. A chapel to the Di Manes.—**Veller.,** woollen fillets.

460. Hinc voc. et ver. *viri vocantis* (of her husband calling upon her) visa (sunt) exaudiri. Notice the alliteration.

463–5. Queri, historical inf.— **Longas — voces,** *and drew out her long notes into a wail.* — Aeneas drives her, in her dreams.

468. *And to be seeking for (her) Tyrians, in a desolate land.*

470–3. In his madness, inflicted by the Furies in consequence of his resisting the introduction of the rites of Bacchus into Thebes, **Pantheus** saw the sun and city double. **Orestes,** son of Agamemnon, having slain his mother, was driven mad by the Furies. To escape them, he took refuge in the temple of Apollo; but when he would go out, he saw them sitting on the threshold. **Scaenis agitatus,** *driven over the stage:* scaenis abl. of place. Virgil alludes to the story of Orestes as told in Greek and Roman plays.

477–9. Spem — serenat, *i. e.* she shows a joyful hope on her face.— **Vel — amantem,** lit., *or release me, loving, from him;* i. e. release me from my love for him.—**O. finem,** *the ocean's limit* to the world.

482–90. Aptum, from apo, *studded.* — **Templi,** *of the sacred enclosure,* i. e. the garden, guarded by the dragon. — **Ramos,** the branches which bore the golden apples. — **Movet,** she calls up.

493. *That unwillingly I gird myself with magic arts.* **Accingier** = *accingi.* H. 239, 6; A. & S. 162, 6. The pass. is here used as middle.

494. Tecto int., *i. e.* in the *impluvium* or unroofed space in the centre of the great hall (*atrium*). — **Sub auras,** lit. *up to the sky.*

500. Anna's character, unsuspicious and devoid of penetration, is well chosen to render the working out of the catastrophe more easy and natural. B.

502. Concipit, *does she conceive of.*—**Quam morte Sych.,** *than* (those which Dido suffered) *at the death of Sychaeus.*

508–11. An effigy (of Aeneas). — Three hundred gods: not literally, but giving the idea of a great number. — **Diana** was called by three names: *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* in the lower regions.

516. Amor, *a love-charm.* The ancients believed that foals were born with tubercles on their foreheads, which were bitten off by their dams; if removed in any other way, the dam refused to rear the foal. This flesh (*hippomanes*) was supposed to act as a philtre.

518. Vinc., *i. e.* of her sandal. The bare foot and loosened robe were common in sacred rites, especially when one would be loosed from love.

520. Si quod num., just. memorque, habet curae (has for a care, regards) amantes non aeq. foed., precatur (id numen).

524–36. Med. lapsu, *i. e.* at midnight.— **Somno,** *in sleep.*— **Noctem,** *i. e.* the quiet of the night.—**Quos — sim dedign.** H. 515, II.; 516, 4; A. & S. 264, 2; B. 1290; A. 61, 3, n. **Mar.,** *as suitors.* A. & S. 230, R. 2.

537–47. Igitur, *then,* implies that a neg. answer has been given to the preceding question.—**Ultima,** *the extremest,* i. e. the most degrading. — **Quiane.** An ellipsis is implied in *ne.* Am I to follow them, *because they are pleased* (juvat *eos*) *to have been formerly relieved by my aid, etc.* — **Fac (me) velle,** *suppose me to be willing.* — **Inferar,** *i. e.* shall I follow and attack his ships? — **Morere,** imperat. of *morior.*

551–2. More ferae, *i. e.* in solitude. — **Sychaeo,** here an adj.

566–9. Jam, with the fut., *at once.* — **Trabibus,** with the ships (of the Carthaginians). — **Varium.** H. 438, 4; 441; A. & S. 204, Rem. 9; 205, Rem. 7, (2); B. 659.

591. Illuserit, fut. perf. See note on II. 581.

596–7. Facta impia, (*his*) *wicked deeds,* i. e. the perfidy of Aeneas. Others, "*her* impious deeds;" *i. e.* Dido's own faithlessness to the memory of Sychaeus.—**Tunc. dec.,** *i. e.* thou oughtest to have distrusted his fidelity, when thou wert giving him a share of thy power.

598–606. *Ejus,* quem, etc.— **603–6. Fuerat.** H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, and (b); B. 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, n.—**Fuisset.** Concessive subj. H. 516, II. 1; A. & S. 260, Rem. 3; B. 1281, *N. B.*; A. 60, IV. — Imple(vi)s-

sem, exstinx(iss)em. — **Memet, etc.** *I should have flung myself above* (*them*, on the funeral pile.)

611. Mer. — num., *and turn against my ills your divine aid, deserved* (by me).

615–620. Charles I., consulting the *Sortes Vergilianae* at Oxford, opened the book upon these lines. On the same occasion, Lord Falkland opened upon XI. 154–7. Dido's curse against Aeneas was fulfilled throughout.

625–33. Exor., *rise! some avenger, etc.* A reference to Hannibal. — The hypermeter syll. *-que* (629) betrays an intention to say more, which the powers of speech refused. **Suam**, *her own* (nurse).

640–69. Dard. cap., *i. e.* of Aeneas — (643). Her eyes are bloodshot, and red spots are burning on each cheek.—**Lac. et mente**, *for tears and thoughts.* Abl. of mode.—**Ulta virum**, *I have avenged my husband.* (L. 360 sqq.) — **Sic, sic.** To be taken with *ire.* She twice stabs herself, at these words. *Juvat*, 'tis pleasure. — **Ferro** = in ferrum. — **Ruat**, *should fall.*

671–96. Culmina = *tecta.* — **Perque.** Prepositions are sometimes placed after their cases; this occurs, with substantives, first, before an adj., as in *fronde super viridi;* secondly, before a gen., as here; thirdly, before a second subst. similarly governed, as in *saxa per et scopulos.* It is more common in the case of dissyllabic than in that of monosyllabic prepositions, and after a pronoun, like *qui* or *hic*, than after a substantive. G. — **Hoc illud fuit**, *was this that thing* thou hadst in view? *Hoc*, in lines 675–6, and *me*, are emphatic. — **Vocasses**, *thou shouldst* (i. e. thou oughtest to) *have invited.* Subj. of propriety; (L. says, of wish.) So *tulisset.* — **Struxi**, sc. *rogum.* — **Sic te posita**, abl. absol. — **Stridet**, *gurgles.* — **Iris** is Juno's usual messenger. She is here sent to do what is usually done by Proserpine. C.— **Nexos**, "that cling to it." — **Fato**, *i. e.* by a natural death, **merita morte**, by a violent death provoked by some action on the sufferer's part.

BOOK V.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas sets sail for Italy, but is a second time driven on the coast of Sicily, where, assisted by Acestes, he celebrates games at his father's tomb on the anniversary of his death (1–603). Meantime the Trojan women, instigated by Iris, the messenger of Juno, set fire to the ships, of which four are burned, and the others saved in answer to the prayers of Aeneas (604–699). Following the advice of Nautes, and of Anchises (who appears to his son in a vision, and gives him advice and direction with regard to his future course), Aeneas founds the town of Acesta, and leaves, as colonists, many of the matrons, and the old men unfit for actual service. The Trojans again set sail for Latium, under Neptune's protection; and at length, after his many wanderings, our hero reaches Italy, having, however, lost his pilot, Palinūrus, when near the Hesperian coast (700–871).

In this pleasing interlude between the tragedy of the Fourth Book and the mysterious solemnities of the Sixth, Aeneas appears as the reverentially dutiful son, and the courteous, chivalric prince. C. *in part.*

2–15. Certus, *unwavering.* — **Mag. am. polluto,** *when great love is wronged.* Abl. absol. of time and cause. — **Notum,** *the knowledge.* H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5, (b). — **Colligere arma,** *i. e.* to reef the sails.

18–38. Spondeat, sperem. H. 509; A. & S. 261, 2. — **Transversa.** H. 443; A. & S. 205, Rem. 10. — **Tantum,** *as much* as is necessary to overcome the wind. — (24). *The shores of thy brother, Eryx.* E. was a son of Venus. — **Servata,** observed (in our previous voyage). — **Sit,** question of appeal. — **Optem,** potential subj. — Egestus or Acestes was said to be the son of the river-god Crimīsus (called Crinisus by V.) and Segesta or Egesta, a Trojan maiden. **Gremio,** poetical abl. of place.

51–71. Hunc, sc. *diem.* — **Deprensus,** overtaken, surprised (by this anniversary). — **Posc. ventos,** *let us ask (him) for (favorable) winds.* —

Velit. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — **Bina in naves,** two for each ship. — **Numero,** H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1. — **Ore favete.** None but good words should be uttered before a sacrifice; the spectators either repeated what the priest said, or did not speak at all.

72–99. Mat. myrto. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. — **Recepti — cineres,** *ashes regained* (i. e. revisited) *in vain.* W. But C. tr.: *ashes of one rescued in vain,* (i. e. from Troy). — **Animae, etc.,** *and soul and shade of my father.* Pl. for sing., for emphasis and dignity. — **Hoc,** abl. of cause. — **Remissos,** *sent back* to be present and partake of the funeral offerings.

105–131. Phaethon is here the sun himself. — The names of the galleys are derived from their figure-heads. — **Mox — Memmi,** "soon afterwards the *Italian* Mnestheus, from which name (descends) the house of Memmius." V. compliments several of the great houses of Rome by attributing to them a Trojan origin, perhaps in accordance with their own legends. — **Urb. opus,** *as great as a city.* — **Trip. versu,** *in triple tiers.* — **Centaurus** is fem., as the name of a ship. — **Cluenti,** H. 45, 5, 2); A. & S. 52. — **Cori** = Cauri. — **Unde** = *ut inde,* **ubi** = *ut ibi*; **scirent,** H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and Rem. 2; B. 1213; A. 64, I.

132–49. Loca. It was an object to secure the place which as nearest to the goal involved the shortest turn. — **Populea.** Garlands of poplar, because these were funeral games; that tree having been brought from the shades by Hercules. — **Intenta** (136), sc. *sunt.* — **Immissis jugis,** *over the darting steeds.* Dat. of reference. **Pronique — pendent,** *and bend forward to the lash;* lit. "and hang bending forward for blows" (or "*over* the blows" they give, *i. e.* over the horses). — **Inclusa,** *shut in,* confined, by wooded hills.

156–63. Habet, sc. *locum priorem.* — **Victam,** sc. *Pristim.* — **Mihi** (162), for my grief. *Dativus ethicus,* a form of the dat. of disadvantage. H. 389; A. & S. 228, note, (a.) — **Litus,** *i. e,* the rock which was the goal to be turned. They were passing with the goal on the left. — **Stringat.** H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 *end;* A. 64, IV.

168–185. (*Loca*) propiora (*metae*). — (172) (*In*) **ossibus.** Others, dat. — **Rector,** *as* helmsman. — **Risere, rident.** Notice the diff. of time. — **Mnesthi** (found in the best MSS.) = *Mnesthei,* dat. — **Capit — locum,** "first seizes the place," *i. e.* gets the water near the goal before others.

192–207. Usi, sc. *estis.* — The headland of Malea had a bad name, as dangerous. The Greeks had a proverb, "When thou hast doubled Malea, forget thy home." — **Sequacibus,** *pursuing* (the ship). — **Quamquam o!** *so. si possem* **vincere!** — **Hoc vincite,** *gain this point.* — **Solum subtr.** *The furrow* made by the oars causes the sea to yawn; "the sea-plain is

swept from beneath them." B. — **Viris,** the crew of the Pristis. — **Interior,** *i. e.* between Mnestheus and the rock. — **Iniquo,** (too narrow.) — **Morantur,** *i. e.* cease to row.

212–31. Prona, inclined downwards, *i. e.* running towards the shore. **Tecto,** *from her home,* i. e. the cave. Abl. with *exterrita.*—Notice in line 217 the beauty and fitness of the dactylic rhythm, representing the dove's smooth gliding through the air. — **Ipsa,** *of itself.*—**Ultima aeq.,** the last waters, *i. e.* the latter part of the course.— **Hi,** *i. e.* the crew of Cloanthus. — **Volunt,** *they are ready.* — **Possunt** — **videntur,** *they can, because they think they can.*

233–54. Ponto (dat.) = *in pontum,* towards the sea. — **In vota,** *to his votive-offerings,* i. e. to partake of them. — **Aequora curro.** An extension of the principle of cognate acc.; the waters being the *course* which he runs.—**Optare** (for them *to choose*) **ferre** (*to carry away*), = optandos, ferendum. — **Puer regius,** Ganymēdes. Cf. I. 28, note. Two scenes are represented in the embroidery, — G. hunting, and G. carried away by the eagle.— **Ida** (252), poet. abl. of place.

254. Rapuit sublimem ab Ida.

273–279. Aggere, *the causeway.* — **Ictu,** H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1. *Gravis ictu* = dealing heavy blows.—**Saxo,** H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3.— (Eum, i. e. *serpentem*) nixantem nodis. — **Nix. nod.,** *struggling, on his twisted coils.*

288–308. Th. circus, the circus of a theatre, *i. e.* a race-course suitable for a show-ground.—**Consessu** (dat.,= in consessum), *to the assembly.*— **Exstructo** (used substantively,) *on a raised (throne).*— **Pio** (296), *pure.* — **Ferre** (307) = *ferendam.* — **Unus honos,** *the common prize.*

317–30. Nimbo sim., as being a confused mass.—**Ult. signant,** *they fix their eyes on the goal.* — **Supersint, transeant,** pres. subj. for pluperf., to bring the scene before our eyes. — **Ambiguumque rel.,** *and would pass him (who now is) doubtful.*—(328) Lēvi.—**Ut,** *where.*—**Fusus,** sc. *sanguis.*

337–60. Mun. amici, "as we might say, thanks to his friend." C.— **Tert. pal. Di.,** a loose apposition: Diores, now the third prize.— **Prima** (341), *in the front* seats, where the senators sat.—**Ordine** (349), *from its succession.*—**Laude** (355), *by my merit.*—**Ni—tulisset,** *had not the (same) unfriendly fortune taken (it) away from me, which (took it from) Salius.* —**Danais,** *by the Greeks.* Dat. of agent. H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.

364–400. Evinc. palm., *with his palms bound* (with the *caestus*) Abl. absol.—**Prim. in proel.** (375), for the beginning of the fray. C.— **Alius** (378), *i. e.* an antagonist.—**Aeneae** (381), dat. —**Teneri** (384), *to be held in suspense.*—**Frustra,** *in vain,* (if thou sittest idle now.)—**Nobis**

(391), ethical dat. — **Gloria** = *gloriae amor.* — **Sed vires cesserunt. gel. enim** senect., etc. Enim implies an ellipsis. — **Moror,** *do I care for.*

403–16. Duro — tergo, *to bind his arms with the hard hide.*—**Longe,** *afar off,* i. e. shrinking back. — **Aemula** (415) *jealous* (of my glory). — **Tempor.** Poet. abl. of place. One grows gray first on the temples.

431–8. (Ei) trementi. Dat. See note on I. 92.—**Corpore** (438), by a slight motion of the body. Cf. Cic. 1. Orat. in Cat. 6.—**Tela exit,** i. e. *he evades the blows.*

457. Ille has a rhetorical force, fixing attention on the person spoken of. 'Now with the right hand showering blows, now he, the same man, with his left;' the force [being], 'now as furiously with his left,' 'now, brave man, with his left.' We feel that that tremendous personality is impressing itself upon Dares. C. *admirably.*

466–81. Vires — numina, *strength other (than mortal), and that the gods have changed sides.*—(476) *From what death.*—(479) **Dext. reducta,** abl. absol. — **Effractoque, etc.,** *and drove* them (the gauntlets) *into the bones, the brain being dashed out* (with the blow). A.—The monosyllabic ending of line 481 makes the sound an echo to the sense, indicating the heavy fall of the animal.

487–98. Ing. manu, *with his* (great =) *powerful hand.* — **Trajecto in fune,** *on a rope passed across* (the mast). Instead of *in,* we should expect some term meaning *tied by.* — **Exit locus,** the *place* comes out (of the helmet, as it is shaken), *i. e.* the *lot* fixing the place. — **Jussus, etc.,** *commanded* [by Athene] *to break the truce* [between the Trojans and Greeks]. — **Acestes,** *i. e.* the lot of Acestes.

501–12. Pro se—viri, the men, each in accordance with his strength. —**Arbore,** *in the wood.*—**Tetendit** (508), *directed,* levelled—**Non valuit,** *he had not the heart.*—**Quis** = *quibus.* — **Pedem,** acc. of specification. — **Notos** (as well as *nubila*) governed by *in.*

513–37. *Holding his arrow, long since levelled on the ready bow.* "Tela" emphatic plural. — **Fratrem.** Pandarus, regarded as a deified patron of archery. — **Sub. monstrum** (522), *a sudden prodigy.* — **Mag. fut. aug.,** *destined to be for* (i. e. to be afterwards regarded as) *a great portent.* Its true meaning was taught by the *event,* and the prophets interpreted it after its fulfilment. What the event is to which V. refers, is unknown. — **In munere** = *in munus,* or *muneri.* **In,** *by way of.*

550–69. Ducat, ostendat. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — **Avo** (dat. of advant.), *in honor of his grandfather.* — (553–603.) Aeneas surprises the spectators with a miniature procession of cavalry, performing labyrinthine evolutions, a sport which was revived by Augustus. — *In (554), on.* — **Omnibus — corona,** the hair *of all* was *bound with a*

wreath of *stripped* leaves (tonsa), *according to rule.* The wreath was probably worn just below the helmet, so as not to interfere with it. — **Circulus.** The *torques*, passing loosely round the neck, rested **pectore summo**, *on the top of the breast.* — **Bis seni.** In each of the three companies, the boys rode two abreast and six deep. — **Ag. part.**, *the band being divided* (into the three companies). — **Par. magistris**, *and with field-guides* (trainers, tilting-masters) *alike* (in number; *i. e.* two in each *turma*. W. and L.)—**Una acies**, sc. *est.*—**Primi pedis**, *i. e.* of the pastern. — **Alt. A.**, *Atys is the second.* — **Puero**, dat. of the agent. V. complements Augustus, whose mother was an Atia.

580–7. Olli — tulere. *They rode apart in equal numbers, and in three troops* (terni) *divided their men* (agmina, bands) *into companies separating* to different parts (diductis), *and again, at the signal* (vocati), *wheeled about* (conv. vias), *and presented hostile arms* (i. e. charged each other). The three 'turmae' each divide into two parts (*chori*) of six horsemen each, one part retiring (say) to the right, another to the left, after which the three right 'chori' and the three left turn about and severally charge each other. C. and Hen.—**Cursus**, *charges;* **recursus**, *retreats.* — **Adv. spatiis**, *in opposite places* (hence in opp. directions). — **Alt. — impediunt**, i. e. *and reciprocally involve circles within circles.*—**Vertunt**, they turn (on their pursuers). — **Pariter**, *in one line;* (all the six companies riding in the same direction.)

589–91. The labyrinth *is said to have had a way fabricated with blind walls* (walls without door or window), *and the treachery of a thousand paths, inspiring doubt, where a maze without solution* (indepr.) *and without return* (irrem.) *confused* (kept breaking off, interrupting) *the marks for tracking one's way* (sequendi). I follow R. in adopting the reading best supported by the MSS., *frangeret*, instead of *falleret* of the Medicean and most editors. (Cf. *turbat notas*, Ov. *Met.* 8, 160.)— **Mille viis**, abl. of characteristic. — **Frangeret**, subj. in *oratio obliqua* after *fertur.*

594–603. Delphinum. Apparently the only example of the use of *similis* with a gen. in Virgil. C.—**Cursus** (596) gen.—**Retulit**, *revived.* —**Priscos**, *the early* (as VII. 706, 710).—**Trojaque, etc.**, *and* the game *is now called Troy, the boys the Trojan band.*—**Hactenus**, (tmesis.)

613–24. Acta (ἀκτή), *the beach.*—**Vada superesse**, inf. with subj. acc. in exclamation. H. 553, III.; A. & S. 270, Rem. 2, (a). — **Cui — fuissent** (621), subj. in a rel. clause denoting the reason. "It makes us think of Beroe *as Iris thought of her.*" C.—**Quas — traxerit**, rel. clause denoting the reason: "Wretches, that a Grecian hand did not drag you," etc.

639–51. N. t. m. prod. "Prodigies so great admit of no delay." —

Arae. Altars may have been raised to Nep., one by each of the four contending in the boat-race. B.—*Haec non est B. vobis, matres, non Rhoeteia* (i. e. the Trojan) *conj. Dorycli.*—**Careret.** Subj. of the thought of Beroe. A. & S. 266, 3. Oratio obliqua.

656–69. F. voc. reg., *and the realms inviting* (*them*), *in accordance with the fates.*—**Focis pen.** (660), *from the hearths in the penetralia* (of the adjoining houses).—**Sic,** just as he was.—**Exanimes,** *breathless* (with pursuing him). C.—**Magistri.** See line 562.

677–97. *Furtim petunt saxa, sicubi* (sunt saxa) *concava.*—**Est** (683) from *ĕdo.*—**Toto — pestis,** *the plague* (of fire) *sinks into the whole frame* (of the vessels.)—**Exosus,** sc. *es.*—**Pietas,** (*thy*) *compassion.*—Da classi evadere flammam.—**Quod superest,** *whatever remains* (of the fortunes of Troy).—**Super** = *desuper.*

706–17. Haec, *she* (Pallas).—**Isque,** resumptive, after the anacolūthon.—*Et sine* (ut), *fessi, habeant moenia his terris.* H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 *end;* A. 64, IV.

724. Mihi vita care magis, *dearer to me than life.*

739. Saevus. The dawn is *cruel,* as warning the shade to leave the upper air.—**Equis affl. anhelis.** Cf. Marlowe's magnificent lines :

> "The horse that guide the golden eye of heaven,
> And blow the morning from their nostrils."

751–8. Nil — egentes, "that thirst no more for high renown." Con. **Bello,** *for war.*—(756). Aen. assigns the sites for private dwellings by lot, and gives names to the different quarters of the city.—**Indicit forum,** *he institutes a court.*

786–90. Traxe = *traxisse.*—**Sciat illa,** perhaps *she* knows; (*I* do not.) Potential subj.—**Excierit,** indirect question.—Caelo, H. 385, 5; A. & S. 223, Rem. 1 and Rem. 2, (b) in fin.

795–6. Terrae, dat.—**Quod — tibi,** *be it permitted, I pray, for what remains* (of the fleet), *to trust their sails safely to thee through the waves.*

800–4. Fas omne, i. e. *in all points right.*—**Unde genus.** Alluding to the birth of Venus from the waves.—**Merui** ut fideres.—For the combat of Aeneas with Achilles, see Il. xx. 158 sqq.

810–25. Quum, *although.*—**Perjurae.** See note on III. 248.—**Unus,** *i. e.* Palinūrus (833–60).—**Jungit — auro,** *yokes his horses with gold.* The yoke, and perhaps the harness, was of gold.—**Cete,** *whales.* Greek pl. H. 95, 1; A. & S. 83, I. 1.—**Senior,** *the old,* is an epithet applied to almost all the sea-gods.—**Aquis.** H. 429, 1; A. & S. 250, 1.—**Laeva** (sc. *loca*), neut. pl.—**Melite,** and the five maidens next named, were *Nereids, companions of Thetis.* (Il. xviii. 39 sqq.)

829–37. Intendi — velis, *the sails to be stretched on the yards,* (lit., the yards to be spread *with the sails.*) — **Una — sinus**; *they all tacked* (fec. ped., lit. managed the sheet) *together, and simultaneously opened the canvas, (now) on the left, now on the right.* — **Sua,** *i. e.* favorable. — **Ad hunc,** *after,* or *according to him.* C.—**Sub remis,** *beside their oars.*

844–5. Datur — quieti, *the hour is sacred to rest.* C. — **Labori.** We should expect the abl. of separation, after *furare,* instead of this dat. of reference. The difference cannot be indicated in an English translation; but this is an instance of the subtile delicacy with which the poets sometimes used the vaguer dative, when their meaning would have been expressed more definitely and directly by another case. See note on Aen. I. 92. H. 385, 4; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 856.

849–71. "*Monstrum*" is used of the sea to express its strange and noxious qualities. C.—**Quid enim,** *for why* should I trust Aeneas, etc. —**Toties — sereni,** *having been* (= when I have been) *so often deceived by the treachery of calm weather?*—**Cunctanti** (856), *resisting.*—(Somnus) **projecit** (Palinurum). — Order: Saxa longe sonabant rauca. — **Nudus,** *i. e.* unburied.

BOOK VI.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas having landed at Cumae, seeks the cave of the Sibyl, and consults the oracle (1–155). He finds the body of Misēnus, and performs funeral rites. While seeking fuel for the pile, he discovers the golden bough, which, as a gift to Proserpĭna, will gain for him permission to pass to the Elysian shades, to meet and converse with his father Anchīses. Provided with it, and accompanied by the Sibyl, he reaches the entrance to the infernal world (156–336). On the hither side of Styx he meets and converses with the shade of his former pilot, Palinūrus (337–383). Crossing the Styx, he traverses the district occupied by the spirits of infants, of those who have been unjustly put to death, and of suicides, and enters the Mourning Fields, tenanted by those who have died of love. Here Aeneas sees Dido, whom he tries to soothe; she maintains sullen silence, and at last breaks away (384–476). In the *region of slain warriors,* Deiphŏbus, among others, presents himself, all

mangled as he was (477–534). Aeneas sees Tartarus on the left, a huge fortress, surrounded by a fiery river, and echoing with sounds of torture. The Sibyl instructs him in all the varieties of punishment which are here inflicted on the grossly wicked (535–627). He hastens to the palace of Pluto, and deposits the golden bough. At last he comes to Elysium, a garden-like region, wrapped in unearthly sunshine. There are games, and music, and chariot-driving, each one following the pursuit which was his delight in life. In another part feasting is going on. Musaeus guides Aeneas to his father (628–678). Having discoursed on the nature of the soul, and its purification, Anchises shows Aeneas the long train of his descendants, and of the heroes of Rome, who pass in review before them, while he enumerates their coming glories (679–888). Anchises explains to Aeneas what awaits him in Italy, and then dismisses him and the Sibyl through one of the gates of sleep. Aeneas goes to his fleet, which he moors at Caiēta.

In this Book, "all that later Greek religion and philosophy taught by legend, allegory, and symbol is pressed into the service of poetry, and made to contribute to the production of a grand and impressive picture. As a climax to the whole, the Pythagorēan doctrine of transmigration is invoked for the purpose of showing Aeneas the vision of the future, as he has already seen the vision of the past. He beholds the spirits that are to appear as actors in the great drama of Roman history, each even now wearing his historical form: and the line of worthies ends with the young hope of the nation, whose untimely death was still fresh in the memory of his countrymen when the poet wrote." C.

2. Cumae is called *Euboean* as colonized from Chalcis.

3. It was the custom in the heroic times to land stern foremost.

7. Pars — silvas, *part scour the woods, the close coverts of wild beasts.* — C. prefers to translate *rapit silvas,* "strip the woods for fuel."

9–13. Arces, *the height.* — **Secreta,** *the retreat.* — **Mentem animumque,** *mind and spirit;* "*mens* referring to the power of insight, *animus* to energy of conception, language, and gesture." — **Aurea tecta.** The temple of Apollo, surrounded on three sides by the grove of Hecate (Trivia), or Diana. Cf. IV. 511, note.

15–32. Pennis, abl. of means. — **Caelo,** dat. after *credere.* — **Ad,** *towards.* — **Chalc. arce,** *i. e.* the hill of Cumae. — **Red. his terris** = *hic* (here) *redditus terris.* So *hic cursus fuit* (I. 534) = *huc* c. f. Cf. IV. *46, V. 798.* "*Redditus,* etc. gives the reason of what follows." — ***Daedalus hangs* up his wings [in the temple], as a mariner rescued from**

shipwreck hangs up his garments, or a soldier the arms he has used for the last time. C. — **Letum**, sc. *erat*. Conceive a double door: the carvings or sculptures on one door representing, (1) Athens, (2) The death of Andr., (3) The Athenians sending their children to death; on the other door, in the corresponding panels, (1) Crete, (2) Pasiphae, etc., (3) The Labyrinth and Theseus. So W., inferring the representation of Athens on the door with Athenian subjects, to correspond with that of Crete on the door with Cretan scenes. — **Androgeo**, Greek gen. H. 46, 3, 1); A. & S. 54, 1. Androgeos, a son of Minos, was put to death by the Athenians from envy of his superiority in the public games. As a penalty (*poenas*) the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) were compelled to send annually seven youths and seven maidens to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur. — **Stat urna**, *i. e.* the urn stands (prominent, conspicuous) from which the lots have been drawn deciding who shall be the victims. — **Hic** (24, 27), *here*, on this same side. — **Crudelis.** Pasiphae's passion was the *cruel* punishment inflicted upon her by the anger of Venus. — **Supposta** = supposita, *substituted*. — **Hic — error**, *here was that laboriously-built abode* (lit., labor of a house) *and inextricable maze*, i. e. the Labyrinth. — **Reginae**, *of the princess*, (Ariadne.) — **Amorem**, love (for Theseus). — **Sed enim** (ἀλλὰ γάρ). Order: Sed Daedalus, miseratus enim (est) magnum amorem reginae, ipse resolvit, etc. — **Regens**, *guiding*. — **Caeca**, 'blindly-planted,' *uncertain*. — **Vestigia**, sc. *Thesei*. — **Sineret**, sc. *si*. H. 510; 503, 1; 504, 2; A. & S. 261, Rem. 1 *in fin.*, and R. 5; B. 1279; A. 59, IV. 2. — **Conatus erat**, sc. *Daedalus*.

33–40. Protinus, successively. — **Omnia**, pr. *omn-ya*; by synaerĕsis. **Perlegerent**, sc. Aeneas and his party. The imperf. for the pluperf. produces a lively rhetorical effect. — **De-iph-ŏ-be**, the Sibyl of Cumae, daughter of (sc. *filia*) Glaucus, himself a prophetic god. — **Ista**, *i. e.* those that thou art examining. H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 25. — **Praestiterit**, *it may be better*. Potential subj., "courteously avoiding a direct and dogmatic assertion." — **Morantur**, *delay to execute*.

42–64. Order: Latus Euboicae rupis (see note on line 2) excisum (est) in ingens antrum. This cave was the *adўtum* or sanctuary of the temple. — **Limen**, sc. *antri*. The Sibyl goes into the cave, Aeneas and the Trojans remain outside. — **Fanti**, pres. part. of *for*. — **Unus** = *idem*. — **Major**, sc. *facta est*. — **Videri** depends upon *major*. H. 552, 3; A. & S. 270, Rem. 1. The Sibyl seems to increase in stature under the divine afflatus. In less poetical language, she rises to her full height, and every limb is stretched with excitement. C. — **Cessas in vota** = *cessas ire in vota*. — **Ante**, before (prayer). — **Attonitae**. The house is *personified*. — ***Fata***, *perf.* part. of *for*. — **Direxti** = direxisti. — **Aeacidae**,

i. e. Achilles, grandson of Aeăcus.—**Prendimus**, we hold in our grasp.—**Hactenus.** Tmesis.—**Fuerit secuta.** Perf. subj. in a prayer. Let the (disastrous) fortune of Troy have followed us thus far, (and thus far only.)—**Obstitit**, *i. e.* invisum fuit. W.

67–76. **Latio**, poetical abl. of place.—**Penetralia**, *shrines.*—**Sortes**, etc. An allusion to the Sibylline books; **lectos viros**, the college of priests who had charge of them.—**Dicta**, *uttered to my race.* (Anticipative.)—**Foliis.** Cf. III. 444, note.—**Tantum**, *only*, (for emphasis).—**Canas**, sc. *ut.* H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204; A. 68, II. *end.*

77–86. **Phoebi—patiens**, *not yet yielding to Phoebus.* His inspiration is too much for her weakness at first to sustain. F.—**Immanis**, *wild(ly).* H. 443; A. & S. 205, Rem. 15, (a).—**Fingit premendo**, "*by curbing, moulds* (her to his will)."—**Terrae** (84), sc. *pericula.* Genitive.—Order: Sed et (*too*, also,) volent non venisse.

89–97. **Non defuerint**, *will not have been wanting.* Fut. perf. used instead of ordinary future for *poetical variety* or *metrical convenience.* If there be any special propriety in its use here, we may say that the prophetess throws herself as far as possible into the future, so as to look at part of what is to come as already past. C.—**Latio**, abl. of place, the prep. *in* omitted by poetical usage.—**Partus**, sc. *est.*—**Alius Achilles**, Turnus, son of the nymph (*dea*) Venilia.—**Contra**, *against* (*them;* referring to *malis.*)—**Audentior**, all the bolder (for opposition).—**Quam**, *as far as.*—**Reris**, from *reor*, 2 pers. sing.—**Graia urbe.** Pallantēum. Cf. VIII. 49 sqq.

100–6. **Ea** has the force of *adeo.* C. "Ea," *these, such* as these, then implying, as here, *in such a way.*—**Stimulos vertit**, *plies the goad.*—**Mi** = mihi.—**Hic**, here.—**Inferni regis**, Dis.

107–23. **Acheronte refuso**, "(made by) the overflowings of Acheron." Abl. of source. On the translation of the part., H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5.—**Contingat**, *let it be my lot.* F.—**Medio**, *the midst of.*—**Hecate** was the name of Diana in her functions in the world below.—**Fratrem.** Pollux was immortal, his brother Castor mortal; but when Castor died, Pollux shared his immortality with him, the two spending alternate days in the lower world and Olympus.—**Quid memorem**, question of appeal. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5.—**Mi** = *mihi.* Aeneas's mother, Venus, was the daughter of Jupiter.

126–38. **Averno** (dat.) = *in Avernum.*—**Aequus**, kind, partial.—**Quos aeq. am. Jupiter**, Orpheus and Pollux; **ard. ev. ad ae. virtus**, *Theseus*, Hercules (*Alcides*), and others, who were beatified.—**Potuēre**, *sc. revocare gradum, etc.*—**Quod si**, but if. 'Quod' (acc. of specification), *lit., as to which thing*, becomes a connective particle, "and," "now," "*but.*"—**Junoni infernae**, *i. e.* to Proserpina.

141–53. *Before one has plucked the golden foliaged shoots from the tree.* While this is the most convenient translation, *qui* is not an indefinite pronoun, but a relative, with *ei* understood as its antecedent. — **Vincere,** sc. *ramum.*—**Tibi,** ethical dat.— **Funere,** *with his corpse.*— **Sedibus suis,** *to his due abode,* i. e. to the grave. — **Duc,** sc. *ad aras.*

165–77. Martem — cantu. Servius tells the story that these words were added by the poet during the fervor of recitation, the line having been previously unfinished. — Order: Obibat pugnas circum Hectora, insignis et lituo et hasta.—**Exceptum immerserat** = *exceperat et immerserat.* H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b). Jealous Triton *had surprised and sunk him.* — **Non inferiora,** (*fortunes*) *not inferior.* — **Immerserat.** A not uncommon change of tense (from the present, lines 171–2), from the poet's shifting the point of time. S. The suddenness of the retribution is expressed by the intimation that it *was over* while the provocation was still *going on.* C. — **Aram sepulchri,** a pyre piled up like an altar. I admit this explanation in deference to the prevailing opinion, but incline myself to the reading *sepulchro.* See R. *Prol.* p. 141–2.

182–94. Montibus = *de montibus.* Abl. of separation, or of "point of departure." — **Accingitur,** *girds himself.* Aeneas takes up an axe, like the rest.—**Arbore,** *on the tree.* **Si ostendat!** H. 488, 1; A. & S. 263, 1. The origin of this mode of expressing a wish is evident. If it would show itself, (how happy I should be!) — **Cursum,** *your flight.*

198–211. Quae—ferant, *what signs* (omens) *they* (the doves) *bring.*— **Pascentes,** *while feeding.* They keep flying on, and alighting to feed, alternately.— **Prodire,** historical inf.— **Possent.** The subjunctive denotes the thought of the birds, (rather than, as some editors say, their intention.) As far as, *as it appeared to them,* the eyes could mark them. — **Gemina,** *twofold,* διφυής; in part golden, in part an ordinary tree.—**Super,** *at the top of.*—**Discolor,** differing in color, (from the green foliage.)—**Aura,** *the gleam.*—**Quod — arbos,** *which a tree not its own produces.* Alluding to the fact that the mistletoe is a parasite. — **Fetu,** *growth, shoots.*— **Ilice,** poetical abl. of place.—**Cunctantem,** sc. *ramum.*

213–34. Ingrato, *ungrateful,* as unconscious of the favor. — Join **taedis** with **pinguem, robore** with **ingentem.** — **Armis.** The arms of Misenus, or of enemies despoiled by him. — **Toro,** *i. e.* upon the bier, which was burnt with the body.—**Velamina nota,** *his wonted garments.* —**Subjectam facem.** To kindle the pile.—**Fuso—olivo,** cups of poured-out oil. Abl. (with adj.) of description.— **Lecta,** *collected* from the pile. —**Rore et ramo,** hendiadys.—**Novissima verba,** *the last words,* "vale!" thrice repeated. — **Sepulchrum,** a sepulchral mound. — **Sua arma,** i. e. *the oar and trumpet.*—**Misenus.** The promontory forming the northern *pier of the Bay of Naples.*

237. The grotto here named is not the same as that in line 11.

238. Tuta, part., *sheltered.*

247. Caelo, Erebo, poetical abl. of place.

250. The mother of the Furies is *Night,* her great sister *Earth.* The Furies were called Eumenides, *the well-disposed, the kindly,* to propitiate them by giving them a good name.

252–3. Stygio regi, Pluto. — **Solida** viscera, the *entire* carcass.

256. Coepta, sc. *sunt.*

261. Animis. H. 419, V.; A. & S. 243; B. 923; A. 54, VII.

266. Sit numine vestro, *let it be permitted with your consent.*

270–2. Maligna, *churlish,* niggardly. C. — **Jupiter,** as the god of the sky.

274. Ultrices Curae, *i. e.* the stings of conscience. Cf. Juv. 13, 192 sqq.

284. Haerent, *cling.* A. and Con.

289. Forma tricorporis umbrae, Geryŏn.

290–7. Hic, adv. of time. — **Ni admoneat, diverberet.** A lively use of the pres. subj. for the *pluperf.* in the protasis and apodosis, to bring the scene before our eyes. — **Acherontis.** Virgil's conception of the four infernal rivers is confused. He conducts Aeneas over a river, which, after being called Achĕron or Cocȳtus here, turns out eventually to be Styx (385). The notion of a single river of death was found most convenient for poetical purposes, but Virgil wished to introduce the various points of the legends he followed, and so he employed the three names, with a dim conception of Acheron as emptying itself into Cocytus, and perhaps of Styx as the most inward of the three, and a clear one of Phlegĕthon as specially surrounding Tartărus. [From C. — **Cocyto eructat,** *disgorges into Cocȳtus.* 'Cocytō,' dat. H. 379, 5.

300–4. Stant lumina flamma, *his eyes stand fixed in flame.* — **Deo senectus,** *the old age of a god.*

312–25. Fugat, sc. *eas.* — **Primi — cursum,** *to cross the channel first.* "Transmittere," intransitive, = *transire.* Supply *est* with **miratus** and **motus.** — **Di — numen,** *by whose divine power the gods fear to swear and* (then) *break their oath.* — On the need of burial, cf. *Il.* 23, 71 sqq.

328–37. Sedibus, in their resting-places, *i. e.* their graves. — **Stagna exoptata,** the river from which they had at first been driven away (316) — **Anchisa.** H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII. — **Oronten.** Cf. I. 113. — **Sese agebat** = *ibat.*

345–58. Fines, terminal acc. — **Cepisse.** Supply *me* as subject. H. 545, 2, 1); A. & S. 239, Rem. 2. — **Tenebam . . . . ni invasisset.** H. *512, 2, 2); A. & S.* 259, Rem. 4, (1), (a). A rhetorical expression, *perhaps best* explained as a condensed formula: 'I was just in safety *and should have continued* unless,' etc. C.

361. The barbarians thought Palinurus a shipwrecked man, who would probably have some of his property about him. W. and C.

362–3. The sense of line 362 is: "my body is sometimes tossed by the waves, sometimes thrown on the shore."—**Quod.** Cf. II. 141, note.

366–7. Portus — Velinus, *and repair again to the harbor of Velia,* (in Lucania, near Cape Palinurus,) where his body was to be found. — **Quam,** sc. *viam, any way.*

380. Tumulo — mittent, *shall send annual offerings to the tomb.*

384. Ergo, (here resumptive, not illative,) *so then.*

385–6. Inde, *i. e.* from where they were.—**Ut,** *as soon as.*— The metrical effect of line 386 is to express quick and quiet motion.

387–9. Increpat ultro, *chides them, too.* Ultro = *insuper.* — **Fare** (from *for*), *tell me.* — **Istinc,** *from* the place *where thou* art.

393–7. Accepisse lacu, *to have received on the lake* (in my boat). Charon was terrified by Hercules into taking him on board, and was punished afterwards by being kept a year in chains.—**Viribus,** H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1.— **Ille,** *the former,* (Alcides, *i. e.* Hercules.)— **Custodem,** Cerbĕrus.—**Hi,** *the latter,* (Theseus and Pirithŏus.)—**Dominam**—**adorti,** *attempted to carry off* (*our*) *queen* (Proserpĭna) *from the chamber of Pluto.*

400–11. Licet, sc. *per nos* (*for aught that we intend*).— **Antro,** *in his den.* — **Patrui,** *her uncle's.* Pluto was the brother of Jupiter, Proserpina's father. — **Servet limen,** *i. e.* let her keep at home, — deemed a mark of a good woman.—**Agnoscas.** Either subj. as imperative, or "*it may be that* thou recognizest."—**Nec plura his,** sc. 'dicta sunt': *and no more* (*words*) *than these.* — **Juga,** *the benches.*

422–35. Objectam, sc. *offam.* — **Custode sepulto,** *its sentry being buried* (*in sleep*). — **Damnati mortis,** *condemned to death.* "Mortis," gen. of the punishment. H. 410, 5, 1); A. & S. 217, Rem. 3, (a.) It has been asked why those who have met their death by unjust condemnation should be made to suffer; but there is no suffering in this part of the shades; there is merely the absence of the enjoyment of life. C. — In accordance with the customs of the Roman law, Minos, as **quaesītor,** or presiding-judge, draws by lot from the urn the names of the "judices" who are to sit with him on the trial. — **Crimina,** the charges against them. — **Peperēre.** Perf. 3 pl. of *pario.*

443–46. The myrtle was sacred to Vĕnus.—**Phaedra** died by her own hand for the love of her stepson, Hippolўtus; **Procris** followed her husband from jealousy, when he went to hunt, and was accidentally slain by him. — **Nati,** subjective gen. Cf. II. 436, note.

451–70. Order: Juxta quam, etc.— (Te) exstinctam (esse).— Order: **Nec quivi oredere me discessu ferre** (that I, by my departure, was

bringing) tibi hunc tantum dolorem. — **Extremum — hoc est,** *this is, by fate, the last word that I address thee.* "Quod" acc. of a neut. pronoun, used instead of a noun (*quam allocutionem*) of kindred signification with the verb *alloquor*. W. and C. — **Lenibat,** *strove to soothe.* Presents and imperfects sometimes denote *attempt* or *desire*. W. On the termination, see H. 239, 1; A. & S. 162, 2. — **Solo.** H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 948. — **Vultum,** acc. of specification.

479–80. He sees the heroes of the Theban war, the great event of the heroic ages before the war at Troy. The persons named in lines 483–5 appear in Homer as the most distinguished of the Trojans. C.

481–93. Ad = *apud*. — **Etiam** (et jam, even now), *still*. — **Conferre gradum,** *i. e.* to walk by his side. — **Trepidare** and **vertere,** historical inf. — **Inceptus clamor,** "*the war-cry they essay*" (lit., begun, essayed). — **Frustratur,** disappoints, *mocks*. They open their throats wide, but in vain. C.

495–545. Ora, acc. of specification. — **Dira — supplicia,** seeking to conceal his dreadful punishments (*i. e.* his wounds). — **Suprema nocte,** *on the last night* of Troy. — Order: Nihil relictum est tibi (*dat. of the agent*), O amice. — **Funeris,** *of his corpse*. — **Lacenae,** *i. e.* of Helen, who, after the death of Paris, became the wife of Deiphŏbus. — **Ut egerimus,** *how we passed*. Indirect question. — Order: Phrygias evantes orgia. — **Circum,** sc. *urbem*. — **Capiti,** *from my head*. Cf. *Judith* xiii. 6. — **Aeolides,** *i. e.* Ulysses; according to the post-Homeric slander which made him the son of Sisyphus, who was son of Aeŏlus. C. — **Ruit,** *is hastening on*. — Order: Quae dextera tendit *etc.*, (in) hac (viâ) iter Elysium (*terminal acc.*) nobis (est). — **Numerum,** *the number* (*of the shades*). Others, *my allotted time*.

562–79. Orsa (sc. est), from *ordior*. — **Saevior,** *fiercer* than Tisiphŏne. — **Bis tantum, quantus — Olympum,** lit. *twice as far*, etc., *as* (*is*) *the looking-up* (i. e. *the distance* through which we look up) *to heaven, to the aetherial Olympus*.

590–3. Demens, qui simularet, *madman! to counterfeit* (or *in that he counterfeited*). H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8. — **Non ille.** Ille has the force of contrast, distinguishing Jupiter from Salmoneus. C.

611–22. Suis, *for their kinsfolk* and friends. — **Dextras dominorum** = *fidem dominis* (a servis) *debitam*. — **Phlegyas** burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi. — **Fixit, refixit.** The laws were engraven on brazen tablets and fastened on walls in some public place, whence they were removed when abrogated.

630–70. Cyclopum — caminis, *reared by the forges of the Cyclŏpes*. — **Adverso fornice,** *with confronting arch* (i. e. confronting the view). Abl.

of description or characteristic.—**Corripiunt**, as we should say in English, they annihilate the intervening distance. C.—**Perfecto — divae**, *the offering to the goddess* (i. e. of the golden branch to Proserpĭna) *having been fully made.* — **Purpureo**, 'radiant,' '*dazzling.*' — **Sacerdos**, Orpheus. — **Norunt** (contracted from *noverunt*, from *nosco*) = notos habent.—**Obloquitur—vocum**, *sounds the seven varying notes in response to their measures*, (i. e. the measures of the dancers.)—**Gratia curruum**, *pleasure in chariots.* — **Superne**, *in the upper world.* The Eridănus was supposed to take its rise in the Elysian fields. C. — **Pii vates.** Ancient literature abounds in recognitions of the sacredness and the responsibility of the poet's office. — **Illius.** See *ergo*, Gr. *Index.*

672–96. Paucis, sc. *verbis.* — **Ituras** (fut. part. of *eo*), *destined to go.* — **Manusque**, *and their exploits.* — **Rebar**, imperf. of *reor.* — **Fefellit**, from *fallo.* — **Quid**, indefinite pronoun, acc. of specification. — **Saepius.** The comparative here simply denotes a high degree of the quality.

711–18. Porro (= procul), *in the distance.* — **Complerint** = *compleverint.* — **Ad**, *at.* — **Laetēre**, pres. subj. 2 sing. of *laetor.*

730–3. Igneus. Because the divine soul was conceived of as pure, immaterial fire. — **Ollis seminibus**, *to these seeds*, i. e. the souls of men and animals, regarded as the seminal principle of life. — **Quantum**, *so far as.*—**Hinc**, from this influence of the body.

743–8. *Each of us suffers his own Manes*, i. e. each spirit has its individual discipline. C. — **Aurai — ignem**, *and the firs of unmixed air* (or *light*). Aurai, H. 42, 3, 2); A. & S. 43, 1; B. 55; A. 7, 2.— **Rotam volvēre, etc.** = "have passed through the circuits of a thousand years." F.

754–83. Unde (= *ut inde*) **posset.** H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and R. 2; B. 1213. — **Maneant**, sc. *tibi.* — **Nost.** — **ituras**, *and destined to assume our name.*—**Pura hasta**, *a headless spear*, given to young men on their first military success. — **Civili quercu**, the *civic* wreath of *oak*, given originally to those who saved the life of a citizen in war and slew an enemy but here to the founders of cities. — **Avo comitem.** Romulus shall appear on earth to join his grandfather Numitor, whom he restored to his rights.—**Viden'** = *videsne.* H. 669, I. 3; IV.; A. & S. 305, 1, and 2, (2).—**Geminae.** He wears a two-crested helmet, like Mars.— **Pater — honore**, *and the very father of the gods already marks him with his own* (i. e. Jupiter's) *majesty.* W. — **Sibi**, ethical dat.

794–825. Saturno, poetical dat. of the agent.—**Extra sidera**, *beyond the zodiac.*— **Tellus**, *the land* (beyond the Garymantes and Indians).— **Hujus in adventum**, *against his coming*, 'at the prospect of his approach.' — **Prohibet**, sc. *te.* — **Terra**, poetical abl. of place. — **Curibus** *(the birth-place of Numa)*, abl. of the town whence. — **Fasces receptos.**

the rescued ensigns of power; (taken from the kings, and bestowed upon consuls elected by the people.) — **Natos.** An allusion to the "Roman virtue" which Brutus displayed in punishing his own sons with death for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.—**Ferent,** *shall regard.*—**Vincet,** etc. He will risk being called cruel by posterity, so long as he forces them to acknowledge that he is great. C.— **Referentem signa,** *bringing back the standards* captured by the Gauls.

830–4. Socer, C. Julius Caesar.—**Gener,** Cn. Pompeius Magnus, who married Caesar's daughter Julia. — **Eois,** with Eastern troops. — **Pueri,** *my children.* — **Prior,** *the more illustrious,* Caesar.

836. Ille, L. Mummius.— **Triumphata Corintho,** abl. absolute.

838–45. Ille. Probably L. Aemilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedon; *Argos* and *Mycenae* not being used strictly, but standing for Greece in general. — **Aeaciden,** Perseus. The Macedonian kings claimed descent from Achilles, the grandson of Aeăcus.—**Templa.** Cf. I. 41, note. — **Cato,** the Censor.— **Scipadas.** The elder and younger Africanus. — **Potentem** = *opulentum.*—**Quo — Fabii.** The numbers and exploits of the Fabii are so great that they weary the narrator who tries to count them. C.— **Maximus,** Q. Fabius Maximus, Cunctator.

847–53. Noble and characteristic lines, in which the manly greatness of the Romans in war and policy is contrasted with the skill of the Greeks in arts and science. — I follow, with R., the best MSS. in reading *paci* in line 852, instead of *pacis* given by most editors.

859–74. Tertia. The first "*spolia opima*" (Lex. *opimus,* II. B.), taken by Romulus, were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius; the second, by Cossus, to Mars; the third, by Marcellus, to Quirīnus. — **Instar,** *majesty.*—**Propria,** *enduring,* permanent.—**Campus, tumulum.** At the funeral of the young Marcellus, all Rome assembled on the Campus Martius. His body was laid in the splendid Mausolēum of Augustus, near the Tiber.

882–7. Si qua. Cf. I. 18, note.— *Thou shalt be* MARCELLUS! The rich promise of thy youth shall be fulfilled in the perfect glory of thy manhood. — **Aeris** (limiting 'campis'), *of misty air.*

893–900. Fertur, *is reported to be.* — **Veris Umbris,** real spirits which appear to men in sleep.—**Falsa — Manes,** (through it) *the shades send false dreams to the upper air.* No satisfactory explanation has been given of the reason why Aeneas is dismissed through the ivory gate. — **Recto litore,** sailing *straight along the shore.*

VOCABULARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

re.	*gen*.....genitive.	*part*.....participle.
tive.	*i. e*.....*id est;* that is.	*pas*.....passive.
sative.	*imp*.....impersonal.	*perf*.....perfect.
tive.	*imper*...imperative.	*plur*.....plural.
rb.	*incep*... inceptive.	*poet*..... poetically.
mon gender.	*ind*.....indeclinable.	*prep*.....preposition.
unction.	*inf*..... infinitive.	*pro*.....pronoun.
parative.	*int*..... interjection.	*rar*.....rarely.
re.	*irr*..... irregular.	*rel*.....relative.
tive.	*lit*.....literally.	*sing*.....singular.
nstrative.	*m*.....masculine.	*subj*.....subjunctive.
nent.	*meton*...by metonomy.	*subs*.....substantive.
nutive.	*n*.....neuter.	*sup*.....superlative, or supine.
et cetera.	*nom*..... nominative.	
nine.	*num*.....numeral.	*sync*.....syncopated.
ratively.	*obs*.....obsolete.	*w*..... with.
uentative.	*orig*.....originally.	

s refer to the text, the translation of which immediately follows.

prep. with *abl., from, by,*
de of, (ii. 2) *out of, after.*
ntis, *m., a companion of*

dĭdi, dĭtum, *a.* (do), *to*
; remove; hide; (i. 60)
(ii. 553) *plunge.*
re, xi, ctum, *a.* (duco), *to*
ty, to withdraw, (iii. 601)
ort (with terminal acc.)
ii (seldom īvi), ĭtum, *irr.*
to go away, to depart, to

. (fŏre), = abfuturum es-
wanting or *hinder.*
s, *f., a fir-tree, the fir;*
abiete, *of fir,* abl. of the

, um, *perf. part. of* au-
ne away.
, ŭi, ūtum, *a.* (luo), *to*
ay, (ii. 720) *to wash, to*

re, āvi, ātum, *a., to refuse,*
k from my word, to deny.

Abnŭo, ĕre, ui, ŭĭtum *or* ūtum, *a., to refuse* (orig., by a motion of the head), *to reject.*

Ăbŏlĕo, ēre, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, *a., to efface, remove, abolish, destroy.*

Ăbŏlesco, ĕre, lēvi, —, *incep., to decay, wither away.*

Abrĭpio, ĕre, rĭpui, reptum, *a.* (ră-pio), *to snatch, drag,* or *carry away; to seize.*

Abrumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, *a., to break off, to rend, to sever; to violate.*

Abruptum, i, *n., a steep ascent* or *descent, a precipice, gulf;* (iii. 422) fluctus sorbet in abruptum, *the wave sucks them down into the abyss.*

Abscindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, *a.* (scindo), *to cut off, to tear away, to rend.*

Abscondo, ĕre, condi and dĭdi, condĭtum, *a., to hide, keep close, conceal; to leave behind, lose sight of.*

Absens, entis, *part. from* absum, *absent.*

Absisto, ĕre, stĭti, —, *n., to leave off,* (i. 192) *to cease, desist;* (vi. 259) *to retire from.*

Abstĭneo, ēre, tĭnui, tentum, *a.* and *n.* (tĕneo), *to abstain, keep back.*

Abstrūdo, ĕre, ūsi, ūsum, *a.* (trudo; orig., to thrust away), to *conceal* or *hide.*

Absum, abesse, abfui *or* afui, *irr. n., to be absent, wanting, far from.*

Absūmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, *a., to take away, use up;* hence, *to consume, devour, destroy.*

Ăc, *conj., and; than, as;* aliter ac, *otherwise than;* idem ac fuit, *the same as he was;* (ii. 626) *even.*

Ăcămās, antis, *m., a son of Theseus.*

Ăcanthŭs, i, *m.,* the plant *acanthus,* (*brank-ursine, bear's-foot.*)

Ăcarnān, ānis, *adj., an Acarnanian.* (Acarnania is a country in the W. part of Central Greece.)

Accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *n.* (ad cēdo), *to draw near, approach, go* or *come to, to be added to;* (*perf. sync.* accēstis, i. 201.)

Accĕlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.* (ad, cĕlĕro), *to hasten, accelerate.*

Accendo, ĕre, ndi, nsum, *a.* (candeo), *to set on fire, to kindle,* (i. 29) *to enrage, exasperate,* (vi. 165) *to excite* or *kindle* the fire of.

Accessus, ûs, *m., an approach, a going* or *coming to;* poet., *an entrance.*

Accīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, *a.* (cædo), *to cut all but through, to cut into; to fell; to impair.*

Accĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, —, *n.* (cado), *to fall upon; happen.*

Accingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a.* (cingo), *to gird, gird to, on,* or *about;* (i. 210) *to prepare for;* (ii. 235) *to apply oneself to.*

Accĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, *a.* (căpio), *to take* (*to* oneself), *receive, accept, entertain,* (i. 676) *to hear, attend, listen to,* (ii. 65, vi. 136) *to learn, understand,* (i. 123) to *suck, to drink in.* (Synonyms: Accipere, *to receive what is offered;* capere, *to take* or *get hold of;* sumere, *to take a thing ready at hand, a thing that belongs to us.*)

Accītus, ûs, *m.* (accio), *a summons, a sending for, a call.*

Accommŏdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (con, modus, of full measure), *to fit, adapt, put on, to buckle on.*

Accŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, *n. to lie down,* near or *by; recline near.*

Accumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, *n., to lay one's self down near* or *upon; to recline at* table.

Accŭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (cumŭlo), *to add to a heap, to heap up;* (vi. 885) *to honor,* (lit. *let me heap the shade of my descendant with these gifts.*)

Accurro, ĕre, curri (seldom cŭcurri), cursum, *n.* (curro), *to run to, to hasten to.*

Ăcer, cris, cre, *adj., sharp, severe, stern, fierce, ardent, spirited.*

Ăcerbus, a, um, *adj., sour, unripe,* (vi. 429) *untimely; harsh, bitter, severe.*

Ăcernus, a, um, *adj.* (acer), *made of maple, maple.*

Ăcerra, æ, *f., an incense-box, a censer.*

Ăcervus, i, *m., a heap, a stack, a pile.*

Ăcesta (*or* Segesta), *a city on the N. coast of Sicily.*

Ăcestes, æ, *m., a king of Sicily, descended from the Trojans, who kindly entertained Æneas.*

Achāĭcus *and* **Achaius,** a, um, *adj., Achaian, Grecian.* (Achaia, the N. portion of the Peloponnēsus; after 146 B. C. the name for the whole of Greece as a Roman province.)

Achātes, æ and i, *m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Æneas.*

Achēmĕnĭdes, æ, *m., one of the* companions of *Ulysses, left among* the Cyclōpes on the coast of

Sicily, where he was found by Æneas.

Ăchĕron, ontis, *m., a river of the Lower World;* poet., *the Lower World itself.*

Achilles, is, eos, and i, *m., the greatest champion of the Greeks at Troy, the son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, one of the sea-deities.*

Achillēus, a, um, *adj., of Achilles, Achillean.*

Achīvi, ōrum, *m. plu., the Greeks* or inhabitants of Achaia, so named from Achæus (digammated).

Achīvus, a, um, *adj., Grecian.*

Acīdălia, æ, *f., an epithet of Venus,* from a fountain in Bœotia sacred to her and the Graces.

Ăcies, ēi, *f., an edge; the sight of the eye;* poet., *the eye* or *eyes; the battle array, line of battle; the point* or *edge of a weapon.* (Synonyms: Acies *is the front of the army, a line of battle;* exercĭtus, *a troop of soldiers trained by reiterated exercise;* agmen (agere), *any body of people in full march, either with or without arms.*)

Acquīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, *a.* (quæro), *to acquire, gain.*

Acrăgās, antis, *m.*, a river of Sicily, with *a town* of the same name; (Latin name, *Agrigentum.*)

Acrĭter, acrius, acerrĭme, *adv.* (acer), *eagerly, briskly.*

Acta, æ, *f., a beach, shore, strand.*

Actium, ii, *n.*, now Cape Figalo, *a city and promontory of Epirus* in Greece, famous for the victory gained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, B. C. 31.

Actius, a, um, *adj., of Actium.*

Acūtus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.* (acuo), *sharp, pointed, ingenious.*

Ad, *prep.* with *acc., to, towards, at, near, about, for;* with numerals, *almost, about;* (v. 687) ad unum, *to a man.*

Ădămas, antis, *m.* (acc. always adamanta), *the hardest iron or steel; a diamond; adamant.*

Ădămastus, i, *m.*, the father of Achemenides.

Addīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to devote one's self, surrender, give up to.*

Addo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a.* (do), *to add;* (ii. 339; vi. 170, 777) *to join* or *put to.*

Adductus, a, um, *part.* (adduco), *drawn to; drawn, strained, drawn tight, contracted.*

Ădeō, *adv.* (ad), *so, very much, indeed, so much.* Jamque adeo, *now indeed.*

Adĕo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, *a.* (eo), *to go to, to approach, to accost, to meet,* (i. 10) *to undergo.*

Adhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (habeo), v. 62, *to bring as a guest, to invite.*

Adhūc, *adv.* (ad, huc), *as yet, hitherto, till now; moreover, besides.*

Ădĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *a.* (ago), *to drive, to hurl down, to bring to, to force.*

Ădĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *a.* (emo, *obs.*, to take), *to take away.*

Ădĭtus, ûs, *m.* (adeo), *a way, a passage, avenue, an access, an entrance.*

Adjŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, *a., to aid, assist, sustain.*

Admīror, āri, ātus, *dep.* (mīror), *to wonder at, to admire.*

Admitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, *a.* (mitto), *to allow to come to* or *enter, to admit; to commit.*

Admŏnĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (moneo), *to put in mind, warn, admonish.*

Admŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a.* (mŏveo), *to move to, apply, direct towards.*

Adno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (no), *to swim to, near,* or *towards; to float* or *drift; to reach.*

Ădŏlĕo, ēre, ui and ēvi, ultum, *n.* (oleo), *to burn a sacrificial offering,* (i. 704) to worship, (iii. 547) to offer by fire.

Ădŏlesco, ĕre, ēvi, *rar.* ŏlui, ultum, *n.* (ŏlesco), *to grow up, increase, come to maturity.*

Ădŏpertus, a, um, *part.* (opĕrio), *hid, covered, closed.*

Ădŏrĭor, īri, ortus, *dep.* (orior), *to attempt, assault, begin, undertake.*

Ădōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (ōro), *to supplicate, to honor, adore, worship.*

Adrastus, i, *m., king of Argos, and father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, and one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes.*

Adspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to breathe* or *blow upon; to favor, assist; to aspire to.*

Adsto, āre, stĭti, —, *n.* (sto), *to stand, stand near;* (iii. 123) *to stand ready, to lie open;* (iii. 194) *to hang over;* (vi. 17) *to alight.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, *irr. n.* (sum), *to be present, to be at hand, to assist, to be propitious.*

Ădultĕrium, ii, *n.* (ad-ulter= alter), *adultery.*

Ădultus, a, um, *part.* (adolesco), *full-grown, adult, matured.*

Advĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.* (veho), *to import, carry to, bear to, to conduct.*

Advēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to veil, *to wreathe, to crown.*

Advĕna, æ, *com.* (ad-vĕnio), *a new comer, a foreigner, a stranger.*

Advĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *a., to come to, arrive at, come.*

Advento, āre, āvi, ātum, (*freq.* of advĕnio), *to come nearer and nearer, approach, draw near.*

Adventus, ūs, *m., a coming, an arrival, an approach.*

Adversor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (adversus), *to be against, to oppose.*

Adversum, i, *n.*, especially in the *plur., misfortune, adversity, calamity.*

Adversum *and* adversus, *prep.* (adverto), *against, over against.*

Adversus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.* (*adverto*), *opposite, before, in front, confronting; adverse, hostile; facing.*

Adverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *a.* (verto), *to turn, turn towards, apply to,* (ii. (712) *to attend to, listen to.*

Advŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (vŏco), *to call, summon, assemble.*

Advolvo, ĕre, vi, vŏlūtum, *a.* (volvo), *to roll to* or *towards.*

Ădȳtum, i, *n.* (*ἄδυτον*, not to be entered), *the inmost recess, or most sacred place of a temple; a shrine, a sanctuary; poet.* (v. 84), the innermost part of a tomb, as a sacred place.

Æācĭdes, æ, *m., a descendant of Æăcus*, used for Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, Perseus, etc.

Ææus, a, um, *adj., Ææan*, of Ææa, a mythical island where Circe dwelt. (Homer, *Odys.* x. 135.)

Ædēs *and* ædis, is, *f., sing., an apartment* in a house, *a room; a temple, a chapel, a shrine; pl.* aedes, ium, *a house* (as consisting of several rooms), *a palace.*

Ædĭfĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a.* (ædes, făcio), *to build, make, frame, construct, constitute.*

Ægæus, a, um, *adj.*, of *or* pertaining to the Ægean Sea, *Ægæan.*

Æger, gra, grum, *adj., sick, sickly, weary, weak;* (i. 208, ii. 268) *anxious;* (i. 351) *pining; sad, wretched.*

Ægrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f., sickness, sorrow, care, anxiety.*

Æmŭlus, a, um, *adj., emulous* (in a good sense); *envious, jealous;* subs., *a rival, competitor.*

Æneădæ, arum, *m. plur.*, the Trojans, *followers of Æneas.*

Ænēās, æ, *m., Ænēas*, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of the Æneid, from whom the Romans pretended they were descended.

Aēnus (or ăhēnus), a, um, *adj.* (æs), *of bronze, brazen;* ăēnum, i, *n.* (supply *vas*, a vessel), *a brazen vessel, a caldron, a pot.*

Æŏlia, æ, *f.*, an island near Sicily, the abode of Æŏlus.

Æŏlĭdes, æ, m., *a descendant of* Æolus, used for Ulysses and Misenus.

Æŏlius, a, um, *adj., of Æŏlus.*

Æŏlus, i, *m.*, the god of the winds.

Æquævus, a, um, *adj.* (æquus, ævum), *of the same age.*

Æquālis, is, e, *adj.* (æquus), *equal, of the same age, contemporary;* pl. as subs., *companions.*

Æquo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.* (æquus), *to equal, to make equal; to level;* (i. 508) *to divide equally;* (iii. 671) *to move as fast as.*

Æquor, oris, *n.* (æquus), *the plain or level surface either of earth, sea,* or *air;* (iii. 197) *a wave or surge; the sea.* (Synonyms: Mare, *the sea universally;* æquor, *any plain or level surface;* pelagus, *the depth of the sea, the main sea;* fretum, *a firth, strait, a narrow sea, an arm of the sea;* salum (sal), *an agitated sea;* Pontus, (*a god of the sea, older than Neptune,* Hesiod,) *the sea, the deep; a great wave.*)

Æquus, a, um, *adj., level, even, equal; just, fair, right; impartial;* (i. 479) *propitious.*

Aër, ĕris, *m.* (*acc.* aërem and aëra; *acc. plur. n.* aëra), *the air, the lower atmosphere in contradistinction to* æther, *the upper pure air;* poet., *mist, a cloud.*

Ærātus, a, um, *adj.* (æs), *covered with brass, brazen.*

Ærĕus, a, um, *adj.* (æs), *made of bronze; plated with brass* or *bronze.*

Ærĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* (æs, pes), *brazen-footed, brass-hoofed.*

Aërius, a, um, *adj.* (aër), *airy, aerial, high, lofty, soaring.*

Æs, æris, *n., brass, copper, steel; money;* anything made of bronze or copper, as (i. 35) *the beak of a ship,* (ii. 734) *armor,* (iii. 111) *cymbals,* (iii. 240) *a trumpet,* (vi. 847) *brazen statues,* "*bronzes.*"

Æstas, ātis, *f., summer,* (vi. 707) *summer air, a summer's day.*

Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (æstus), *to boil up, to rage, to fret.*

Æstus, ûs, *m., a billowy motion* of fire or water; *a tide, a sea; a firth; a burning heat;* (ii. 706, *a flame;* (iv. 532, 564) *billowy* or *tempestuous passion.*

Ætas, ātis, *f.* (ævitas), *age; time.*

Æternus, a, um, *adj.* (æviternus), *everlasting, perpetual, eternal.* Æternum, *adv., forever, eternally.*

Æther, ĕris, *m.* (*acc.* ĕra), *the pure upper air, sky, heaven; the air.*

Ætherius, a, um, *adj., ethereal, celestial, divine.*

Æthiops, ŏpis, *m., an Ethiopian.*

Æthra, æ, *f., the clear* or *bright sky;* (iii. 585) æthra siderea, *with starry splendor.*

Ætna, æ, *f.*, a volcano in Sicily.

Ætnæus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Ætna, *Ætnean.*

Ævum, i, *n.* (αἰών), *age, time, duration; old age.*

Affābilis, e, *adj.* (affari), *affable, gentle, courteous.*

Affāri. See Affor.

Affātus, ûs, *m., address, speech, discourse.*

Affecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq.* (afficio), (iii. 670) *to grasp, seize,* or *reach (us); to take; to strive after.*

Affĕro, afferre, attŭli, allātum, *irr.* (ad, fĕro), *to bring* or *convey to; carry; bear; report.*

Affigo, ĕre, ixi, ixum, *to fix to, to fasten to;* (v. 852) *fastened to* it, *cleaving to* it (i. e. to the rudder).

Affligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.* (fligo), *to dash down;* afflictus, *downcast, wretched;* (ii. 92) *dashed down* (from my prosperity).

Afflo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (ad, flo), *to blow* or *breathe on; to blast;* (i. 591) afflârat lætos honores oculis, *had breathed joyous grace upon his eyes;* (vi. 50) *to inspire.*

Affluo, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to flow* or *stream on* or *to, to hasten to.*

Affor, āri, fātus, *dep.* (fari), *to speak to, to accost,* (ii. 700) *to address, pray to.*

Affŏrem, &c., def.,= adessem, &c., *subj. imp.* of adsum. Affŏre,=

adfuturum esse, *to be about to be present.*

Āfrica, æ, *f., Africa.*

Āfrĭcus, i, *m., the southwest wind.*

Agămemnōnius, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Agamemnon,* commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, *m., a Scythian people, living in what is now Hungary.*

Āgēnor, ŏris, *m., a king of the Phœnicians,* and son of Belus, and an ancestor of Dido.

Ăgĕr, agri, *m., a field, land, country.* (Synonyms, Ager is said of *a field, land admitting of cultivation;* campus *is an extensive plain, a very large place, either in town or country;* arvum, *arable or ploughed land;* rus, means *all the country, the woods, lands, fountains,* in fact all things without cities.)

Agger, ĕris, *m.* (ad, gero), *a heap, a mound; a bank, dike, embankment;* (vi. 830) *a rampart, a barrier; a raised surface, a causeway.*

Aggĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (agger), *to heap up, to aggravate.*

Aggĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *a., to bear* or *carry to; to heap upon.*

Agglŏmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (glomus), *to wind to,* as upon a ball; *to gather to, add* or *join to.*

Aggrĕdior, i, gressus sum, *dep.* (grădior), *to step, to go to; to approach; to attack;* (iii. 358, iv. 92) *to accost, address; to begin, attempt, set about; to seize.*

Ăgĭtātŏr, ōris, *m., a driver, a charioteer.*

Ăgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq.* (ăgo), *to put in constant* or *frequent motion; to drive, urge forward, pursue;* (iii. 609) *to trouble, distress, disquiet, agitate;* (vi. 727) *to actuate.*

Agmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* (ago), *an army marching, a troop, a throng, a company, a herd, a flock,* (i. 434) *a swarm, (ii. 782) a stream;* (ii. 212) *a course;* (v. 211) *motion, impulse.* (For Synonyms, see under Acies.)

Agna, æ, *f.* (agnus), *a ewe lamb.*

Agnōmen, ĭnis, *n.* (ad and gnōmen, the old form of nōmen), *a surname* added to the *cognomen* or family name.

Agnosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, *a.* (ad, nosco), *to know, know again, recognize, own.*

Agnus, i, *m., a lamb.*

Ago, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *a., to drive, to do, treat* or *deal with; to pursue; to lead; to guide, steer, conduct;* (v. 116) *to impel;* (iii. 695) *to force;* (vi. 873) *to send forth;* (vi. 514) *to spend, pass.* Imperat., age, agite, *come! come on!*

Agrestis, e, *adj.* (ager), *of the country, rustic, rural; boorish, clownish; subs., a countryman, a clown.*

Āgrĭcŏla, æ, *m.* (ager, colo), *a husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, peasant.*

Āh! *int., ah! alas!*

Aio, ais, ait, *def., to say, affirm.*

Ajax, ācis, *m., the name of two brave Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.* The one was called *Telamonius,* from his father Telamon; and the other *Oïleus,* from his father Oïleus.

Āla, æ, *f., a wing; the wing of an army; the cavalry of a legion; mounted horsemen.*

Ălăcer and **ălăcris**, cris, e, *adj., brisk, eager, courageous, joyful, cheerful.*

Ālātus, a, um, *adj.* (ala), *winged.*

Albă, æ, *f.*, and **Albă Longa**, *a city of Latium, near the foot of Mount Albanus,* (20 miles S. E. of Rome,) built and fortified by Ascanius, and the mother city of Rome.

Albānus, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Alba Longa, *Alban.*

Albesco, ĕre, *incep., to dawn.*

Albus, a, um, *adj., white, gray, hoary.*

Alcīdes, æ, *m., a descendant of Alceus,* i. e. Hercules.

Āles, ālĭtis, *adj.* (ala), (v. 861) *swift-winged.*

Āles, alitis, *com., a bird;* Jovis ales, *the bird of Jove,* i. e. the eagle.

Ălētes, is, *m., a Trojan, captain of a ship, and companion of Æneas.*

Ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* (alius), *of another, another's, alien, foreign.*

Ālĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* (ala-gĕro), *having wings, winged.*

Ălĭqui, qua, quod, *indef. adj. pron.* (alius-qui), *some, any.*

Ălĭquis, qua, quid, *indef. pron.* (alius-quis), *some one, something, any one, some, any; some other.* Sometimes an adj. = aliqui.

Ălĭter, *adv.* (alius), *otherwise, after another manner.*

Ălius, a, ud, *adj., another, other;* plur., *others, some.* Alius — alius, *one — another, the one — the other;* alii — alii, *some — others.* Alius atque *or* ac, *other than.*

Allābor, bi, lapsus, *dep., to glide to, to row* or *sail to, to reach.*

Allīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bind to, make fast; to hold, confine.*

Allŏquor, qui, cūtus, *dep., to speak to, to address, accost, appeal to.*

Almus, a, um, *adj.,* (alimus, from alo), *nourishing, cherishing; bountiful; kind, benignant, indulgent, propitious, genial.*

Ălo, ĕre, ălui, altum, and ălĭtum, *a., to nourish, feed, cherish; to encourage;* (vi. 726) *to animate.*

Ălōĭdæ, ārum, *m.,* two so-called sons of Alōeus, *the giants Otus and Ephialtes.* They were sons of Neptune, but educated by Alōeus, one of the giants, the husband of Iphimedīa, their mother. (See Ind. P. N.)

Alphēus, ei, *m., a river in Peloponnēsus,* which flows through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian sea. As it disappears several times under ground, the ancients fancied it went under the *sea to join its* waters with those of the fountain of Arethūsa.

Alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* (Alpes), *of the Alps, Alpine.*

Altāria, ium, *n.* (altus), *an altar,* esp. a high altar.

Alte, ius, issime, *adv.* (altus), *high, aloft, on high; deep, deeply.*

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum (gen. altĕrĭus), *adj., the one, the other* of two; *another; the second.* Alter — alter, *the one — the other.*

Alterno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.* (alternus), *to alternate; to waver, hesitate.*

Alternus, a, um, *adj.* (alter), *one after the other, by turns, alternate, reciprocal.*

Altrix, īcis, *f.* (alo), *a* (female) *nourisher, a nurse.* (Fig., of the country that rears one.)

Altum, i, *m.,* a height, *heaven;* a depth, *the deep sea, the deep.*

Altus, a, um, *part.* used as *adj.* (alo), grown great by nourishment or support; *high, lofty; deep, profound;* (altus has regard to distance both up and down); *noble.*

Ălumnus, i, *m.* (alo), *a nursling, pupil, foster-child, son.*

Alveus, i, *m.* (alvus), a hollow, a cavity; (vi. 412) *the hold* of a ship or boat; *a river bed.*

Alvus, i, *f.* (alo), *the belly, the abdomen; the womb.*

Am. *See* Ambi.

Āmans, antis, *part.* (amo), *loving, affectionate, fond; a lover.*

Āmărăcus, i, *m., marjoram.*

Āmārus, a, um, *adj., bitter; unpleasant, disagreeable.*

Āmāzōn, ŏnis, *f.,* plur. Amāzŏnes, *the Amazons,* a warlike race of women, dwelling on the river Thermōdon.

Āmāzŏnis, ĭdis, *f.* (a daughter of the Amazons), poet., *an Amazon.*

Āmāzŏnius, a, um, *adj., Amazonian,* such as Amazons use.

Ambāges, is, *f.* (in the sing., only in the abl., but the plur. is com-

plete), (ambi-ago, "roundabout ways,") *windings, intricacies;* (vi. 99) *mysteries, ambiguous utterances;* (i. 342) *details, a tedious story.*

Ambĕdo, ĕre, ēdi, ēsum, *a.* (ambi-edo), *to eat* or *gnaw around; to waste, consume.*

Ambi, abbrev. *amb, am* or *an, prep.* (used only in composition), *around, about, on both sides.*

Ambĭguus, a, um, *adj.* (ambi-ago), moving both ways; *wavering, hesitating, uncertain, obscure, ambiguous, doubtful; treacherous.*

Ambio, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, *a.* and *n.* (amb-eo), *to surround, environ, encompass;* (iv. 283) *to approach* (indirectly).

Ambo, æ, o, *adj. plur., both.*

Ambrŏsius, a, um, *adj.* (ambrosia, 1st, the food of the gods; 2d, an unguent of the gods), *perfumed with ambrosia, ambrosial.*

Āmens, entis, *adj.* (a-mens, out of one's senses), *frantic, mad, distracted, amazed.*

Āmĭcio, īre, īcui *or* ixi, ictum, *a.* (am-jacio), *to throw around; to wrap about, veil, cover.*

Āmictus, ûs, *m., clothing, attire; a garment,* esp. *an upper* or *outer garment, a mantle; a covering, envelopment.*

Āmīcus, a, um, *adj.* (amo), *friendly, benevolent, kind.*

Āmīcus, i, *m., a friend.*

Āmissus, a, um, *part.* from.

Āmitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, *a.* (a, mitto), *to send away; to let go, let slip; to lose, to miss.*

Amnis (amnh, *Celtic*), is, *m., a stream, a river; a torrent.*

Āmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to love;* (v. 163) love (i. e. *hug close*) the shore.

Āmœnus, a, um, *adj., pleasant, delightful, charming.*

Āmor, ōris, *m.* (amo), *love, affection; fondness; longing, desire; (iv. 516) a love-charm, philter; personified, Love, the god of love, Cupid.* (Synonyms: Amor implies *every species of love;* caritas, *virtuous affection.*)

Āmŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to move* or *take away, to remove.*

Amphrȳsius, a, um, *adj., Amphrysian,* an epithet of Apollo, from Amphrȳsus, a river in the S. part of Thessalia, on whose banks he fed the flocks of Admētus.

Amplector, ti, plexus, *dep.* (plecto, to plait, interweave), *to twine around; to surround, embrace.*

Amplexus, ûs, *m., an embrace.*

Amplius, *adv.,* comp. of ample (amplus), *more, longer, further.* (Synonyms: Amplius, of *extent* in time and number; plus, of substantive *quantity;* magis denotes the *comparison* of an action or quality; potius, the *choice* among several things, *"rather."*)

Amplus, a, um, *adj., large, spacious, ample; great; noble, magnificent, glorious.* (Synonyms: Amplus, *spacious,* is said of *extent;* magnus, of any sort of greatness; ingens, of *extraordinary greatness.*)

Āmȳcus, i, *m.,* (v. 373) *an ancient king of the Bebrycians, and a renowned boxer;* 2d, (i. 221) *a companion of Æneas.*

An, *conj.* (introducing the second member of a disjunctive or interrogative sentence), *or.* The first part of the question is often omitted and is to be supplied from the context; in this case *an* begins the whole interrogation: *or, or rather, or perhaps, even;* (sometimes we may omit *an* in translation.) After expressions of doubt, uncertainty, and ignorance, *whether; but that.*

Anceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* (am-căput), *having two heads; double, twofold; doubtful, uncertain, undecided, wavering.*

Anchises, æ, *m., a Trojan prince of the royal line, the father of* Æneas. His genealogy was as

follows: (1) Jupiter; (2) Dardănus; (3) Erichthonius; (4) Tros; (5) Assarăcus; (6) Capys; (7) Anchīses.

Anchīsēus, a, um, *adj., of Anchises, Anchisēan.*

Anchīsiădes, æ, *m., the son of Anchises, Æneas.*

Anchŏra (ancora), æ, *f., an anchor.*

Ancus, i, *m., Ancus Marcius, the grandson of Numa, and fourth king of Rome.*

Andrŏgeos, and -geus, i, *m., a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Athenians.* 2. *A Greek captain at the siege of Troy,* slain by Æneas and his friends.

Andrŏmăchē, es, and a, æ, *f., daughter of Ëetion and wife of Hector.* After the taking of Troy, she was carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus, and afterwards married to Hĕlĕnus, the brother of Hector.

Anguis, is, *m.* and *f., a serpent, a snake.*

Angustus, a, um, *adj.* (ango, to press together), *narrow, close, strait, contracted.*

Ānhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* (anhelo), *a difficulty of breathing, panting.*

Ānhēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.* (am-halo, to get breath all around, from all sides), to breathe with difficulty, *to pant.*

Ānhēlus, a, um, *adj., panting, heaving, throbbing, thick-breathed.*

Ānĭlis, e, *adj.* (anus, an old woman), *an old woman's, old-womanish, anile.*

Ănĭma, æ, *f.*, a breath of air, breath, wind; *the breath of life, the animal principle of life, life, the soul, vital power; a living being, a soul; a ghost, spirit, soul, shade.*

Ănĭmal, ālis, *n., a living creature, an animal.*

Ănĭmus, i, *m.*, the principle of rational or intellectual life, *the spirit, mind;* the faculty of the soul that wills, *will, purpose, intention, design;* the emotional faculty, *the heart, spirit, inclination, passion, feeling, disposition, affection;* of single dispositions of the mind, *spirit, heart, courage, pride, anger, rage;* the thinking faculty, *the mind,* or its separate faculties, as *memory, consciousness, judgment.*

Ănius, ii, *m., a king at Delos, son and priest of Apollo, who hospitably received Æneas.*

Anna, æ, *f., the sister of Dido.* After the death of Dido, she is said to have fled from Carthage to Italy, where she was kindly received by Ænēas. Alarmed, however, by the jealousy of Lavinia, she threw herself into the river Numicius, as a nymph of which river she was henceforth worshipped: (so Ovid tells the story, identifying her with Anna Perenna, an interesting old Italian divinity.)

Annālis, e, *adj.* (annus), *relating to years* or *age; m.* most com. as a subs. in plu., Annāles, ium, *m.* (*sc.* libri), *annals, chronicles, history.*

An ne *or* **anne**, *pleonastic* for an.

Annītor, i, nīsus or nixus, *dep. n.* (nitor), *to strive against; to lean upon; to strive;* (i. 144) *to shove, press against.*

Anno. *See* Adno.

Annōsus, a, um, *adj.* (annus), *aged, old, full of years.*

Annuo, ĕre, ui, *a.* and *n.* (ad and obs. nuo, to nod), *to give assent to by a nod; to* (nod) *assent; to promise.*

Annus, i, *m., a year; a season.*

Annuus, a, um, *adj., annual, yearly.*

Antandros, i, *f., a town in Mysia at the foot of Mount Ida.*

Ante, *prep.* w. acc., *before,* both in space and time: *above, beyond,* in comparison or rank. (Synonyms: Ante, *before,* is said of *place, time,* and *persons;* coram, *in presence of, by word of mouth;* præ denotes proximity, immediately before; pro, immediately

before, but confined to inanimate objects.)

Ante, *adv.*, of space, *before, in front;* of time, *before, previously, formerly, first;* followed by quam, (with which it is sometimes united,) *sooner than, before.*

Antĕfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to carry, bear,* or *say before; to prefer.*

Antenna, æ, *f., a sail-yard.*

Antēnor, ŏris, *m., a grandson of Priam, who after the fall of Troy went to Italy and founded Patavium* (Padua).

Antēnŏrĭdes, æ, *m., a son* or *descendant of Antēnor.*

Antĕquam, *or* ante quam, *before* (that).

Antheus (dissyllable), ĕos, *m., a companion of Æneas.*

Antiquus, a, um, *adj.* (ante), *old; ancient; former* (opposed to novus); *venerable; noble.*

Antrum, i, *n., a cave, cavern, den, grotto.*

Ăornos, i, *m.* (ἄορνος, without birds), *the lake Avernus.*

Ăper, pri, *m., a wild boar.*

Apĕrio, īre, ĕrui, ertum, *a.* (ab and obs. root perio), *to uncover, lay bare, to make visible, show, reveal; to disclose; to open, unclose, make a way through; to render accessible.*

Apertus, a, um, *part., uncovered, opened; open, manifest, free, clear, serene.*

Apex, ĭcis, *m., the top* or *summit* of a thing; *a pointed piece of olive-wood at the top of a flamen's cap;* (ii. 683) *a tapering flame.*

Apis, is, *f., a bee.*

Apollo, ĭnis, *m., Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana, and god of prophecy, music, archery, poetry, and medicine; also, with later writers, the god of the sun.* The noblest of heathen gods.

Appăreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to appear, come in sight; to be disclosed, to be* or *become visible.*

Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to call, to name; to declare, proclaim, salute as.*

Appello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *a., to drive* or *bring to.*

Applĭco, āre, āvi and more freq. ui, ātum or ĭtum, *a., to join* or *attach to; to drive, bring.*

Apricus, a, um, *adj.* (aperio), *open, uncovered;* hence, *open to the sun, sunny;* poet., (v. 128) *sun-loving.*

Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (aptus), (ii. 390) *to fit on, to put on; to fit out, to furnish, to refit.*

Aptus, a, um, *part.* (from obs. verb apo), *fitted, joined to;* (vi. 797) *studded,* or *ornamented with; adapted, fit.*

Apŭd, *prep.* w. acc., *at, by, near; with, among; at the house of;* (iv. 539) *with,* i. e. in the hearts of.

Ăqua, æ, *f., water.*

Aquĭlo, ōnis, *m., the north wind;* poet., *the wind* in gen.

Ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* (aqua), *watery, rainy; bringing rain.*

Āra, æ, *f., an altar; a pile* shaped like an altar.

Āræ, *plur., the Altars*, the name of some rocks or small islands in the sea between Sicily and Africa.

Ărātrum, i, *n.* (aro), *a plough.*

Arbor and **arbos**, ŏris, *f., a tree;* meton., *things made of wood,* as *a mast.*

Arbŏreus, a, um, *adj., of a tree; tree-like, branching.*

Arcădius, a, um, *adj., of Arcadia,* a province in the centre of Peloponnēsus, *Arcadian.*

Arcānus, a, um, *adj.* (arceo), inclosed, hence *secret, private, hidden;* subs., arcanum, i, *n., a secret, a mystery.*

Arceo, ēre, cui, —, *a., to inclose, confine; to keep away, keep off, drive away, debar.*

Arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *a.* (ar = ad and cio = cieo), *to call, summon,* fetch; (vi. 119) to *call up,* redeem.

Arcĭtĕnens, entis, adj. (arcus and

teneo), *carrying a bow* (poet. epithet of Apollo); (iii. 75) subs., *the Archer, the Bow-bearer.*

Arctos, i, *f.*, *the Great and Little Bear, a double constellation at the north pole.* 2. Poet., *the North.*

Arctūrus, i, *m.*, *a large star, in the constellation Boötes.*

Arcŭs, ūs, *m.*, *a bow; the rainbow; anything bow-shaped.*

Ardens, entis, *part.* (ardeo), *burning* (lit. and fig.), *glowing, glaring, flashing, inflamed; ardent, earnest, eager.*

Ardeo, ēre, si, sum, *n.*, *to burn, blaze,* (iv. 262) *to glow, glitter; to burn,* (of a lover's heart;) *to desire ardently, to be eager.*

Ardesco, ĕre, arsi, *incep.*, *to begin to burn, to kindle, to take fire; to be inflamed,* i. e. to become enamored.

Ardor, ōris, *m.*, *a burning heat, fire; ardor, passion, fervor.*

Arduus, a, um, *adj.*, *steep; high, lofty; aloft, erect, standing erect; difficult.*

Ărēna, æ, *f.*, *sand; the sandy shore, the beach, the strand.*

Ărēnōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *sandy.*

Āreo, ēre, ui, —, *n.*, *to be dry; to be dried up, to be parched, to wither.*

Ārens, entis, *part.*, *dry, thirsty.*

Ărĕthūsa, æ, *f.*, *a fountain near Syracuse into which the nymph Arethusa was said to have been changed after having been pursued by the river-god Alphēus.*

Argentum, i, *n.*, *silver; silver plate; silver money,* and in gen., *money.*

Argi, ōrum, *m.* (and **Argos**, *n.*, only nom. and acc.), *Argos,* a city of Argŏlis in the Peloponnēsus, sacred to Juno; poet., *Greece* in general.

Argīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Argos, Argive;* poet., *Grecian;* subs., **Argīvi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Argives; the Greeks.*

Argŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Argŏlis, Argolic; poet., Grecian.*

Arguo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, *a.*, *to show, prove, convict, betray.*

Ārĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (areo), *dry, parched.*

Ăries, ĕtis, *m.*, *a ram; a battering-ram.*

Arma, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *arms, weapons,* defensive, as the coat of mail, helmet, shield, etc.; and offensive for close combat — not tela; often figuratively, *armor, defense.* 2. Fig., *war, battle; warriors, troops; valor; military might.* Poet., *implements, utensils; tackle of a ship, sails, cables, oars, anchors;* (vi. 353) *a rudder.*

Armātus, a, um, *part.* (armo), *armed, equipped;* subs., armatus, i, *m.*, *an armed man, soldier.*

Armentum, i, *n.* (aro), orig. plough-cattle; *a herd, a drove.*

Armĭger, ĕri, *m.* (arma-gero), *an armor-bearer.*

Armĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.*, *powerful in arms, warlike, valiant.*

Armĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (arma, sono), *resounding with arms; in resounding ārms.*

Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (arma), *to arm; to equip, to furnish.*

Armus, i, *m.*, *the shoulder; the flank, the side.*

Aro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to plough, till, cultivate;* poet. of a ship, *to sail through, traverse.*

Arrectus, a, um, *part.* of

Arrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *a.* (ad-rego), *to raise, to lift up, to erect; to animate, encourage, excite.*

Arrĭpio, ĕre, ĭpui, eptum, *a.* (ad-rapio, to take quickly to one's self), *to seize;* (iii. 477) seize this with thy sails, i. e. "sail thither with utmost zeal."

Ars, artis, *f.*, *an art; art, skill, dexterity; trick, deceit; cunning, wile; a plot, stratagem;* (v. 359) *skilful workmanship.*

Artĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* (ars-facio), *an artist,* artificer; a contriver, artisan, *an artful plotter.*

Artus, uum, *m. plur.*, (v. 422) *the joints;* more often *the limbs.*

Artus (arctus), a, um, *part.* (arceo), shut up, pressed together; *close, tight, firm;* (i. 293) *closely welded.*

Ărundo, ĭnis, *f., a reed;* anything made of reeds, as *an arrow.*

Arvum, i, *n.* (aro), arable land, *a ploughed* or *cultivated field, a field; a region, country;* in plur., *fields, regions;* (ii. 209) *a shore, coast.*

Arx, arcis, *f.* (arceo), *a castle, fortress, citadel; a height, summit, peak, pinnacle;* (vi. 783) seven citadels, i. e. the seven hills.

Ascănius, ii, *m., Ascanius,* son of Æneas, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa.

Ascendo, ĕre, di, sum, *a.* and *n.* (ad *and* scando), *to mount up, climb, ascend.*

Ascensus, ûs, *m., an ascent, ascending, climbing up.*

Ăsia, æ, *f., Asia,* one of the three great divisions of the ancient world; *Asia Minor.*

Aspargo, ĭnis, *f.*, a sprinkling, *spray.*

Aspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. of* aspicio, *to look earnestly at, to gaze at, survey; to face.*

Aspectus, ûs, *m., the sight, appearance, aspect.*

Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., rough, rude, rugged, harsh, hard, cruel, fierce, exasperated.*

Aspĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to ruffle, to make rough, to roughen.*

Aspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *a., to see, to behold, to look at, to consider, to regard, to regard favorably.*

Asporto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (abs, porto), *to carry away.*

Assărăcus, i, *m.*, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, and grandfather to Anchises.

Assentio, īre, si, sum (more freq. as dep., assentior), *to assent, agree.*

Asservo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to keep; to guard, watch.*

Assĭdue, *adv., continually, constantly.*

Assĭduus, a, um, *adj.* (ad, sedeo), *continual, constant, assiduous.*

Assĭmĭlis, e, *adj., similar, like.*

Assuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *a.* and *n., to accustom, inure, make familiar; to be accustomed.*

Assuētus, a, um, *part., accustomed to* anything.

Assultus, ûs, *m.* (ad and salio), a leaping upon; *an assault, attack.*

Assurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *n., to rise up, to rise.*

Ast, *conj.* See **At.**

Astrum, i, *n., a star; a constellation;* (vi. 725) Titania astra is taken by many as plural of dignity, *Titan's star,* i. e. the sun; by others, *the stars.*

Astyănax, actis, *m., son of Hector and Andromache, slain by Ulysses at the capture of Troy.*

Ăsylum, i, *n., a place of refuge, an asylum, sanctuary.*

Ăt or **ast,** *conj., but, yet, however; moreover; surely; now.*

Āter, tra, trum, *adj., black, dark, gloomy, mournful.* (Synonyms: Niger, *black* in any degree, admitting of comparison; Ater, *coal black,* the highest degree of black.)

Ătii, ōrum, *m., the Atii,* a Roman gens or clan.

Atlas, antis, *m.*, a king of Mauretania, skilled in astronomy and physics. He was the father of the Pleiădes, Hyădes, Hesperides, Maia, and Calypso, and was changed by Perseus into the mountain of that name, at the sight of the Gorgon's head. 2. *Mount Atlas* in Mauretania, fabled to support heaven.

Atque or **ăc,** *conj.* (**ac** only before consonants), (ad-que) *and also, and besides, and indeed, and;* in comparisons, *as, than.*

Atrides, æ, *m., a son* or *descendant of Atreus;* plur., **Atridæ,** *the Atridæ,* i. e. *Agamemnon* and *Menelăus.*

Atrium, ii, *n.*, a hall; the fore-court of a Roman house.

Atrox, ōcis, *adj., fierce, cruel, fell.*

Attingo, ĕre, attĭgi, attactum, *a.* (ad-tango), *to touch; to reach, arrive at.*

Attollo, ĕre, no perf. and sup., *a., to lift* or *raise up;* (iii. 574) *to rear, uplift; to raise, sustain; to exalt, extol.*

Attŏnĭtus, a, um, *part.* of attono, thunderstruck; *amazed, astonished, bewildered, awestruck;* (vi. 53) *spellbound.*

Attŏno, āre, ŭi, ĭtum, *a., to thunder at; to stun, bewilder.*

Attrecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (ad-tracto, intens. from traho), *to touch, to handle.*

Ătys, yos, *m., a youthful companion of Ascanius, and ancestor of the gens Atia.*

Auctor, ōris, *m.* and *f.* (augeo), *an author, inventor, contriver, founder;* (v. 418) my *adviser;* (v. 17) *a voucher, guarantee.*

Audax, ācis, *adj.* (audeo), *bold, daring.*

Audens, entis, *part., daring, braving;* as adj., *bold, courageous.*

Audeo, ēre, ausus, *a., to dare, to venture;* (ii. 347, with *in*) *to be bold for.*

Audio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to hear; to listen to, to give credit to, to heed.*

Auf-ĕro, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, *a.* (ab-fero), *to bear away, to carry off; to snatch away.*

Augeo, ēre, auxi, auctum, *a., to increase, enlarge, augment.*

Augur, ŭris, *m.* and *f., a soothsayer, diviner; an augur, a prophet.*

Augŭrium, ii, *n., the observation and interpretation of the flight of birds, and other omens; augury, divination; an omen* or *portent.*

Augustus, i. *m.*, the surname of Octavius Cæsar as supreme ruler, and subsequently of all the Roman emperors, like our "majesty;" (lit. the majestic, the *august.)*

Aula, æ and archaic āī, *f., a court, a hall; a royal court, a palace.*

Aulæum, i, *n., a cover, canopy;* in plur., *arras, tapestries, coverings, hangings.* See note on i. 697.

Aulis, ĭdis, *f., a seaport town in Bœotia, whence the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.*

Aura, æ and archaic āī, *f., the air, a gentle current* or *breath of air, a breeze;* (vi. 816) *the breath of popular favor, applause; wind; a gleam, lustre, sheen; splendor;* ad auras, *on high, towards heaven; to the upper* or *outer world;* ferre sub auras, *to bring to light, make known.*

Aurātus, a, um, *part.* (aurum), *gilded; ornamented with gold; golden.*

Aureus, a, um, *adj., golden; gilded; glittering.*

Aurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* (aurum-coma), *golden-leafed, golden-foliaged.*

Auriga, æ, *m.* (obs. aurea, a bridle, and ago), *a charioteer, driver.*

Auris, is, *f., the ear.*

Aurōra, æ, *f., the dawn, daybreak, morning; the goddess of the morning,* daughter of Hyperīon, wife of Tithōnus, and mother of Memnon.

Aurum, i, *n., gold; various things made of gold,* esp. *money.*

Ausŏnia, æ, *f., Ausonia,* Lower Italy, the country of the Ausonians; poet. for *Italy.*

Ausŏnius, a, um, *adj., Ausonian;* poet., *Italian.*

Auspex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* (avis and specio, to look at), a diviner from birds, *an augur; a protector, favorer, leader.*

Auspĭcium, ii, *n.*, an omen from birds; *an auspice; sway, power, direction, authority; fortune, success.*

Auster, tri, *m., the south wind.*

Ausum, i, *n.* (ausus), *a venture, an undertaking, a daring deed.*

Ausus, a, um, part. of audeo.

Aut, conj., *or; aut—aut, either—or.*

Autem, *conj., but, on the contrary, yet, however; moreover, besides, now.*

Autŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, charioteer of Achilles, and afterwards armor-bearer of Pyrrhus.

Autumnus or **Auctumnus** (augeo), *Autumn*, the season of abundance.

Auxĭlium, ii, *n.* (augeo), *help, aid, assistance; an escort; recruits.*

Āvārus, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), *avaricious, covetous, greedy.*

Āvectus, a, um, *part.* of aveho, *gone off, departed.*

Āvĕho, ĕre, exi, ctum, *a., to carry away.*

Āvello, ĕre, elli or ulsi, ulsum, *a., to tear off* or *away; to separate* or *remove forcibly.*

Āvēna, æ, *f., a reed, a reed-pipe.*

Avernus, i, *m.* (*ἄορνος*, without birds), a lake of Campania, near which the poets placed the entrance to the Lower World; poet., *the Lower World.*

Āvernus, a, um, *adj., of Avernus, Avernian.* Loca Averna, *or* Averna, ōrum, *n., the environs of Lake Avernus; the Lower World.*

Āversus, a, um, *part.* (averto), *turned away; backward; remote; averse.*

Āverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *a.* and *n., to turn away; to avert; to remove.*

Āvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), *eager, desirous; greedy.*

Āvis, is, *f., a bird;* (vi. 193) the birds of Venus, *i. e.* doves.

Āvius, a, um, *adj.* (a-via), *out of the path* or *way;* subs., avium, ii, *n., a by-way, an unfrequented place.*

Āvuncŭlus, i, *m.* (dim. of avus), *a mother's brother, maternal uncle;* cf. *patruus*, a paternal uncle.

Āvus, i, *m., a grandfather, grandsire; an ancestor.*

Axis, is, *m., an axletree; the axis of the earth; the pole; the heavens, the sky.*

B.

Bacca (baca), æ, *f., a berry*, or any small *fruit* of trees (as olives).

Baccātus, a, um, *adj., studded with pearls.*

Bacchor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* (Bacchus), to celebrate the festival of Bacchus; *to revel, rage, rave.*

Bacchus, i, *m.*, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele; poet., *wine; the vine.*

Balteus, i, *m., a belt.*

Bărāthrum, i, *n., an abyss, a gulf.*

Barba, æ, *f., the beard.*

Barbărĭcus, a, um, *adj., foreign, barbaric.*

Barbărus, a, um, *adj., foreign, strange;* (i. 539) *savage, cruel, barbarous.*

Barcæi, ōrum, *m., the Barcæans*, people of Barca in Libya.

Barce, es, *f., the nurse of Sychæus.*

Beātus, a, um, *part.* (beo), *happy, blessed.*

Bĕbrўcius, a, um, *adj., Bebrycian*, of Bebrycia, a province in Asia Minor.

Bēlides, æ, *m., a descendant of Belus.*

Bellātrix, īcis, *f.* (bello), *a female warrior;* as adj., *warlike.*

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (bellum), *to wage war, to war.*

Bellua, æ, *f., a beast, monster.*

Bellum, i, *n., war; a combat, conflict.*

Bēlus, i, *m.*, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido. 2. A distant ancestor of Dido, and founder of the line of Tyrian kings.

Bĕnĕ, *adv.*, comp. melius, sup. optime, (bonus,) *well, rightly.*

Bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.*, of a good nature; *kind, friendly.*

Bĕrĕcyntius, a, um, *adj., Berecyntian*, pertaining to Berecyntus, a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.

Bĕrŏe, es, *f.*, a Trojan woman, the wife of Dorўclus of Epīrus.

Bĭbo, ĕre, bĭbi, —, *a., to drink;* to drink in.

Bibŭlus, a, um, *adj., drinking readily; absorbing moisture, imbibing.*

Bicŏlor, ōris, *adj., two-colored, dappled.*

Bīdens, entis, *f.*, an animal having two rows of teeth complete, and hence fit for sacrifice, *a sheep, a ewe.*

Biformis, e, *adj.* (bis-forma), *two-formed;* (vi. 286) *of double shape* (half maiden, half sea-monster).

Bigæ, ārum, *f. plur.* (bis-jugum), *a pair of horses; a two-horse chariot.*

Bijŭgus, a, um, *adj.* (bis-jugum), *with two horses.*

Bilinguis, e, *adj.* (bis-lingua), *double-tongued; treacherous.*

Bini, æ, a, *distrib. adj.* (bis), *two by two; two.*

Bipătens, entis, *adj.* (bis-pateo), *open on both sides* (of double or folding doors).

Bipennis, is, *f., a two-edged axe, a battle-axe.*

Birēmis, is, *f.*, a galley with two banks of oars, *a bireme.*

Bis, *num. adv., twice.*

Bītias, æ, *m.*, a Tyrian or Carthaginian nobleman.

Blandus, a, um, *adj., kind, caressing; quiet, calm.*

Bŏla, æ, *f.*, a town of the Aequi in Latium.

Bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (comp. melior, sup. optimus), *good; skilful; propitious.*

Bŏrĕas, æ, *m., the north wind; the North.*

Bŏs, bŏvis, *m.* and *f., an ox, a bullock; a cow, a heifer.*

Brăchium (bracchium), ii, *n., the lower arm, forearm.* 2. In gen., *the arm,* as a whole. 3. Of things similar in shape to arms, *a sail-yard, a branch of a tree,* etc.

Bractea, æ, *f., a thin plate of metal,* esp. *gold-leaf; foil.*

Brĕvis, e, *adj., short; narrow; shallow;* **brevia**, ium, *n. plur., shallows, shoals.*

Brĕviter, *adv., briefly, in a few words.*

Briăreus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, a hundred-armed giant.

Brūma, æ, *f.* (brevissima), *the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice; the winter.*

Brūmālis, e, *adj., of the winter solstice; wintry.*

Brūtus, i, *m.*, Lucius Junius Brutus, who delivered Rome from the dominion of the kings.

Būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* only once, Æneid, iv. 462), *an owl.*

Būtes, æ, *m.*, a descendant of Amȳcus, king of Bebrycia.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.*, a town on the coast of Epirus.

Byrsa, æ, *f.*, the citadel of Carthage.

C.

Căcūmen, ĭnis, *n., the peak, summit, top.*

Cădo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *n., to fall; to subside; to set;* (ii. 709) *to fall out, result.*

Cădūcus, a, um, *adj., fallen, slain.*

Cădus, i, *m., a jar* for wine; *an urn.*

Cæcus, a, um, *adj., blind, blinded; secret, hidden; dark, obscure, uncertain.*

Cædes, is, *f.* (caedo), *slaughter, murder, havoc.*

Cædo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cæsum, *a., to cut, cut down; to slay; to strike.*

Cælestis, e, *adj.* (cælum), *heavenly, celestial, sent from heaven;* plur., **cælestes**, ium, *the gods,* the denizens of heaven.

Cælĭcŏla, æ, *c.* (cælum, colo), *a dweller in heaven; a god.*

Cælĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (cælum fero), *bearing* or *upholding heaven.*

Cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (cælum, a chisel or graver's tool), *to carve in relief, to engrave, emboss.*

Cælum, i, *n., heaven, the heavens; the sky, the clear sky; the weather; a climate;* (vi. 896) *the upper world.*

Cæneus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, *a girl*

named Cænis, changed by Neptune to Cæneus, a boy.

Cænum, i, n., *dirt, mire, filth.*

Cærŭla, ōrum, *n.* (cærulus), *the blue surface of the sea, the azure deep.*

Cærŭleus and **cærŭlus**, a, um, *adj., dark blue, azure; dark, black, sad-colored.*

Cæsar, ăris, *m.*, a family name of *the gens Julia*, the most celebrated of whom was Caius Julius Cæsar, the dictator. His sister's son, *C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus*, was the first emperor (from 31 B. C. to 14 A. D.)

Cæsăries, ēi, *f., hair, a head of hair.*

Cæstus, ûs, *m., a gauntlet, cestus;* thongs or bands of leather, often loaded with lead and iron, tied round the hands and forearms of boxers.

Caicus, i, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Caiēta, æ, *f.*, the nurse of Æneas; a town and harbor of Latium, now Gaëta.

Calcar, ăris, *n.* (calx), *a spur.*

Calchas, antis, *m.*, a Greek soothsayer in the camp before Troy.

Căleo, ēre, ui, —, *n., to be warm* or *hot, to glow.*

Călĭdus, a, um, *adj., warm, hot.*

Cālīgo, ĭnis, *f., a fog, mist; darkness.*

Cālīgo, āre, —, —, *a.* and *n.*, (ii. 606) *to spread a veil of mist.*

Callis, is, *m., a narrow footpath; a path.*

Călor, ōris, *m.* (caleo), *warmth, heat; vital heat.*

Calx, calcis, *f., the heel.*

Cămărina, æ, *f.*, a town on the S. coast of Sicily.

Cămillus, i, *m., M. Furius Camillus*, the conqueror of Veii, and deliverer of Rome from the Gauls.

Căminus, i, *m., a furnace; a forge; a chimney.*

Campus, i, *m., a plain, an open field.*

Candeo, ēre, ui, —, *n., to be white, to shine, to glitter, to glow.*

Candĭdus, a, um, *adj., shining white, white; fair, beautiful.*

Candor, ōris, *m., whiteness; brilliancy, splendor.*

Căneo, ēre, ui, —, *n.* (canus), *to be white, gray,* or *hoary.*

Cănis, is, *com., a dog.*

Cănistra, ōrum, *n., baskets* of wicker-work.

Cānĭties, ēi, *f.* (canus), *hoariness; gray hair.*

Căno, ĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum, *n.* and *a., to sing, play; to chant; to sing of; to foretell, reveal; to declare; to sound* or *give a signal.*

Cănōrus, a, um, *adj., melodious, well-tuned.*

Cantus, ûs, *m., singing, a song; a strain; a blast.*

Canus, a, um, *adj., gray, hoary, white-haired.*

Căpesso, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, *a.* (intens. of capio), *to seize, grasp; to make for, endeavor to reach; to take* or *take charge of* in order to execute.

Căpio, ĕre, cēpi, captum, *a., to take; to snatch up, to seize; to take possession of, to occupy; to choose; to receive; to captivate;* (ii. 196) *to deceive.*

Căpĭtōlium, ii, *n.* (caput), *the Capitol*, the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill, whither the triumphal processions ascended to offer sacrifice.

Capra, æ, *f., a kid* or *she-goat.*

Caprĭgĕnus, a, um., *adj.* (caper, gigno), *of the goat kind, goat-born.*

Captīvus, a, um, *adj.* (capio), *captive, captured;* subs., *a captive.*

Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. freq.* (capio), *to catch, catch at, strive to seize.*

Căpŭlus, i, *m.* (capio), *the handle, the hilt.*

Căput, ĭtis, *n., the head; the summit, point; life;* meton., *a man, person.*

Căpys, ўos, *m.*, a Trojan, a companion of Æneas. 2. The eighth king of Alba.

Carbăsus, i, *f.*, fine *linen; a sail.*
Carcer, ĕris, *m., a prison; a barrier* or *starting-place.*
Carchēsium, ii, *n., a beaker* or *drinking-cup,* with two handles.
Cardo, ĭnis, *m., a hinge; the turning point; a crisis, emergency.*
Cāreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to be without; to want; to forego, fail to obtain.*
Cārīna, æ, *f., a keel; a ship.*
Carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (casmen, from cano), *a song; a strain; a hymn;* (iii. 287) *a verse; a prophecy, prediction;* (iv. 487) *a charm, an incantation.*
Carpăthius, a, um, *adj., Carpathian,* of Carpăthus, an island N. E. of Crete.
Carpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *a., to pluck, pluck off; to feed on; to enjoy; to waste away; to consume;* viam, *to pursue, proceed along.*
Carthāgo, Inis, (Karthago,) *Carthage,* a city in N. Africa.
Cārus, a, um, *adj., dear; precious; fond.*
Caspius, a, um, *adj., Caspian,* of the Caspian sea.
Cassandra, æ, *f.*, a daughter of Priam: a prophetess, but not believed in by the Trojans.
Cassus, a, um, *adj., void, deprived of.*
Castellum, i, *n.* (dim. of castrum), *a citadel, a stronghold.*
Castīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to correct, rebuke, punish.*
Castra, ōrum, *n. plur., a camp.*
Castrum Ĭnui, (Faunus' castle,) a town on the coast of Latium, near Ardea.
Castus, a, um, *adj., chaste, pure, unstained, holy.*
Cāsus, ûs, *m.* (cado), *a fall, calamity, chance, fortune, fate, vicissitude.*
Cătēna, æ, *f., a chain, a fetter.*
Căterva, æ, *f., a band, troop, crowd, multitude.*
Căto, ōnis, *m., M. Porcius Cato, the censor, brave, stern, and frugal.*
Cătŭlus, i, *m.* (canis), *a young dog; a whelp.*
Caucāsus, i, *m.*, a chain of mountains between the Euxine and Caspian seas.
Cauda, æ, *f., a tail.*
Caulon, ōnis, *m.*, (or Caulonia,) a town in Bruttium in S. Italy.
Causa, æ, *f., a cause, reason; occasion, pretext; a lawsuit.*
Cautes, is, *f., a crag, cliff, pointed rock.*
Căvea, æ, *f.* (cavus), the place in the theatre where the spectators sat, *a theatre.*
Căverna, æ, *f., a cave, grotto, cavern.*
Căvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to hollow out, to scoop out; to perforate, rive.*
Căvus, a, um, *adj., hollow, concave; empty; vaulted; enshrouding.*
Cĕcrŏpĭdes, æ, *m., a descendant of Cecrops.* **Cĕcrŏpĭdæ,** arum,= the Athenians.
Cēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *a.* and *n., to depart, recede; to yield; to fall to* (as a possession); *to be behind.*
Cēlæno, ûs, *f.*, one of the Harpies.
Cēlĕbro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to throng, frequent; to celebrate* in throngs; *to solemnize; to practise.*
Cēler, ĕris, ĕre, *adj., swift, fleet, rapid.*
Cēlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to hasten, to quicken.*
Cella, æ, *f.*, a cellar, *a cell.*
Cēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to hide, to conceal.*
Celsus, a. um, *adj., high, lofty.*
Centaurus, i, *m., a centaur* (half man and half horse); *f.*, the name of a ship.
Centum, *indec. num. adj., a hundred.*
Centumgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj., hundred-fold* (applied to Bri-ă-reus as having a hundred arms).
Cĕraunia, ōrum, *n. plur.* (thunder-smitten), a ridge of mountains in Epirus.

Cerbĕrus, i, *m.*, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the infernal regions.

Cĕrĕālis, e, *adj.*, *Cerealian, of Ceres;* arma, i. e. utensils for making bread.

Cĕrebrum, i, *n.*, *the brain.*

Cĕres, ĕris, *f.*, the goddess of agriculture, daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpĭna. By meton., *food, wheat,* corn.

Cerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *a., to see, behold, discern, descry.*

Certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (certo), *strife, struggle, contest, combat, fight.*

Certātim, *adv., emulously, earnestly.*

Certe, *adv.* (certus), *certainly, surely, assuredly, truly.*

Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (cerno), *to strive, contend, vie with, engage.*

Certus, a, um, *adj.* (cerno), *fixed, determined, settled; resolved on; sure, certain; undisputed; unchanging; faithful, trusty;* (iii. 685) certum est (nobis), *we determined;* facere certum, *to inform.*

Cerva, æ, *f.* (cervus), *a hind, a deer.*

Cervix, ĭcis, *f., the neck.*

Cervus, i, *m., a stag* or *hart; a deer.*

Cespes or **Cæspes**, ĭtis (cædo), *cut turf, sod.*

Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (intens. of cedo), *to delay, to linger, to be slow; to cease;* (iii. 430) to sail slowly.

Cētĕrus, a, um, *adj., the other, the rest of;* (iii. 594) acc. of specification, *in other respects.*

Cētus, i, *m.*, and Cētos, i, *n.* (plur. **Cēte**), *a whale* or other large sea-fish.

Ceu, *adv.* (ceve), *as, just as; as if;* (v. 88) *as when.*

Chalcĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj., Chalcidian, of* Chalcis in Eubœa.

***Chāōn*, *ŏnis*, *m.*, a brother of Helĕnus.**

Chāŏnia, æ, *f.*, a country in the N. W. of Epirus.

Chāŏnius, a, um, *adj., Chaonian.*

Chaos (gen. Chāi, *Servius,* abl. Chao), *n.*, an immeasurable void space, the boundless realms of darkness; *personified,* a god of the Lower World, father of Night and Erĕbus.

Chārōn, ontis, *m.*, son of Erebus, and ferryman of the dead.

Chărybdis, is, *f.*, a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite the rock Scylla.

Chĭmæra, æ, *f.*, a fabulous monster, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, said to spit fire; the name of one of the ships of Æneas.

Chlămys, ўdis, *f.*, a large woollen garment, frequently of purple and embroidered with gold, worn in Greece; *a cloak, a mantle.*

Chŏrĕa, æ, *f., a dance* (in a circle to the sound of music).

Chŏrus, i, *m., a choral dance, a dance; a band, train, choir, troop, company.*

Cieo, ciēre, cīvi, cītum, *a., to move, shake, agitate; arouse, stir up; call upon, summon, invoke; to occasion, produce, call forth;* (v. 585, 674) *present.*

Cingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a., to surround, gird, encircle, invest.*

Cingŭlum, i, *n., a girdle, belt; a sword-belt.*

Cĭnis, ĕris, *m., ashes.*

Circā, *adv.*, and *prep. with acc., around, about, near.*

Circe, es, *f.*, a sea-nymph, daughter of the Sun, famous for her sorcery. Having fled from Colchis, where she was born, she lived near Circeii in Latium.

Circuĭtus, ûs, *m.* (circum, eo), *a going around, a circuit.*

Circŭlus, i, *m.* (circus), *a circle, chain, torque.*

Circum, adv. and prep. *with acc., around, about.*

Circumdo, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, *a., to surround, encompass, encircle* (acc. and abl.); *to throw around* (acc. and dat.)

Circumfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to carry around;* (vi. 229) thrice he bore lustral water around his comrades (to purify them from the pollution caused by the dead body).

Circumflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to bend round, to turn.*

Circumfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a., to surround, encompass;* (ii. 383) pass. as middle, we close round (them) with massed arms.

Circumfūsus, a, um, *gathered around, surrounding.*

Circumplector, cti, xus, *dep. a., to embrace, clasp round, surround.*

Circumspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *a.* and *n., to look about, to survey, throw one's eyes around.*

Circumsto, āre, stĕti, —, *a.* and *n., to stand around, encompass.*

Circumtectus, a, um, *part.* (texo), *woven around.*

Circumvĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *a., to surround, encircle.*

Circumvŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to fly* or *hover around.*

Circumvolvo, ĕre, —, vŏlūtum, *a., to roll around, revolve.*

Circus, i, *m., a circle, ring; a race-course; a ring of spectators.*

Cisseus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.

Cithærōn, ōnis, *m.*, a mountain in Bœotia.

Cithăra, æ, *f., a guitar* or *lute.*

Cito (comp. **citius**, superl. **citissĭme**), *adv., quickly, swiftly, soon.*

Citus, a, um, *adj.* (cieo), *quick, swift, rapid.*

Civilis, e, *adj.* (civis), *civil, civic.*

Civis, is, *c., a citizen.*

Clădes, is, *f., carnage, slaughter;* meton., *a scourge, destroyer.*

Clam, *adv.* (cclo), *secretly.*

Clāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to cry out; to call upon.*

Clāmor, ōris, *m., a shout, cry; a shriek; a roar; applause, acclaim.*

Clangor, ōris, *m., a noise, din, blast.*

Clāresco, ĕre, ui, —, *incep.* (clareo), *to grow clear* (to the eye or ear).

Clărius, a, um, *adj., Clarian,* of Claros in Ionia, where Apollo had a temple.

Clārus, a, um, *adj., bright, clear; distinct; renowned, illustrious.*

Classis, is, *f., a fleet;* (iii. 602) the soldiers in the fleet.

Claudo, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to close, enclose, shut in; shut up against, bar.*

Claudus, a, um, *adj., lame, maimed.*

Claustra, orum, *n., bolts, bars, barriers;* (iii. 411) *a strait.*

Clāvus, i, *m., a rudder, helm.*

Cliens, entis, *c., a client, dependant.*

Clĭpeus, i, *m.*, a round, brazen *shield.* (Synonyms: Ancīle, *a short oval shield, nearly the shape of a violin;* clipeus, *a round and hollow shield, covering the whole body;* parma, *a round shield, but smaller than the clipeus, used both by horse and foot soldiers;* scutum, *a large shield of an oblong shape, externally convex;* umbo, *properly the boss of the shield;* pelta, *smaller than the parma.*)

Cloanthus, i, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Cluentius, i, *m.*, a Roman.

Cōcȳtus, i, *m.*, a river of the Lower World.

Coeo, īre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, *n.* and *a., to come together; to curdle.*

Cœpi, isse, cœptus, *def. a.* and *n., to begin, to undertake.*

Cœptum, i, *n., an undertaking, design.*

Coerceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to surround, confine, restrain.*

Cœtus, ūs, *m.* (coeo), *a meeting, assembly, gathering; a band, flock.*

Cœus, i, *m.*, a son of Earth, and one of the Titans.

Cognātus, a, um, *adj.* (nascor), *related by blood, kindred.*

Cognōmen, ĭnis, *n.* (con, nomen), *a surname; name, appellation.*

Cognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, *a., to learn, to know, to recognize.*

Cōgo, ĕre, coēgi, coactum, *a.* (conago), *to collect, gather; force, compel;* (ii. 196) forced, feigned, fraudful.

Cōhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (habeo), *to restrain, confine.*

Cōhors, tis, *f., a train, company, troop.*

Collābor, bi, lapsus, *dep. n., to fall together, to fall; to faint, to swoon;* (iv. 664) fallen on the steel.

Collātīnus, a, um, *adj., Collatine,* of Collatia, a Sabine town near Rome.

Colligo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, *a.* (con, lego), *to gather together, collect; to contract,* of sails *to reef.*

Collis, is, *m., a hill.*

Collūceo, ēre, —, —, *n., to shine, glare,* all around (con-).

Collum, i, *n, the neck.*

Collustro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to survey, look round upon.*

Cŏlo, ĕre, ui, cultum, *a.,* to cultivate, till; *to cherish, honor, esteem, worship.*

Cŏlōnus, i, *m.,* a farmer, *a colonist.*

Cŏlor, ōris, *m., color, complexion, tint, hue.*

Cŏlŭber, bri, *m., serpent, an adder.*

Cŏlubra, æ, *f.,* a female *snake* or *adder.*

Cŏlumba, æ, *f., a dove, a pigeon.*

Cŏlumna, æ, *f.* (cello), *a column, a pillar.*

Cŏma, æ, *f., the hair; foliage.*

Cŏmans, antis, *part.* as *adj., hairy, of long hair, with a hairy crest.*

Cŏmes, ĭtis, *c.* (con, eo), *a companion, comrade; an ally.*

Cŏmĭtātus, ûs, *m., a retinue, train, suite.*

Cŏmĭtor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to accompany, follow, attend.*

Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (mando), *to intrust, commit, commend.*

Commisceo, ēre, scui, xtum and stum, *a., to mix together, mingle, unite.*

Commissum, i, *n., an offence, crime, fault.*

Committo, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to join, to unite; to engage in* (a conflict); *to begin; to commit* (an offence); (vi. 569) commissa piacula = atonements for crimes committed.

Commŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to move, stir, shake, excite, agitate.*

Commūnis, e, *adj.* (con, munus), *common, shared together.*

Cŏmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, *a.* (con, emo), *to comb, dress, adjust neatly.*

Compāges, is, *f.* (pango), *a joint;* joined timbers.

Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to address, accost; to chide.*

Compello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *a., to drive* (with or like others).

Complector, ti, xus, *dep. a., to embrace, encircle.*

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *a., to fill, fill up; to complete.*

Complexus, ûs, *m., an embrace.*

Compōno, ĕre, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, *a., to build, found; to settle, arrange; to quiet, lull* (or put) *to rest, allay; to bury.*

Compŏsĭto, *perf. part.* adverbially (generally preceded by ex), *according to* (or *by*) *agreement.*

Comprendo, ĕre, di, sum, *a., to seize, grasp; to comprise, recount.*

Comprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *a.* (premo), *to check, restrain, stay.*

Concăvus, a, um, *hollow.*

Concēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *a.* and *n., to depart, retire; to permit, grant.*

Concha, æ, *f., a conch, a hollow shell.*

Concĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, —, *n.* (cado), *to fall, fall down.*

Concĭlio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to procure, win, gain the favor of.*

Concĭlium, ii, *n.* (con, cieo), *an assembly, council, court.*

Concĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (ca-

pio), *to conceive; to receive, harbor.*

Concĭtus, a, um, *part.* of concieo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, *aroused, set in motion, stirred up, rushing by.*

Conclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to cry out* (all together), *to shout, cry, call out.*

Conclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* (claudo), *to enclose, to encompass.*

Concors, dis, *adj.* (cor), *harmonious, friendly, concordant.*

Concresco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *n., to grow together, harden, curdle; take form;* (vi. 738, 746) **concrētus**, *contracted.*

Concurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, *n., to run* together; *to fight, engage with.*

Concursus, ûs, *m., a concourse, throng, crowd.*

Concŭtio, ĕre, ussi, ussum, *a.* (quatio), *to shake; to agitate, disquiet, alarm.*

Condo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a., to build, to found; to store up; to consign; to lay to rest, to bury; to hide, conceal.*

Confĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to bring* or *carry together;* (vi. 488) conferre gradum = to walk by his side.

Confertus, a, um, *part.* (confercio), *close, crowded together.*

Confĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *a., to finish; to waste, weaken, exhaust, fatigue.*

Confĭdo, ĕre, fīsus sum, *n., to trust to, rely upon, put confidence in.*

Confĭgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to pierce, pierce through.*

Conflo, flĕri, *as pass. of* conficio, *to be accomplished.*

Confĭteor, ēri, fessus, *dep. a., to own, confess, acknowledge.*

Confligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *n.* and *a., to fight, contend, strike together.*

Confŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, —, *n., to flee for help* or *refuge.*

Confundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a., to mix, mingle; confuse, disturb; break, violate.*

Congĕmo, ĕre, ui, —, *n., to groan loudly.* (Con- intensive.)

Congĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *a., to collect, pile up, heap up.*

Congrĕdior, ĕdi, gressus, *dep. n., to meet; to engage with, encounter.*

Cōnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (conus, fero), *cone-bearing.*

Conjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *to throw, cast, hurl.*

Conjŭgium, ii, *n., marriage, wedlock; a connection, union;* meton. (ii. 579) *a husband;* (iii. 296) *a wife.*

Conjunx (conjux), conjŭgis, *c., a husband; a wife; a betrothed.*

Connītor, ti, nixus and nīsus, *dep. n., to strive eagerly, exert one's self, strain every nerve.*

Connŭbium, ii, *n., marriage, wedlock.*

Cōnor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to try, attempt, undertake.*

Consanguĭneus, i, *m., a kinsman, relative, blood-brother.*

Consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f., kinship, blood-relationship.*

Conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, *a.* (scando), *to mount, ascend; to embark upon.*

Conscius, a, um, *adj.* (scio), *conscious;* (v. 455) *conscious* (of itself); *confederate, privy to.*

Conspĕquor, qui, cūtus (quūtus), *dep. a., to follow together; to follow closely, come next to.*

Conspĕro, ĕre, spĕrui, sertum, *a., to join, bind,* or *fasten together; to join* (battle).

Consessus, ûs, *m.* (consido), *an assembly.*

Consīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, *n., to sit down; to alight; to settle; to take a station, ride at anchor; to sink down, subside.*

Consĭlium, ii, *n., counsel, purpose, plan, device* or *expedient, advice; a* select *council.*

Consisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *n., to place one's self* anywhere, *take one's stand, stand still;* to remain, settle; (i. 542) to rest.

Consŏno, āre, ui, —, *n.*, *to resound.*

Conspectus, ûs, *m.* (conspicio), *sight, view;* (ii. 67) in the midst of their view, i. e. in the midst of the gazing spectators.

Conspĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *a.* (specio), *to see, behold; to catch sight of, find.*

Consterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *a.*, *to strew, bestrew, cover.*

Constĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a.*, *to set* or *place; to erect, build; to fix, establish; to resolve, determine.*

Consto, āre, stĭti, stātum, *n.*, *to be fixed; to be settled* or *fair* (of the weather.)

Consul, ŭlis, *m.*, *a consul;* one of the two chief magistrates of Rome under the republic.

Consŭlo, ĕre, lui, ltum, *a.* and *n.*, *to consult.*

Consultum, i, *n.*, *a response* of an oracle.

Consūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, *a.*, *to consume, spend.*

Consurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *n.*, *to rise* together; *to stand up, arise.*

Contactus, ûs, *m.* (contingo), *a touch.*

Contemno, ĕre, tempsi, temptum, *a.*, *to despise, defy.*

Contendo, ĕre, di, tum, *a.* and *n.*, *to draw tight; to hasten; to strive; to contend, fight.*

Contentus, a, um, *part.* of contineo, (held in, refraining from eager desire,) *contented, satisfied.*

Conterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.*, *to frighten* greatly, *to terrify.*

Contexo, ĕre, xui, xtum, *a.*, *to weave together, build, fabricate.*

Contĭcesco, ĕre, tĭcui, *incep.* (taceo), *to become* (or *be*) *still, keep silence, cease speaking.*

Contĭneo, ēre, ui, tentum, *a.* (teneo), *to hold, stop, check, stay.*

Contingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, *a.* and *n.* (tango), *to touch, to handle; to strike; to reach; imp.*, to happen, *befall, be one's lot.*

Contorqueo, ēre, rsi, rtum, *a.*, *to turn, whirl round; to hurl.*

Contrā, *prep.* w. acc., *against, opposite to; in reply to.*

Contrā, *adv.*, *on the opposite* (or *the other*) *side, opposite, fronting; on the contrary; on the other hand; in reply.*

Contrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.*, *to bring together, collect, muster.*

Contrārius, a, um, *adj.*, *opposite, contrary, hostile.*

Contundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tūsum, *a.*, *to bruise, crush, subdue.*

Contus, i, *m.*, *a pole.*

Cōnus, i, *m.*, *a cone; the cone* or apex of a helmet, to which the crest was attached.

Convallis, is, *f.*, *a valley.*

Convecto, āre, —, —, *a.* (intens. of conveho), *to carry together.*

Convello, ĕre, velli, vulsum, *a.*, *to tear up, tear away, uproot; to lop off; to tear asunder, shatter;* (v. 143) *to tear up, convulse.*

Convĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *a.* and *n.*, *to come together, assemble.*

Conventus, ûs, *m.*, *an assembly, concourse, throng.*

Converto, ĕre, ti, sum, *a.*, *to turn; to change.*

Convexum, i, *n.* of adj. convexus, a, um, as *subs.* (conveho), often in *plur.* convexa, ōrum, *a hollow, concavity, recess; an arch, a vault;* supera convexa, *the vaulted realms above,* (vi. 750) of this world as opposed to Hades.

Convīvium, ii, *n.* (vivo), *a feast, banquet, entertainment.*

Convolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *a.*, *to roll* together, *roll up.*

Coŏrior, īri, ortus, *dep. n.*, *to arise, break forth.*

Cōpia, æ, *f.* (co, ops), *plenty; forces; leave, opportunity; power, ability.*

Cor, cordis, *n.*, *the heart; feeling.*

Cŏra, æ, *f.*, a town of the Volsci in Latium.

Cōram, *prep.* w. abl. *before, in the presence of;* adv. *before my eyes,* before thy eyes, your eyes, etc.; in the presence of some person or thing.

Cŏrinthus, i, *f.*, *Corinth*, a city of Greece near the isthmus of the same name.

Corneus, a, um, *adj.* (cornu), *of horn.*

Corneus, a, um, *adj.* (cornus), *of the cornel-tree, of cornel wood.*

Cornĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj.* (cornu), *horn-footed, hoofed.*

Cornu, ūs, *n.*, *a horn; the end of a sail-yard.*

Cornum, ī, *n.*, *a cornel cherry.*

Cŏrœbus, i, *m.*, a son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

Cŏrōna, æ, *f.*, *a crown, diadem, garland, wreath, chaplet.*

Cŏrōno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to crown, enwreathe.*

Corpŏreus, a, um, *adj.*, *corporeal, of the body.*

Corpus, ŏris, *n.*, *a body; a corpse; form; the frame* of a vessel, or (vi. 727) of the universe; *a movement of the body;* (v. 318) omnia corpora = *omnes.*

Corrĭpio, ĕre, rĭpui, reptum, *a.* (rapio), *to snatch, seize, snatch up, raise suddenly;* w. spatium, viam, *to hasten on* or *over, dash over* or *along.*

Corrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *a.*, *to injure, spoil, infect, taint.*

Cortex, ĭcis, *m.* (rar. f.), *bark; the skin* of a root.

Cortīna, æ, *f.* (iii. 92) *the tripod* of Apollo, (strictly the caldron forming the body of the tripod;) (vi. 347) *an oracle.*

Cōrus (caurus), i, *m.*, *the north-west wind.*

Cōrusco, āre, —, —, *a.* and *n.*, *to brandish, wave.*

Cōruscus, a, um, *adj.*, *waving, tremulous; glittering, glancing, gleaming, flashing.*

Cōrȳbantius, a, um, *adj.*, *Corybantian,* of the Corybantes, priests of Cybĕle.

Cōrȳnæus, i, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Cōrȳthus, i, *m.*, *a town of Etruria, afterwards Cortōna.*

Cossus, i, *m.*, A. Cornelius Cossus, a Roman consul who obtained the *spolia opima* from the king of Veii.

Costa, æ, *f.*, *a rib, a side.*

Cŏthurnus, i, *m.*, *a cothurnus* or *buskin,* a Grecian hunting-boot, rising halfway to the knee, and laced in front.

Crassus, a, um, *adj.*, *thick, curdled, clotted.*

Crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.* (cras), *to-morrow's.*

Crātēr, ēris, *m.* (*acc. sing.* cratēra, *acc. plur.* crateras), *a bowl* in which wine was mixed, a punch-bowl; *a bowl* for oil.

Creatrix, īcis, *f.* (creo), *a mother.*

Crēber, bra, brum, *adj.*, *repeated, frequent, numerous, thick;* (v. 460) adverbially; (v. 764) *fresh.*

Crēbresco, ĕre, brui, —, *incep. n.*, *to become frequent, thicken, grow strong, freshen.*

Crēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a.*, *to intrust; to trust, confide in; to believe, think.*

Crĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to burn.*

Crĕpĭto, āre, —, —, *n.* (intens. of crepo), *to rattle, rustle, tinkle, crackle;* (v. 436), *crack.*

Crĕpo, āre, ui, ĭtum, *n.* and *a.*, *to snap, crash, break with a crash.*

Crēs, ētis, *m.*, *a Cretan.*

Crēsius, a, um, *adj.*, *Cretan.*

Cressa, æ, *f.*, *a Cretan woman.*

Crēta, æ, *f.*, *Crete,* an island in the Mediterranean.

Crētæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Cretan.*

Crētus, a, um, *part.* of cresco, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *n.* (incep. of creo), *born, sprung.*

Crēūsa, æ, *f.*, the wife of Æneas, a daughter of Priam.

Crīmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *an accusation; arraignment; a crime, offence.*

Crīnis, is, *m.*, *hair; a train* of light.

Crīnisus (Crimisus), i, *m.*, a river in the S. W. of Sicily.

Crīnītus, a, um, adj., long-haired.

Crispo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to wave,*

brandish, as one tries a weapon on first taking it into hand.

Crista, æ, *f.*, *a crest* or *plume*.

Cristātus, a, um, *adj.*, *crested, plumed*.

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Cŭbĭtum, i, *n.*, *the elbow*.

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Cum, *prep.* w. abl., *with*.

Cūmæ, ārum, *f.*, a town on the coast of Campania (near Naples).

Cūmæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Cumæan*.

Cŭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to heap up, load, increase*.

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Cŭneus, i, *m.*, *a wedge; the seats* of a theatre.

Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *f.*, *desire, longing*.

Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *m.*, *Cupid*, son of *Venus*, and *god* of Love.

***Cŭpio**, ĕre, īvi* or ii, ītum, *a.*, *to desire, wish*.

Cupressus, i, *f.*, *the cypress*.

Cur, *adv.* (quare), *why, wherefore*.

Cūra, æ, *f.*, *care; concern; charge; business; anxiety; regard, affection for*.

Cŭres, ium, *m.*, a town of the Sabines E. of Rome.

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Cyclădes, um, *f.*, a group of islands in the Ægæan.

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Cyclops, ōpis, *m.*, *a Cyclops*.

Cycnus (cygnus), i, *m.*, *a swan*.

Cyllēnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenean*, an epithet of Mercury from his birthplace, Cyllēne, a mountain in Arcadia.

Cyllēnius, ii, *m.*, the Cyllenean, i. e. *Mercury*.

Cymba (cumba), æ, *f.*, *a boat, skiff*.

Cymbium, ii, *n.*, *a* boat-shaped *cup*.

Cymŏdŏcē, es, *f.*, a Nereid.

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Cynthus, i, *m.*, a mountain in De-

los on which Apollo and Diana were born.

Cȳpărissus, i, *f.*, *a cypress.*

Cyprus, i, *f.*, an island in the E. part of the Mediterranean.

Cȳthēra, ōrum, *n.*, an island in the Ægæan, near which Venus rose from the foam of the sea.

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Dēfunctus, a, um, part. of defungor, i, dep. n., w. abl., having done with, gone through with, finished.

Dēgĕner, ĕris, *adj.* (genus), *degenerate, ignoble.*

Dēgo, ĕre, dēgi, —, *a.* (de, ago), *to pass, to spend.*

Dēhinc, *adv., hence; henceforth; thenceforth; afterwards; then; hereupon; thereupon.*

Dēhisco, ĕre, hīvi, —, *to gape, yawn, open.*

Deinde, *adv., from there, from here; hereupon; afterwards; then;* (iii. 450) *from that moment; next* in order.

Dēĭŏpēa, æ, *f.*, one of Juno's nymphs.

Dēĭphŏbē, es, *f.*, a daughter of Glaucus.

Dēĭphŏbus, i, *f.*, son of Priam, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

Dējĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a., to cast down; to bring down;* w. sortem, *to cast* into the urn; *to drive down, dislodge;* (iii. 317) boldly for *deprived of.*

Dēlābor, i, lapsus, *dep. n., to glide down, fall, fly down.*

Dēlĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *a.* (lego), *to choose, select.*

Dēlītesco, ĕre, tui, —, *n.* (lateo), *to hide, to lie hid.*

Dēlius, a, um, *adj., Delian.*

Dēlos, i, *f.*, an island in the Ægæan, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

Delphin, īnis, and **Delphīnus,** i, *m., a dolphin.*

Dēlūbrum, i, *n., a sanctuary, shrine, temple.*

Dēlūdo, ere, si, sum, *a., to deceive.*

Dēmens, entis, *adj., mad, raving, frantic, foolish, witless.*

Dēmentia, æ, *f., madness.*

Dēmissus, a, um, *part., hanging down; let down; low, subdued; descended.*

Dēmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send down; to let fall* or *flow;* to *let descend; to receive;* w. naves, *to bring* to port.

Dēmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, *a.*, to take *away, remove.*

Dēmōlĕos, i, *m.*, a Greek slain by Æneas.

Dēmŏror, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* and *a., to linger, to delay; to detain.*

Dēmum, *adv., at length, at last; not till then; indeed.*

Dēni, æ, a, *ten at a time, every ten, ten each;* poet., *ten.*

Dēnīque, *adv., at length; finally; in short; and then.*

Dens, dentis, *m., a tooth; the fluke* of an anchor.

Densus, a, um, *adj., thick, dense, close, crowded, frequent, repeated.*

Dēnuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to announce, declare, foretell.*

Dēpasco, ĕre, pāvi, pastum, and *dep.* dēpascor, ci, tus, *a., to feed upon, devour;* (v. 93) depasta altaria, the (altar-)offerings (which it had) tasted.

Dēpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *a., to ward off.*

Dēpendeo, ēre, —, —, *n., to hang down.*

Dēpōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *a., to lay down, lay aside, set apart.*

Dēprensus, a, um, (*part.* of deprendo (deprehendo), ĕre, di, sum, *a.,*) *overtaken, caught, surprised.*

Dēprōmo, ĕre, prompsi, promptum, *a., to draw forth, bring out.*

Dērĭgesco, ĕre, gui, —, *incep. n.* (rigeo), *to stiffen, grow rigid, curdle, congeal.*

Dērĭpio, ĕre, ĭpui, eptum, *a.* (rapio), *to strip off; to tear* (i. e. eagerly unfasten).

Dēsævio, īre, ii, —, *n., to rage* one's fill.

Descendo, ĕre, di, sum, *n.* (scando), *to go down, to come down, to descend,* (v. 782) *to stoop to.*

Descensus, ûs, *m., the descent.*

Describo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *a., to transcribe, write; mark out, delineate.*

Dēsĕro, ĕre, rui, rtum, *a., to leave, abandon, forsake.*

Dēsertus, a, um, *part., deserted;* desolate; *unfrequented; solitary;* deserta, ōrum, deserta, wastes.

Dēsīdo, ĕre, sēdi, —, *n., to sink down.*

Dēsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to mark out.*

Dēsĭno, ĕre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, *a.* and *n., to cease; to forbear.*

Dēsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *n., to desist from, abandon.*

Despecto, āre, *a., to look down upon.*

Despĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *n.* and *a., to look down upon; to despise.*

Destĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to doom.*

Destruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to pull down, to destroy.*

Dēsuētus, a, um (*part.* of dēsuesco, ĕre, suēvi, suētum, *a.* and *n.*), *disused, unaccustomed.*

Dēsum, esse, fŭi, *n., to be wanting, absent,* or *missing.*

Dēsŭper, *adv., from above, above.*

Dētĭneo, ēre, tĭnui, tentum, *a., to keep, to hold* long, *detain,* (iv. 348) hold spell-bound.

Dētorqueo, ēre, si, tum, *a., to turn, turn away, turn back.*

Dētrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to draw off, take off* or *from.*

Dētrūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to thrust down, push off.*

Dēturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to hurl down, to thrust* or *drive away.*

Deus, i, *m., a god; a deity.*

Dēvĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *n., to come down; to come to, arrive at.*

Dēvŏlo, āre, *n., to fly down.*

Dēvolvo, ĕre, volvi, volūtum, *a., to roll* or *hurl down.*

Dēvōtus, a, um (*part.* of dēvŏveo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum, *a.*), *devoted, doomed.*

Dexter, tra, trum, seldom tĕra, tĕrum, *adj., right, to the right, on the right hand; favorable, propitious.*

Dextĕra, or **dextra**, æ, *f.* (sc. manus), *the right hand.*

Diāna, æ, *f.*, goddess of virginity, identified with the Greek Artĕmis, daughter of Jupiter and Latōna and *sister of Apollo, goddess of the moon, of hunting,* of child-birth, and (as Hecăte) of magic rites.

Dicio (ditio), ōnis, *f., dominion, authority, sovereignty, sway.*

Dico, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to consecrate, dedicate; to give, devote.*

Dico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to say, speak, utter, mean, tell, order, recite, sing, declare, call, name; sup.* dictu, *to be told, to tell;* (iii. 621) *in speech.*

Dictæus, a, um, *adj., Dictæan,* of Dicte, a mountain in the E. part of Crete; poet., *Cretan.*

Dictum, i, *n., a word, command, prediction.*

Dido, ûs or ōnis, *f.*, daughter of Belus king of Tyre, wife of Sychæus, sister of Pygmalion, and founder of Carthage; called also Elissa.

Didūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to separate, divide, distract;* (iii. 419) litore diductas, "separated in respect of coast." C.

Didȳmāon, ōnis, *m.*, an unknown artist.

Dies, ēi, *com., a day; time.*

Differo, differre, distŭli, dĭlātum, *a., to delay, to put off.*

Difficĭlis, e, *adj., hard, difficult;* (v. 865) *dangerous.*

Diffido, ĕre, fīsus, *n., to distrust.*

Diffŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, —, *n., to flee* in different directions.

Diffundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a., to pour, to spread* or *shed abroad.*

Digĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *a., to arrange; to expound in order.*

Dīgĭtus, i, *m.* ("the pointer," kindred w. dīc-o, δείκνυμι), *a finger; a toe.*

Dignor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to deem worthy, to think fit.*

Dignus, a, um, *adj., worthy, fitting, due, suitable, seemly.*

Digrĕdior, grĕdi, gressus, *dep. n.* (gradior), *to go away, part, depart.*

Digressus, ûs, *m., departure.*

Dilābor, bi, lapsus, dep. *n.*, to glide different ways, to pass away.

Dilectus, a, um, *part.* (dis, lego, to select), *loved, beloved, dear.*

Dimitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send* in different directions, *send away.*

Dimŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to part,* (v. 839) *to cleave; to drive away.*

Dinŭmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to count, count over.*

Diŏmēdes, is, *m.*, son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest Greeks before Troy.

Diōnæus, a, um, *adj., Dionæan,* an epithet of Venus, from her mother Diōne.

Diŏres, is, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Diræ, ārum, *f., the Furies.*

Dirĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *a.* (rego), *to direct, to aim.*

Dirĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum, *a.* (rapio), *to plunder, sack, lay waste, snatch away.*

Dirus, a, um, *adj., fearful, awful, dreadful, direful, accursed, monstrous, perverse, grim, wild.*

Dis, ītis, *m.*, the god of the Under World, *Pluto.*

Dis, dītis, = **dives**, dīvĭtis.

Dis, an inseparable particle, denoting separation, negation, or opposition.

Discēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *n., to depart, withdraw, retire.*

Discerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *a., to distinguish; to separate;* (iv. 264), *to vary.*

Discessus, ûs, *m., a departure.*

Disco, ĕre, dĭdĭci, —, *a., to learn, mark, become acquainted with.*

Discŏlor, ōris, *adj., different* (or contrasted) *in color.*

Discordia, æ, *f., discord.*

Discors, cordis, *adj., discordant.*

Discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* (discerno), *a difference, distinction; distance; crisis; peril.*

Discumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, *n., to recline.*

Discurro, ĕre, cŭcurri or currĭ, *cursum, n., to run different ways, ride apart.*

Disjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a.* (jacio), *to scatter, disperse; to shatter, demolish, overthrow.*

Disjungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a., to separate, keep apart.*

Dispello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *a., to drive apart, scatter, disperse.*

Dispendĭum, ii, *n., loss, cost.*

Dispergo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* (spargo), *to scatter, disperse.*

Dispĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *n.* and *a., to see through, pierce* (with the sight), *discern.*

Dispōno, ĕre, pōsui, pŏsĭtum, *a., to place* here and there.

Dissĭlio, īre, ui, —, *n.* (salio), *to leap asunder.*

Dissĭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to repress one's emotions, hide one's feelings; to dissemble; to hide, conceal; to commit secretly.*

Distendo, ĕre, di, tum, *a., to stretch out, swell out, fill.*

Disto, āre, —, —, *n., to be distant.*

Distringo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a., to stretch out* (and bind to).

Dītissĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (a sup. of dives), *very rich.*

Dĭū, *adv.*, diutius, diutissĭme, *a long time, long; long since, long ago.*

Dīva, æ, *f., a goddess.*

Divello, ĕre, velli, vulsum, *a., to tear asunder, tear in pieces;* (ii. 434) *to force away.*

Diverbĕro, āre, —, ātum, *a.*, to strike asunder, *cleave, divide.*

Diversus, a um (*part.* of diverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *n.*), (turned) *away, in an opposite direction; different, various; in different directions; in various places;* (iii. 4) *widely removed, remote;* (v. 676) diversa litora, different parts of the shore; ex diverso, *from different parts, from an opposite quarter.*

Dives, dīvĭtis, *adj., rich.*

Dīvĭdo, ĕre, vīsi, vīsum, *a.* (obs. vido), *to separate; to distribute;* (ii. 234) *to make a breach in;* (iv. 285) to turn in different directions.

Divīnus, a, um, *adj., divine; of the gods; inspired;* (iii. 442) *haunted.*
Divĭtiæ, ārum, *f., riches, wealth.*
Divus or **dīus**, a, um, *adj., divine.* As subs. **divus**, i, *m.*, and **diva**, æ, *f., a god, goddess, deity.*
Do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, *a., to give, grant, offer, present; to make; to utter; to shed* (tears); w. pœnas, *to pay;* w. vela, *to spread* or *make sail, set sail.*
Dŏceo, ēre, cui, ctum, *a., to teach, show, inform, explain.*
Doctus, a, um, *part., wise.*
Dŏdōnæus, a, um, *adj., Dodonean,* of Dodōna, a town in Epirus.
Dŏleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n.* and *a., to grieve, suffer pain, mourn.*
Dŏlŏpes, um, *m.*, a people of Thessaly, soldiers of Achilles.
Dŏlor, ōris, *m., grief, sorrow, pain; a pang; an affront.*
Dŏlus, i, *m., a device, artifice; a wile, deceit, guile, treachery, fraud, wily plot.*
Dŏmĭna, æ, *f., a mistress, queen.*
Dŏmĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep. n., to rule, reign, be lord.*
Dŏmĭnus, i, *m.* (domus), *a lord, master.*
Dŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.*, a tamer, *a ruler.*
Dŏmo, āre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to tame, subdue, vanquish.*
Dŏmus, gen. domūs, locative domi, *f., a house, home, mansion; a family, line, race.*
Dōnec, *conj., as long as, while, until, before.*
Dōno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to give, present, reward.*
Dōnum, i, *n., a gift, an offering.*
Dōnūsa, æ, *f.*, a small island in the Ægean.
Dŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Doric, Dorian, poet., *Grecian.*
Dorsum, i, *n., a back; a ridge, a reef.*
Dŏryclus, i, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.
Drăco, ōnis, *m., a dragon, a* large *serpent.*
Drĕpănum, *i, n., a town on the W. coast of Sicily.*

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Drūsus, i, *m.*, the name of a distinguished family of the Livia gens.
Dryŏpes, um, *m.*, a Greek people consecrated as the subjects of the Pythian Apollo.
Dūbĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a.* (duo), *to doubt, to hesitate.*
Dūbius, a, um, *adj., doubtful, wavering; critical.*
Dūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to lead, conduct; to draw, draw down, draw after; to lead away; to carry, bring; to draw out, prolong, pass, waste; to derive; to draw forth, bring out; to trace; to build; to think, consider;* (v. 534) *to receive.*
Ductor, ōris, *m., a leader.*
Dūdum, *adv.* (diu, dum), *long ago, long since; just before, lately; formerly.*
Dulcis, e, *adj., sweet, agreeable, dear.*
Dūlĭchium, ii, *n., an island in the Ionian sea.*
Dum, *conj., while, as long as; until; so long as, provided that; yet.*
Dūmus, i, *m., a bramble.*
Duo, æ, o, *num. adj., two.*
Duplex, plĭcis, *adj.* (duo, plico), *two-fold, double;* (i. 93) *both.*
Dūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to endure, hold out, persevere.*
Dūrus, a, um, *adj., hard; hardy, much enduring; harsh, cruel, severe; dangerous.*
Dux, dŭcis, *com.* (duco), *a leader, guide.*
Dȳmas, antis, *m.*, a Trojan.

E.

Ē or **ex**, *prep.* See **Ex.**
Ĕbur, ŏris, *n., ivory.*
Ĕburnus, a, um, *adj., ivory.*
Ecce, *interj., see, behold, lo!*
Ecqui, ecquæ *or* ecqua, ecquod, *interrog. adj. pro., whether any?* (is there) *any?*
Ecquis, —, ecquid, *interrog. subs. pro.*, whether any (person or

thing)? **Ecquid,** *adverbial acc., at all?* or strengthening a question in a way hardly to be imitated in translation.

Ĕdax, ācis, *adj.*(edo), *eating, greedy, devouring, gnawing.*

Ēdĭco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to order.*

Ēdissĕro, ĕre, ui, rtum, *a., to declare, set forth, explain.*

Ēdo, ĕre, ēdi, ēsum, *a.* (w. contr. forms *es, est,* etc.), *to eat, consume.*

Ēdo, ēdĕre, ēdĭdi, ēdĭtum, *a.* (do), *to utter, give forth.*

Ēdŏceo, ēre, cui, ctum, *a., to teach thoroughly, inform* one *fully.*

Ēdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to lead forth* or *out; to bring forth; to raise, rear, build up.*

Effĕro, efferre, extŭli, ēlātum, *a., to bring out, bring forth, carry away, display, draw, raise;* w. gressum and pedem, *to go out, depart.*

Effĕrus, a, um, *adj., very wild.*

Effĕtus, a, um, *adj., exhausted.*

Effĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *a., to make.*

Effĭgies, ēi, *f., an image, likeness.*

Effingo, ĕre, finxi, fictum, *a., to portray, represent.*

Effŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, *a., to dig out, dig up.*

Effor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to speak, speak out, utter.*

Effringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *a.* (frango), *to break out, break open.*

Effŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, —, *n.* and *a., to flee, to escape.*

Effŭgium, ii, *n., flight, escape.*

Effulgeo, ēre, si, —, *n., to glitter, shine.*

Effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a., to pour forth* or *out, to shed; to utter; to waste, spend;* (v. 818) *to give forth,* i. e. slacken.

Effūsus, a, um, *part., poured out* or *forth; darting forth; dishevelled;* (ii. 651) *dissolved;* (vi. 339) *dashed.*

Ĕgens, entis, *part., in want, needy;* (*v. 751*) *desirous of.*

Ĕgēnus, a, um, *adj., in want, needy, destitute.*

Ĕgeo, ēre, ui, —, *n., to need, require.*

Ĕgestas, ātis, *f., poverty.*

Ĕgo, mei, *pers. pron., I.*

Egrĕdior, di, gressus, *dep. n.* and *a., to go* or *come out; to disembark.*

Ēgrĕgius, a, um (e, grex), *distinguished, noble, illustrious;* (vi. 523) *virtuous* (ironical).

Ējecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to cast forth.*

Ējectus, a, um (*part.* of ējĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum), *outcast, wrecked.*

Ēlābor, bi, lapsus, *dep., to glide away* or *by, to escape.*

Ĕlĕphantus, i, *m., an elephant; ivory.*

Ēlīdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* (lædo), *to dash forth* or *up.*

Ēlis, ĭdis, *f.,* a country in the W. of Peloponnēsus; (vi. 588) "his city in the middle of Elis" is Salmōne on the Enīpeus.

Ĕlissa, æ, *f.,* another name of Dido.

Ēlŏquor, qui, cūtus, *dep., to speak out.*

Ēluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a., to wash away.*

Ēlўsium, ii, *n.,* the abode of the blessed in the world below.

Ēmētior, īri, mensus, *dep. a., to traverse.*

Ēmĭco, āre, ui, ātum, *n., to spring out* or *forth; to bound forth; to leap up.*

Ēmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send out* or *forth; to dismiss.*

Ēmŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to remove;* (ii. 610) *to upmove.*

Ēn, *int., lo! behold, see.*

Encĕlădus, i, *m.,* one of the giants who fought against heaven.

Ĕnim, *conj., for;* (the proposition for which the reason or explanation is given, is often to be mentally supplied;) *namely, for instance; truly, indeed.*

Ēnĭteo, ēre, ui, —, *n., to shine forth.*

Ēnĭtor, ti, nīsus or nixus, *dep., to bring forth, bear* offspring.

Ēno, āre, āvi, —, *n., to swim away,* poet. for flying away.

Ensis, is, *m., a sword, blade; a* sacrificial knife.

Entellus, i, *m.,* a Sicilian.

Ēnŭmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to enumerate, recount.*

Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, *n.*, *to go, go forth, proceed, march; to come; to move* in any way, (flow, pour, ascend, arise, pass, walk, ride, sail;) ire in, (iv. 413) *to resort to*, (vi. 758) *to succeed to;* itur, *imp. pass.*, there is a going, i. e. *they go.*

Ĕous, a, um, *adj.*, *of the morning; Eastern.*

Ĕous, i, *m.*, *the morning star; the dawn.*

Ēpĕos, i., *m.*, the maker of the wooden horse.

Ēpīrus, i., *f.*, a province in the N. W. part of Greece.

Ĕpŭlæ, ārum, *f.* (*sing.*, epulum, i, *n.*), *a feast, banquet;* (i. 79) *banquets; food, viands.*

Ĕpŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, *to feast, to eat.*

Ēpўtides, æ, *m.*, *the son of Epytus.*

Ēpўtus, i, *m.*, a Trojan.

Equeș, ĭtis, *m.*, *a horseman, a knight;* plur., *cavalry.*

Equester, tris, tre, *adj.*, *of the horsemen.*

Equĭdem, *adv.*, *indeed, no doubt.*

Equus (ecus), i, *m.*, *a horse, steed.*

Erĕbus, i, *m.*, *Darkness;* the god of darkness; the Lower World.

Ergō, 1. *prep.* w. *gen.* (placed after its case), *on account of;* 2. *adv.*, *therefore; then.*

Ēridănus, i, *m.*, a Greek name of the river Po.

Ērigo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *a.*, *to raise up, to cast up, to erect; to upheave.*

Ĕrinys (Erinnys), *a Fury;* (ii. 337) applied to the demon of battle; *a curse.*

Ēriphўlē, ēs, *f.*, wife of the Argive prophet Amphiarāus, whom she, bribed by a golden necklace, induced to join the expedition against Thebes in which he fell. For this she was slain by her son Alcmæon.

Ēripio, ĕre, ĭpui, *eptum*, *a.*, *to snatch or pull out* or *from, snatch* or *take away; to seize; to remove; to rescue;* w. fugam, to snatch, seize on, i. e. *hasten* flight.

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to wander, rove, stray; wander over; go astray.*

Error, ōris, *m.*, *a wandering; a maze; an error, mistake;* (ii. 48) *deceit.*

Ērŭbesco, ĕre, bui, —, *incep.*, *to redden, to blush at*, i. e. *to respect.*

Ēructo, āre, *a.*, *to belch, vomit, throw up.*

Ērumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *a.*, *to break through, to burst.*

Ĕruo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a.*, *to overthrow, to tear up.*

Ĕrўcīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Eryx, Erycinian.*

Ĕrўmanthus, i, *m.*, a chain of mountains in Arcadia.

Ĕryx, ўcis, *m.*, a mountain in the W. part of Sicily.

Ĕt, *conj.*, *and; and moreover; and then; and yet; also, even;* et...et, *both...and.*

Ĕtiam, *conj.* (et, jam), *also, too, furthermore, besides; even, and even; still, even yet.*

Etsi, *conj.*, *even if, although; yet, but.*

Eubŏĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Eubœan, of Eubœa*, an island in the Ægean.

Eumēlus, i, *m.*, a Trojan (v. 665).

Eumĕnĭdes, um, *f.* (the gracious goddesses, euphemistic for **Erinyes**), *the Furies.*

Eundi, gerund of **eo.**

Eurōpa, æ, *f.*, *Europe.*

Eurōtas, æ, *m.*, a river in Laconia, running by Sparta.

Eurōus, a, um, *adj.*, of the S. E. wind, *Eastern.*

Eurus, i, *m.*, the S. E. wind; poet., *the east wind; East.*

Euryălus, i, *m.*, a Trojan.

Eurўpўlus, i, *m.*, one of the Greek chiefs before Troy.

Eurўtiōn, ōnis, *m.*, a Lycian.

Evadnē, ēs, *f.*, the wife of Capaneus, who flung herself upon the funeral pile of her husband and was there consumed.

Ēvādo, ĕre, si, sum, *n.* and *a.*, *to make* one's *way out* or *up; to mount; to escape; to get over, get by.*

Ēvānesco, ĕre, nui, —, *incep., to vanish.*

Ēvans, antis, *part.*, shouting eua! or euœ!; w. orgia, *celebrating the orgies of Bacchus.*

Ēvĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to carry out; to raise, exalt.*

Ēvĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *n.*, to come out, *come to pass, happen.*

Ēventus, ûs, *m., an event, fortune.*

Ēverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *a., to upturn, upheave; to overthrow, ruin, destroy.*

Ēvincio, īre, nxi, nctum, *a., to bind around, to wreathe;* (v. 364) his palms being bound (with the cestus).

Ēvinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *a., to overcome completely, conquer, vanquish.*

Ēvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to call out* or *forth; to summon.*

Ēvolvo, ĕre, volvi, vŏlūtum, *a., to roll forth* or *out.*

Ex or **Ē** (*ē* before consonants only, *ex* before both vowels and consonants), *out of, of, from, forth from;* (iii. 554) (*rising*) *out of;* ex more, *according to custom;* ex ordine, *in order, in succession.*

Exactus, a, um, *part.* (exigo), *completed;* (i. 309) *the results* (of his inquiries).

Exæstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to boil up, boil violently.*

Exănĭmātus, a, um, *part.* of exănĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum), *breathless.*

Exănĭmis, e, and **Exănĭmus**, a., um, *adj., breathless, lifeless; half-dead* with fear.

Exardesco, ĕre, arsi, arsum, *incep. n., to blaze up* or *forth.*

Exaudio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to hear* from afar; *to heed.*

Excēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *n., to depart; to withdraw.*

Excĭdium (exscidium), ii, *n., destruction, overthrow.*

Excīdo, ĕre, cĭdi, —, *n.* (cado), *to fall from, to pass away.*

Excīdo, ĕre, īdi, īsum, *a.* (cædo), *to hew out, to hollow out, to cut through, to destroy.*

Excio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to call forth* or *out, to arouse, stir up, excite.*

Excĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (capio), *to receive; to entertain; to catch, to surprise; to catch wind of, detect; to take up, to reply.*

Excĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* intens. of excio, *to arouse, excite.*

Excītus, a, um, *summoned forth;* **Excĭtus**, a, um, *aroused;* both *part.* of excio.

Exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to cry out.*

Excŏlo, ĕre, cŏlui, cultum, *a., to cultivate, improve, refine.*

Excŭbiæ, arum, *f.* (ex, cubo), *watches; watchers.*

Excūdo, ĕre, di, sum, *a., to strike out; to forge, to mould.*

Excŭtio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, *a.* (quatio), *to shake off* or *out; to drive away* or *out;* (iii. 267, 683) *to unroll, uncoil.*

Exēdo, ĕre, ēdi, ēsum, *a., to consume.*

Exemptus, a, um, *part.* of eximo.

Exeo, īre, ii (īvi), ĭtum, *n.* and *a., to go* (or *come*) *forth* or *out; to elude, avoid.*

Exercĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (arceo), *to keep busy, employ, occupy; to exercise;* (vi. 543) *to carry on;* (iv. 100) *to bring about;* (iv. 87) *to exercise* (themselves) *in;* (iii. 281) *to engage in;* (i. 499) *to lead;* (iv. 623) *to ply hard, to pursue; to harass, try, persecute, vex.*

Exercītus, ûs, *m., an army, host.*

Exhālo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to breathe out.*

Exhaurio, īre, hausi, haustum, *a.*, to drain to the dregs, *to wear out, to endure to the end.*

Exĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *a.* (ago), *to drive forth* or *out; to pass, spend;* to complete; (iv. 476) *to weigh.* See **Exactus.**

Exiguus, a, um, *adj.*, *small, little, feeble; few.*

Exĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *a.* (emo), *to take away, remove.*

Exin and **exinde**, *adv.*, *thence; after that, next, then.*

Exĭtiālis, e, *adj.*, *destructive, fatal, deadly.*

Exĭtium, ii, *n.* (exeo), *destruction, ruin; a sad end.*

Exĭtus, ûs, *m.*, *egress; end, termination; result, event.*

Exopto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to long for.*

Exordium, ii, *n.*, *a beginning, introduction.*

Exŏrior, īri, ortus, *dep.* (3. and 4. conj.), *to rise, arise, spring up, appear.*

Exŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to entreat, implore.*

Exōsus, a, um, *part.*, *hating utterly, detesting.*

Expĕdio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a.* (pes), *to bring out;* (i. 702) *to serve out; to prepare, make ready; to set forth, disclose, relate;* (ii. 633) expedior, *I make my way out.*

Expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *a.*, *to drive away, banish, expel.*

Expendo, ĕre, di, sum, *a.*, *to pay the penalty of, atone for.*

Expĕrior, īri, pertus, *dep. a.*, *to try, make trial of, test, experience.*

Expers, tis, *adj.* (pars), having no part in, *free from* (w. gen.).

Expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *a.*, *to fill up, fill, complete, satisfy, satiate.*

Explĭco, āre, āvi, and ui, ātum and ĭtum, *a.*, *to unfold, describe.*

Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to examine thoroughly, see well, explore.*

Expōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *a.*, *to set out, land, disembark.*

Exposco, ĕre, pŏposci, —, *a.*, *to ask for, beg, implore.*

Exprōmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, *a.*, *to bring forth, to utter.*

***Expulsus**, a, um, part.* of expello.

Exquīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, *a.*, *to search* (or *seek*) *out, seek for.*

Exsanguis, e, *adj.*, *bloodless, pale.*

Exsātūrābilis, e, *adj.*, *satiable.*

Exscindo, ĕre, ĭdi, issum, *a.*, *to extirpate, destroy.*

Exsecror, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, *to curse.*

Exsĕquor, qui, cūtus, *dep. a.*, *to perform, to execute.*

Exserto, āre, *intens. a.*, to stretch out.

Exsertus, a, um, (*part.* of exsĕro, ĕre, rui, rtum, *a.*,) *uncovered, bare, naked.*

Exsĭlium, ii, *n.* (ex, solum), *exile, banishment; a place of exile.*

Exsolvo, ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, *a.*, *to release.*

Exsomnis, e, *adj.* (somnus), *sleepless.*

Exsors, tis, *adj.*, *portionless, deprived of;* poet., *exempted from the* ordinary distribution of the spoil by *lot,* as an extraordinary prize, hence *distinguished, superior.*

Exspectātus, a, um, *part.*, *long looked for, longed for.*

Exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to wait, wait for, await; expect;* (iv. 225) *linger, delay.*

Exspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to breathe out, breathe forth.*

Exstinguo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a.*, *to extinguish, destroy, annihilate.*

Exsto, āre, *n.*, *to stand above, overtop.*

Exstruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.*, *to build, build up;* perf. part. as subs., an elevated place, (a raised throne.)

Exsul, ŭlis, *com.* (solum), *an exile.*

Exsulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intens. n.* (salio), *to spring* or *leap up; to exult;* (iii. 557) *to bail up;* (v. 137) *to throb.*

Exsŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to rise above; to mount* (or *tower*) *on high;* (iii. 698) *to pass by.*

Exsurgo, ĕre, surrexi, —, *n.*, *to rise up.*

Exta, ōrum, *n., the entrails,* especially the heart, lungs, liver, etc., consulted in divination.

Extemplo, *adv.* (tempulum, dim. of tempus), *immediately, forthwith.*

Extendo, ĕre, di, tum and sum, *a., to stretch out, extend, advance.*

Exter or **Extĕrus,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (ex), *outward, foreign.*

Externus, a, um, *adj., foreign;* as subs., *a stranger.*

Exterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to frighten, affright, terrify, appall.*

Extorris, e, *adj.* (ex, terra), *banished, exiled.*

Extrā, *prep.* w. acc. (exterâ *sc.* parte), *outside of, without, beyond.*

Extrēmus (and **extĭmus**), a, um, *adj.* (sup. of exter), *last, final, extreme;* (ii. 447) the extremity of; extrema, (iii. 315) *extremes* (of hardship and danger), (vi. 457) = *death;* extrema pati (i. 219), are enduring their final lot, i. e. *are dead.*

Exuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a., to take off, put off, lay aside; to strip, lay bare.*

Exūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *a., to burn up; to parch; to consume.*

Exŭviæ, ārum, *f., spoils; relics;* (ii. 473) *skin, slough.*

F.

Fabrĭcātor, *m., a framer, contriver.*

Fabrĭcius, (Caius, Luscinus), ii. *m.,* consul A. U. C. 472 and 476, sent as general against Pyrrhus, and noted for his frugality, moderation, and noble conduct.

Fabrĭcor, āri, ātus, *or* **Fabrĭco,** āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to build, construct.*

Făcesso, ĕre, cessi, sītum, *a.* (*intens. of facio*), to perform zealously, *to execute.*

Făcies, ēi, *f., a face,* countenance, *form, shape, image, appearance.*

Făcĭlis, e, *adj.* (facio), easy to do, *easy;* (ii. 646) easy to be borne, *light;* (iii. 621) nec visu facilis is generally translated "not to be seen without terror."

Făcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a.* and *n., to make; to do; to execute; to offer* (a sacrifice); fac, *suppose, grant;* facere certum, *to inform;* facere vela, *to make sail.*

Factum, i, n. (*part.*), *a deed, an action.*

Fallax, ācis, *adj., deceitful.*

Fallo, ĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, *a., to deceive; to beguile; prove false to, violate; to escape the notice of, be lost by, escape; to counterfeit, personate.*

Fālsus, a, um, *adj.* and *part.* (fallo), *false, delusive; feigned, pretended, counterfeit.*

Falx, cis, *f., a sickle.*

Fāma, æ, *f., fame, report; reputation, renown; ill-fame, infamy;* (iv. 91) regard for reputation. Personified as a goddess, *Fame.*

Fāmes, is, *f., hunger; greed.*

Fămŭla, æ, *f., a maid-servant.*

Fămŭlus, i, *m., a* male-*servant; a slave, an attendant.*

Fandi, gerund of *for.*

Fandum, i, *n.* of fandus, a, um, (i. 543) *right,* (=fas).

Far, farris, *n., corn* or *grain; coarse meal.*

Fas, *n. ind.* (for), *divine law,* (vi. 438) *the law of heaven; duty; destiny; right,* what is *permitted* or *lawful;* (iii. 55) fas omne, "all duty," "every tie that men hold sacred."

Fascis, is, *m., a bundle;* plu., *the fasces,* bundles of rods with an axe in the middle, carried by lictors before the highest magistrates of Rome.

Fastīgium, ii, *n., the top* of a building, *summit, peak of a roof;* (ii. 302) slope, ridge; (ii. 444) battlement; (i. 342) summa fas-

tigia, *the main heads* of the story.

Fastus, ûs, *m., contumely, haughtiness, arrogance.*

Fātālis, e, *adj., destined by fate, fated; fateful, big with fate* or destiny.

Fāteor, ēri, fassus, *dep. a., to confess; to declare.*

Fătigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (obs. fatim (sufficiently), ago), *to weary, tire, harass, disturb, arouse.*

Fătisco, ĕre, *a., to gape open.*

Fātum, i. *n.* (for), *an oracle, decree; fate, destiny.*

Fauces, ium, *f., the throat, the jaws.*

Făveo, ēre, fāvi, fautum, *n., to favor, be friendly, applaud;* in religious rites, ore favete (or favete linguis), 'favor ye with the mouth,' i. e. observe a solemn silence.

Făvilla, æ, *f., ashes, embers; cinders.*

Făvor, ōris, *m., favor, good-will.*

Fax, fācis, *f., a torch; fire-brand; fiery train.*

Fēcundus, a, um, *adj., fruitful.*

Fēlix, īcis, *adj., happy; favorable, auspicious;* (vi. 230) *fruitful.*

Fēmĭna, æ, *f., a woman, a female.*

Fēmĭneus, a, um, *adj., of a woman* or *women.*

Fĕnestra, æ, *f., a window; an opening.* (Fr. fenêtre; Germ. Fenster.)

Fĕra, æ, *f., a wild beast;* (iv. 551), "some wild creature."

Fērālis, e, *adj., funereal, mournful.*

Fĕre, *adv., nearly, almost; quite, just; generally.*

Fĕrĕtrum, i, *n.* (fero), *a bier.*

Fĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* (ferus), *of wild beasts;* **ferina,** (sc. caro), æ, *venison.*

Fĕrio, īre, *a., to strike; cut; slay.*

Fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to bear, carry, move, bear along, waft; endure; bring; lead, direct; offer, present,* (iii. 529) *grant; extol; yield, produce; relate, report; bear* or *take away, carry off; plunder; obtain;* (ii. 34) *impel, direct;* (vi. 675) *prompt;* se ferre, *to bear, betake,* or *present one's self, advance,* (vi. 241) *to rise; to boast;* ventus ferens, 'a carrying wind,' a fair wind.

Fĕrox, ōcis, *adj., wild, fierce, savage, bold, warlike.*

Ferrātus, a, um, *adj., iron-shod.*

Ferreus, a, um, *adj., of iron, iron.*

Ferrūgĭneus, a, um, *adj., iron-gray, dusky, murky, lurid.*

Ferrum, i, *n., iron;* meton., *a sword, an axe,* the *head* or *point* of a spear.

Fĕrus, a, um, *adj., wild, savage, fierce, cruel.*

Fĕrus, i, *m.* a wild creature, *a beast;* (v. 818) *a steed,* fiery courser.

Ferveo, ēre, bui, or **fervo,** ĕre, vi, *n.,* to boil, *to glow,* to be animated; fervet opus, *the work glows,* i. e. goes briskly on.

Fessus, a, um, *part., wearied, weary, fatigued.*

Festīno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to hasten, hasten to perform.*

Festus, a, um, *adj., festal, festive.*

Fētus, a, um, *adj.,* pregnant; *teeming with, full of.*

Fētus, ûs, *m., offspring, young; a shoot, shoots,* or *branch.*

Fibra, æ, *f., a fibre; entrails.*

Fibŭla, æ, *f., a clasp; pin.*

Fictus, a, um, *part.* (fingo), *feigned, false.* **Fictum,** i, *n., falsehood.*

Fidēna, æ, *f.,* (or Fidenæ, arum), a town of the Sabines.

Fidens, entis, *part., confident, bold.*

Fides, ĕi, *f., confidence* in any person or thing; *faith; trust; belief; truth;* personified as a goddess, *Faith.*

Fides, is, mostly plur., **fides,** ium, *f.,* a string, *a lyre.*

Fido, ĕre, fīsus, *n.,* to put confidence in, trust; to dare, venture.

Fidūcia, æ, *f., confidence, reliance.*
Fidus, a, um, *adj., faithful, trusty, trustworthy; safe.*
Figo, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to fix; fasten; fasten* or *hang up; transfix, pierce;* w. oscula, *to imprint;* w. vestigia, to plant one's footsteps, i. e. to move on; w. leges, *to set up* (i. e. to make) *laws.*
Figūra, æ, *f.* (fingo), *form.*
Filius, ii, *m., a son;* plur. *children.*
Filum, i, *n., a thread.*
Fīmus, i, *m.,* dung, *mire.*
Findo, ĕre, fĭdi, fissum, *a.,* to cleave; *to divide.*
Fingo, ĕre, finxi, fictum, *a., to form, shape; make; mould, arrange, adjust; imagine; feign.*
Finis, is, *m.* (rar. *f.*), *a boundary, limit; end;* plur. *borders; country, land, within certain boundaries.*
Finĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj., neighboring;* plur. *neighboring people, neighbors.*
Fio, fĭĕri, factus sum, *n., to become; to happen.* As pass. of facio, *to be made.*
Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to confirm, strengthen, encourage, support.*
Firmus, a, um, *adj., strong, solid, stout, steadfast.*
Fissilis, e, *adj.* (findo), that may be split, *fissile.*
Fixus, a, um, *part.* of figo.
Flăgellum, i, *n., a scourge.*
Flăgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to demand,* to insist upon knowing.
Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to burn, blaze; glow.*
Flāmen, ĭnis, *n., a blast, gale.*
Flamma, æ, *f., a flame, blaze; fire; conflagration; light; torch;* the *flame* or *fire* of love or any passion; *passion.*
Flammo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to inflame, set on fire.*
Flātus, ûs, *m.* (flo), *a blast.*
Flāvens, entis, *part.* of flaveo, to *be yellow, golden.*
Flāvus, a, um, *adj., golden yellow, light yellow, flaxen-colored.*
Flecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to bend, turn, guide.*
Fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *n.* and *a., to weep, bewail, lament.*
Flĕtus, ûs, *m., weeping, lamentation, tears;* a tearful appeal.
Flexĭlis, e, *adj., pliant, flexible.*
Flŏreo, ēre, ui, *n., to bloom.*
Flōreus, a, um, *adj., flowery.*
Flōs, ōris, *m., a flower, blossom.*
Fluctuo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to fluctuate, waver, toss* like waves.
Fluctus, ûs, *m.* (fluo), *a wave, billow, surge.*
Fluentum, i, *n., a stream, flood.*
Fluĭdus, a, um, *adj., flowing.*
Fluĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intens. n., to float.*
Flūmen, ĭnis, *n., a stream, flood, river.*
Fluo, ĕre, xi, xum, *n., to flow, stream; drop, drip; glide away, vanish.*
Flŭvialis, e, *adj., of a river.*
Flŭvius, ii, *m., a river.*
Fŏcus, i, *m., a hearth;* meton. *home.*
Fŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, *a., to dig, pierce, stab.*
Fœdē, *adv., foully, basely.*
Fœdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to make foul, pollute, contaminate, disfigure, violate, wound.*
Fœdus, a, um, *adj., foul, loathsome.*
Fœdus, ĕris, *n., a league, treaty, truce, alliance, contract, law, rule.*
Fŏlium, ii, *n., a leaf.*
Fŏmes, ĭtis, *kindling-wood, chips, tinder, fuel.*
Fons, fontis, *m., a fountain, spring, water.*
For, fāri, fātus, *dep. a.* and *n., to speak, say, tell, utter.*
Fŏre = futurus esse; **fōrem** = essem.
Fŏris, is, *f., a door, gate;* plur. sometimes of the two folds of a door, a double door.

Forma, æ, *f., form, shape, image; appearance; beauty; kind;* (vi. 615) *form* or *lot* (of penal suffering).

Formica, æ, *f., an ant.*

Formīdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to dread.*

Formīdo, ĭnis, *f., terror, dread.*

Fornix, ĭcis, *m., an arch, vault.*

Fors, *abl.* forte, (fero,) used only in nom. and abl. sing., *chance;* adv. **fors,** *perchance, perhaps;* **forte,** *by chance.*

Forsan, or uncontracted **forsĭtan,** *adv.* (fors sit an), *perhaps, possibly.*

Fortis, e, *adj.* (fero), *brave, bold, strong, stout.*

Fortūna, æ, *f.* (fors), *fortune, fate, lot; good fortune, misfortune;* personified as a goddess, *Fortune.*

Fortūnātus, a, um, *part., fortunate, happy, blessed.*

Fōrum, i, *n., a market-place; a forum; a court.*

Fŏrus, i, *m., hatches, gangways.*

Fŏveo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *a.,* to keep warm, *to cherish, caress, fondle.*

Fractus, a, um, *part.* (frango), *broken, disheartened, feeble.*

Frăgor, ōris, *m., crash, din, uproar.*

Fragrans, antis, *part.* (fragro), *fragrant.*

Frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *a., to break, break* or *dash to pieces; break off.*

Frāter, tris, *m., a brother.*

Frāternus, a, um, *adj., fraternal, of a brother, brotherly.*

Fraudo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to cheat, defraud.*

Fraus, dis, *f., deceit, deception, treachery, fraud.*

Fraxĭneus, a, um, *adj., of ash-wood, ashen.*

Frĕmĭtus, ûs, *m., din, shouting.*

Frĕmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to roar, murmur; rage; shout, cry aloud; applaud; ring, resound.*

Frēno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bridle, curb, rein in, restrain.*

Frēnum, i, n., a bit, curb, bridle.

Frĕquens, entis, *adj., frequent, crowded, in crowds, in throngs.*

Frĕquento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to haunt, frequent.*

Frĕtum, i, *n., a strait; the sea.*

Frētus, a, um, *adj., relying on.*

Frigeo, ēre, *n., to be cold, stiff with cold, torpid.*

Frigĭdus, a, um, *adj., cold, chill.*

Frigus, ŏris, *n., cold, cold weather, chilling fear.*

Frondens, entis, *part.* (frondeo), having leaves, *leafy.*

Frondesco, ĕre, *incep. n., to put forth leaves, shoot out, bourgeon.*

Frondeus, a, um, *adj., leafy.*

Frondōsus, a, um, *adj., leafy.*

Frons, frondis, *f., leaves, foliage;* a leafy *branch* or *bough; a wreath, chaplet.*

Frons, frontis, *f., the forehead, brow; the front* of anything, (v. 158) *a prow.*

Frūmentum, i, *n., corn, grain.*

Fruor, frui, fructus and fruĭtus, *dep., to enjoy.*

Frustrā, *adv., in vain, to no purpose, idly.*

Frustror, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to disappoint, mock, flout.*

Frustum, i, *n.* (frango), *a bit, piece* of food.

Frux, frūgis, generally plur. **frūges,** um, *f.* (fruor), fruits of the earth; *grain; meal.*

Fūcus, i, *m., a drone.*

Fŭga, æ, *f., flight; exile; swift course.*

Fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, *a.* and *n., to flee; flee away; recede; avoid, shun, escape.*

Fŭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to put to flight, rout, chase away.*

Fulcio, īre, fulsi, fultum, *a.,* to prop up, *support, uphold.*

Fulcrum, i, *n.,* a prop; the *foot* or *post* of a couch.

Fulgeo, ēre, fulsi, (also poet. **fulgo,** ĕre), *n., to flash, lighten, glitter, gleam, shine.*

Fulgor, ōris, *m.,* gleam, brightness, brilliancy.

Fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* (contr. from fulgimen), *lightning; a thunderbolt.*

Fulmĭneus, a, um, *adj., flashing* like lightning.

Fulvus, a, um, *adj., yellow, tawny.*

Fūmeus, a, um, *adv., smoky.*

Fūmo, āre, *n., to smoke.*

Fūmus, i, *m., smoke.*

Fūnāle, is, *adj.* (funis), *a taper* (a cord dipped in wax).

Fundāmentum, i, *n., a foundation.*

Funditus, *adv.* (fundus), from the very bottom, *entirely, utterly.*

Fundo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (fundus), *to lay the foundations of, found; to moor; to establish.*

Fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a., to pour out* or *forth; scatter, disperse; prostrate, bring down; put to rout;* (iii. 152) se fundebat = was pouring her beams. See **Fusus.**

Fundus, i, *m., the bottom* of anything; *a gulf.*

Fūnĕreus, a, um, *adj., funeral.*

Fungor, fungi, functus, *dep.,* to occupy one's self with, *perform, discharge.*

Fūnis, is, *m., a rope, cable.*

Fūnus, ĕris, *n., funeral rites, a funeral procession; a dead body; corpse; death; murder; disaster.*

Fŭriæ, ārum, *f., rage, madness, frenzy; the Furies,* avenging deities, personifications of curses. Their names were Tīsĭphŏnē, Ālectō, and Mĕgæra.

Fŭrĭbundus, a, um, *adj., frantic.*

Fŭrio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to madden.*

Fŭro, ĕre, ui, *n., to rage, rave, be mad, be furious; to be inspired.*

Fŭror, ōris, *madness, rage, frenzy,* fierce *passion.*

Fūror, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* (fur, a thief), *to steal away, withdraw.*

Furtim, *adv., by stealth.*

Furtivus, a, um, *adj., stolen, secret.*

Furtum, *i, n., theft; stealth; deceit, cheat.*

Fūsus, a, um, *part., outpoured; spread out, extended, stretched out.*

G.

Găbii, ōrum, *m.,* an old city of Latium.

Gætūlus, a, um, *adj., Gætulian,* of the Gætūli in N. Africa.

Gălea, æ, *f., a helmet* (of leather).

Gallus, i, *m., a Gaul.*

Gănymēdēs, is, *m.,* the cupbearer of Jupiter.

Gărămantes, um, *m., plur.,* a people in the interior of Africa.

Gărămantis, ĭdis, *adj., Garamantian.*

Gaudeo, ēre, gāvīsus sum, *semidep. n., to rejoice, delight in.*

Gaudium, ii, *n., joy, delight.*

Gāza, æ, *f., wealth, riches.*

Gĕla, æ, *f.,* a town in Sicily, on the river Gela.

Gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj., cold, icy.*

Gĕlōus, a, um, *adj., of Gela.*

Gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj., twin; double, two-fold; two.*

Gĕmĭtus, ûs, *m., a groan, sigh, moaning; roaring.*

Gemma, æ, *f., a precious stone, gem.*

Gĕmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *n.* and *a., to groan, sigh, bemoan.*

Gĕna, æ, *f., the cheek.*

Gĕner, ĕri, *m., a son-in-law.*

Gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m., a breeder.*

Gĕnĕro, āre, āvi. ātum, *a.* (gen-), *to beget;* **generatus** w. abl., *sprung from.*

Gĕnĕtrix, īcis, *f., a mother.*

Gĕniālis, e. *adj.* (Genius), of *or* agreeable to one's Genius; *festive; banqueting.*

Gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m., a father, sire.*

Gĕnĭtus, a, um, *part.* of gigno, *born of; son.*

Gĕnius, ii, *m., a Genius, tutelar deity, divine guardian.*

Gens, gentis, *f.* (gen-), *a clan, race,* nation, people; descendant.

Gĕnu, ûs, *n., a knee.*

Gĕnus, ĕris, *n., birth, descent; a race, stock; a descendant; offspring; a kind;* (iii. 86) *a nation.*

Germānus, i, *m.,* a full or own *brother;* germāna, æ, *f.,* an own *sister.*

Gĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *a., to carry, bear, wear; put on; have* (with or on); w. bellum, *to wage.*

Gĕrȳŏn, ŏnis, *m., a* king of Spain, with three heads, or three bodies joined in one.

Gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.,* something carried, *a burden;* g. Abantis, *once wielded by mighty Abas.*

Gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (intens. of gero), *to bear, wear, carry.*

Gĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj., Getan,* of the Getæ, a Thracian tribe on the Danube; poet. for *Thracian.*

Gigno, ĕre, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, *a., to beget, bear, give birth.*

Glăcĭālis, e, *adj., icy, frozen.*

Glăcies, ēi, *f., ice.*

Glaucus, a, um, *adj., dull-green.*

Glaucus, i, *m.,* (1.) a fisherman who was made a sea god; (2.) the leader of the Lycian auxiliaries of Priam.

Glēba, æ, *f., the soil.*

Glŏbus, i, *m., a ball, orb, globe.*

Glŏmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to roll up* into a heap, *gather, collect;* pass. as middle, *to form a circle, flock together, throng.*

Glōria, æ, *f., fame, renown, glory; thirst for glory.*

Gnātus = natus, *a son.*

Gnōsius, a, um, *adj., Gnosian,* of Gnosus, the old capital of Crete; part., *Cretan.*

Gorgo (Gorgon), ŏnis, *f., a Gorgon.* Hesiod mentions three, Stheno, Euryăle, Medūsa.

Gracchus, i, *m.,* a Roman family in the gens Sempronia.

Grăcĭlis, e, *adj., slender.*

Grădior, di, gressus sum, *dep. n., to walk, go, move;* (iii. 664) *stalk.*

***Grădīvus,** i, m.,* an epithet of Mars, from his impetuous *stride* in battle.

Grădus, ûs, *m., a step.*

Grāii, ōrum, *m.* (dissyl.), *the Greeks.*

Grāius, a, um, *adj.* (dissyl., pr. Gra-yus), *Greek, Grecian;* subs., *a Greek.*

Grājŭgĕna, æ, *m.* (Graius, gen-), plur. *the sons of the Greeks.*

Grāmen, ĭnis, *n., grass, an herb.*

Grāmĭneus, a, um, *adj., grassy.*

Grandævus, a, um, *adj., aged.*

Grandis, e, *adj., large.*

Grando, ĭnis, *f., hail.*

Grātes, ĭbus, *f. plur., thanks, requital.*

Grātia, æ, *f.,* grace, charm; favor; *love; pleasure in; thanks, gratitude for.*

Grātor, āri, ātus sum, *dep. n., to congratulate, wish* one *joy.*

Grātus, a, um, *adj., acceptable, grateful, welcome, dear; lovely.*

Grăveŏlens, entis, *adj., ill-smelling, noisome.*

Grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj., teeming with.*

Grăvis, e, *adj., heavy; ponderous; massy; laden;* (i. 274, vi. 516) *pregnant; burdened; burdensome, oppressive, serious, grievous; venerable;* (v. 437) = *firm;* (v. 387) w. castigat, *gravely, heavily chides.*

Grăvĭter, *adv., heavily, weightily; with dignity, strongly, deeply, grievously, harshly, dismally.*

Grăvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to weigh down.*

Grĕmium, ii, *n., a lap; bosom.*

Gressus, a, um, *part.* of gradior.

Gressus, ûs, *m., a step; gait.*

Grex, grĕgis, *m., a flock, herd.*

Grȳnēus, a, um, *adj., Grynēan,* an epithet of Apollo, from Grynīa, an Æolian city in Asia Minor, where he had an oracle and temple.

Gŭbernācŭlum, i, *n., helm, rudder.*

Gŭbernātor, ōris, *m., helmsman, pilot.*

Gurges, ĭtis, *m., a whirlpool, gulf, abyss, stream, flood, sea.*
Gusto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to taste.*
Gutta, æ, *f., a drop.*
Guttur, ŭris, *n., the throat.*
Gyăros, i, *f.*, one of the Cyclădes.
Gyas, æ, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.
Gȳrus, i, *m., a circle.*

H.

Hăbēna, æ, *f.* (habeo), plur. *reins.*
Hăbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to have, hold, possess, keep, regard, consider.*
Hăbĭlis, e, *adj., handy; well-shaped.*
Hăbĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to inhabit, dwell, live.*
Hăbĭtus, ûs, *m., garb, dress, mien.*
Hac, *adv.* (sc. parte or via), *this way, on this side, here.*
Hactĕnus, *adv.* (tenus), *thus far.*
Hæreo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, *n., to hang, stick, cling, adhere, hang on, be fastened to; hold fast, remain, remain fixed* (or *steadfast in*); (iv. 614) *to be fixed; to linger; stick fast; stand fixed, be embarrassed,* (iii. 597) *pause.*
Hālĭtus, ûs, *m., breath; exhalation.*
Hālo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to breathe, to be fragrant.*
Hammōn, ōnis, *m., Ammon*, a Libyan god whom the Romans identified with Jupiter.
Hāmus, i, *m., a hook.*
Harpălўce, es, *f.*, a Thracian princess.
Harpўia, æ, *f., a harpy;* they were Aëllo, Ocypēte, and Celæno, foul-winged monsters, with maidens' faces and the bodies of birds.
Hasta, æ, *f., a spear, lance.*
Hastile, is, *n.*, (iii. 23) *a spear-shaft*, i. e. spear-like wand; *a spear.*
Haud *(haut), adv., not; by no means.*
Haurio, ire, si, stum, *a., to drink, drink in, drain, drink* one's *fill of, exhaust;* (v. 137) *thrill through.*
Hĕbeo, ēre, *n.*, to be sluggish, *run dull.*
Hĕbĕto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to blunt, dull, dim.*
Hebrus, i, *m.*, a river of Thrace.
Hĕcătē, ēs, *f.*, a goddess of the lower world.
Hector, ŏris, *m.*, a Trojan hero, son of Priam and husband of Andromache.
Hectŏreus, a, um, *adj., of Hector.*
Hĕcŭba, æ, *f.*, wife of Priam.
Hei, *int., ah! alas! woe!*
Heia (eia), *int.* (dissyl.), *on! ho! away!*
Hĕlĕna, æ, *f., Helen*, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelāus, carried to Troy by Paris.
Hĕlĕnus, i, *m.*, a son of Priam.
Hĕlōrus, i, *m.*, a river of Sicily.
Hĕlўmus, i, *m.*, a Sicilian.
Herba, æ, *f., grass; a plant.*
Hercŭles, is, *m.*, a son of Jupiter and Alcmēne, famed for his twelve labors.
Hercŭleus, a, um, *adj., Herculean.*
Hēres, ēdis, *m., an heir.*
Hermiŏnē, ēs, *f.*, daughter of Menelāus and Helen, (hence grand-daughter of Leda,) wife of Pyrrhus and afterward of Orestes.
Hērōs, ōis, *m., a hero.*
Hĕrus, i, *m., a master, lord.*
Hespĕria, æ, *f.* (the western land), a name given by the Greek poets to Italy.
Hespĕrĭdes, um, *f.* (the Western Maidens), three nymphs who had charge of the garden where grew the golden apples.
Hespĕrius, a, um, *adj., Hesperian.*
Heu, *int., ah! oh! alas!*
Heus, *int., ho!*
Hiātus, ûs, *m., an aperture, open mouth.*
Hiberna, ōrum, *n.* (sc. tempora), winters.

Hibernus, a, um, *adj., wintry, winter*, (iv. 143) 'his winter abode'; *stormy, tempestuous.*

Hic, hæc, hoc, *dem. pro., this;* after ille, *the latter;* hic — hic, this — that. Sometimes used w. a noun instead of the adv. *here* or *hither.*

Hic, *adv., here, in this place, in this matter, on this occasion, hereupon.*

Hiemps (hiems), hiĕmis, *f., winter; storm, tempest.*

Hinc, *adv., from this place; hence; from* (or *on*) *this side; from this source; from this time;* hinc — hinc, *on this side, on that side.*

Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to open* one's *mouth.*

Hippŏcŏōn, ontis, *m.*, a Trojan.

Hisco, ĕre, *incep.* (hio), *to stammer.*

Hŏdie, *adv.* (hoc die), *to-day.*

Hŏmo, ĭnis, *c., a human being, a man.*

Hŏnos (honor), ōris, *m., honor, renown, reward, prize, sacrifice, offering, thanksgiving,* (v. 601) an *honored observance* or *custom*, (i. 591) *grace, lustre;* (vi. 333) the honor due to death = burial.

Hŏnōrātus, a, um, *part., honored.*

Hōra, æ, *f., an hour;* plur. personified, *the Hours.*

Horrendus, a, um, *part., dreadful, terrible, fearful.*

Horrens, entis, *part., bristling, rough, shaggy; awful.*

Horreo, ēre, *n.* and *a., to bristle, shudder, shudder at.*

Horresco, ĕre, horrui, *incep. n.* and *a., to shudder, shudder at, dread.*

Horrĭdus, a, um, *adj., bristly, rough, shaggy; grim; dreadful.*

Horrĭfĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to terrify.*

Horrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj., fearful, frightful.*

Horrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj., horror-sounding.*

Horror, ōris, *m., horror, dread, alarm; a shudder.*

Hortātor, ōris, *m., an instigator.*

Hortor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to exhort, advise, encourage.*

Hospes, ĭtis, *m., a guest, a host, a stranger.*

Hospĭtium, ii, *n., hospitality; hospitable reception, welcome;* (iii. 15) *guest-land*, a place united to another by reciprocal obligations of hospitality.

Hospĭtus, a, um, *adj., strange, hospitable.*

Hostia, æ, *f., a victim, sacrifice.*

Hostĭlis, e, *adj., of an enemy.*

Hostis, is, *com., an enemy.* (Syn. Inimicus, *a private enemy;* hostis, *an enemy of the state.*)

Huc, *adv.* (hic), *hither, to this place; into this; so far;* huc illuc, *hither and thither.*

Hūmānus, a, um, *adj., of men, human.*

Hūmecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to moisten, bedew.*

Hūmens, entis, *part.* of **humeo**, ēre, *damp, humid.*

Hŭmĕrus, i, *m., a shoulder.*

Hūmĭdus, a, um, *adj., damp, moist, dewy, vapory, liquid.*

Hŭmĭlis, e, *adj., low, low-lying.*

Hŭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bury.*

Hŭmus, i, *m., the ground;* **humi**, locative, *on the ground.*

Hўădes, um, *f. plur.*, the seven stars in the head of Taurus. When rising simultaneously with the sun, this constellation announced rainy weather.

Hўdra, æ, *f., a hydra*, a water-serpent.

Hўmĕnæus, i, *m., Hymen*, the god of marriage; *marriage, nuptials, nuptial rites.*

Hўpănis, is, *m.*, a Trojan.

Hyrcānus, a, um, *Hyrcanian*, of the Hyrcani, who dwelt S. E. of the Caspian.

Hyrtăcĭdes, æ, *m.*, son of Hyrtăcus.

I.

Iarbas, æ, *m.*, a king of Mauretania, and unsuccessful suitor of Dido.

Iāsĭdes, æ, *m.*, *a descendant of Iasius.*

Iāsius, ii, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Electra, and brother of Dardănus.

Iaspis, ĭdis, *f.*, *jasper.*

Ĭbi, *adv.* (is), *there, in that place; thereupon.*

Ĭbĭdem, *adv., in the same place; in that very place.*

Icărus, i, *m.*, a son of Dædălus, who, flying with his father from Crete, fell into the Icarian sea.

Ico, ĕre, īci, ictum, *a., to strike, smite.*

Ictus, ûs, *m., a blow, stroke, thrust.*

Ida, æ, *f.*, a mountain near Troy.

Īdæus, a, um, *adj., of Ida, Idæan.*

Īdæus, i, *m.*, a charioteer of Priam.

Īdălia, æ, *f.*, and **Īdălium**, ii, *n.*, a mountain, city, and grove in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

Īdălĭus, a, um, *adj., Idalian.*

Idcirco, *adv., on that account, therefore.*

Īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, *dem. pro., the same; he also; at the same time he; and yet he.*

Ĭdeo, *adv., on that account, therefore.*

Īdŏmĕneus, ei, *m.*, king of Crete (iii. 122 n).

Ĭgĭtur, *conj., then, therefore.*

Ignārus, a, um, *adj., ignorant, unacquainted with, not knowing, unaware.*

Ignāvus, a, um, *adj., idle, lazy.*

Igneus, a, um, *adj., fiery.*

Ignis, is, *m., fire, flame, lightning.*

Ignōbĭlis, e, *adj.*, undistinguished, *common.*

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to be ignorant of, not to understand.*

Ignōtus, a, um, *adj., unknown, strange; a stranger.*

Īlex, ĭcis, *f., the ilex, holm-oak.*

Īlia, æ, *f.*, mother of Romulus (i. 274 n).

Īliăcus, a, um, *adj., of Ilium, Ilian.*

Īlias, ădis, *f., an Ilian* (or *Trojan*) *woman.*

Īlĭcet, *adv.* (ire-licet, [you] may go), *forthwith, instantly, immediately.*

Īliŏnē, ēs, *f.*, a daughter of Priam.

Īliŏneus, ei, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Īlium, ii, *n.*, a name of Troy.

Īlius, a, um, *adj., Ilian, Trojan.*

Illăbor, bi, psus, *dep. n., to glide into.*

Illætābĭlis, e, *adj., joyless.*

Ille, a, ud, *dem. pro., that; that one, he, she, it; that great; that famous; the same man, the one;* w. hic, *the former.*

Illic, *adv., there, in that place.*

Illīdo, ĕre, īsi, īsum, *a., to dash against, drive into.*

Illinc, *adv.*, thence; *from that side.*

Illuc, *adv., thither; to that place.*

Illūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* and *n., to mock* (or *jeer*) *at, insult, deride.*

Illustris, e, *adj.* (in, lux), *glorious, illustrious.*

Illŭvies, ēi, *f., filth.*

Illўrĭcus, a, um, *adj., Illyrian*, of Illyricum, on the E. coast of the Adriatic.

Īlus, i, *m.*, son of Tros, and king of Troy from him called Ilium; (2.) an early surname of Ascanius.

Ĭmāgo, ĭnis, *f., an image, likeness; shade, apparition; form, shape, appearance, sight.*

Imbellis, e, *adj.* (bellum), *unwarlike, feeble.*

Imber, bris, *m., a rain-storm, shower; rain-cloud;* (i. 743) *water;* (i. 123) *flood.*

Ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj., imitable.*

Ĭmĭtor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to imitate.*

Immānis, e, adj. (ma-), huge, vast,

monstrous, wild; fierce, savage, dreadful, horrid.

Immĕmor, ŏris, *adj., unmindful, forgetful, thoughtless.*

Immensus, a, um, *adj., measureless, boundless, huge, vast, monstrous.*

Immergo, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to plunge in, sink in.*

Immĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj., undeserving* (such a fate, iii. 2).

Immĭneo, ēre, *n., to hang over.*

Immisceo, ēre, scui, xtum or stum, *a., to mingle with, mix with.*

Immitis, e, *adj., merciless, cruel.*

Immitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send to* or *into; to let in, admit;* w. sese, *to dash into;* w. habenas, *to loosen;* (vi. 1) 'and gives his fleet the rein'; jugis immissis, let loose, *darting;* barba immissa, *let grow, long, hanging down.*

Immo (imo), *adv.* (imus), *nay rather.*

Immortālis, e, *adj., undying, imperishable.*

Immōtus, a, um, *adj., unmoved, immovable, motionless.*

Immūgio, īre, īvi or ii, *n., to bellow in.*

Immundus, a, um, *adj., foul, filthy.*

Impar, ăris, *adj., unequal; an unequal match for.*

Impĕdio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a.* (in, pes), *to entangle, encircle, involve, impede.*

Impello, ĕre, pŭli, pul um, *a., to push against, strike, drive, push on, set in motion, urge on, impel, overthrow;* w. remos, *ply.*

Impĕrium, ii, *n., command, authority, empire, sovereignty, reign, dominion.*

Impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to command.*

Impĕtus, ûs, *m.,* violent *impulse; act of violence; attack; impetus.*

Impĭger, gra, grum, *adj.* (piger), *not slothful, quick.*

Impingo, *ĕre, pēgi,* pactum, *a., to dash against.*

Impius, a, um, *adj., impious, unnatural, undutiful, unhallowed.*

Implācātus, a, um, *adj., insatiate.*

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *a., to fill, fill up* (or *full*), *satisfy.*

Implĭco, āre, ui or āvi, ĭtum or ātum, *a., to enfold, entwine,* (ii. 552) *grasp,* (i. 660) *entwine,* i. e. infuse.

Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to pray for, beg for, beseech.*

Impōno, ĕre, sui, sĭtum, *a., to place upon, place over, impose, prescribe.*

Imprĕcor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to imprecate, pray for, invoke.*

Imprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *a.* (premo), *to press to* (or *into*); *to engrave, enchase.*

Improbus, a, um, *adj.,* immoderate, *wicked, malicious, vile, cruel, importunate, insatiate, unconscionable;* (v. 397) 'yon braggart.'

Improvĭdus, a, um, *adj.,* unforeseeing, *thoughtless, blind, unwary.*

Improvīsus, a, um, *adj., unforeseen, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.*

Impūbes, ĕris or is, *adj., youthful, beardless.*

Impūne, *adv.* (in, pœna), *without punishment, with impunity.*

Īmus, adj., see **Inferus.**

In, w. abl., *in, on, upon, among, at; in the case of, in relation to, by way of;* w. acc., *into, to, towards, against, on, upon, for, among, in anticipation of,* w. morem, *according to;* in caput, *headlong.*

Inămābĭlis, e, *adj.* (ămo), *unlovely.*

Inānis, e, *adj., empty, vain, idle, unreal, unavailing, brief.*

Incānus, a, um, *adj., quite gray, hoary.*

Incassum, *adv.* (cassus), *in vain.*

Incautus, a, um, *adj., off* one's *guard.*

Incēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, *n.* and *a., to go, walk,* move along, advance or march (in a stately, dignified way); (i. 46) walk majestic.

Infăbrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwrought, unshaped, unfashioned.*

Infandus, a, um, *adj.* (for), *unutterable, detestable, abominable, iniquitous.*

Infans, antis, *com.* (for), *an infant.*

Infaustus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfortunate.*

Infectus, a, um, *adj.* (factus), *not done.*

Infectus, a, um, *part.* of inficio, **ĕre**, fēci, fectum, *stained;* (vi. 742) the crime *with which they are infected.*

Infēlix, īcis, *adj.*, *unhappy, unfortunate, wretched, inauspicious.*

Infensus, a, um, *adj.*, *hostile.*

Infernus, a, um, *adj.*, lying beneath; *infernal, of the lower world.*

Infĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a.*, *to carry* (or *bring*) *to* or *into, bear to, offer;* w. se, *to bear* (or *betake*) *one's self, go, come, proceed;* pass. (iv. 545), *shall I attack* (*them*)*?*

Infĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is below, lower;* comp. **infĕrior**, *lower, humbler, inferior;* sup. **infĭmus** or **īmus**, *the lowest, deepest, inmost, lowest part* of, *bottom;* (ii. 449) (the doors) *below.*

Infestus, a, um, *adj.*, *hostile.*

Infīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *a.*, *to fix on, fasten on; infix, implant.*

Infindo, ĕre, fĭdi, fissum, *a.*, *to cleave.*

Infit, *def. v.*, *he begins.*

Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to set on fire, inflame.*

Inflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *a.*, *to bend, curve; sway, turn.*

Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to blow into, inflate, fill.*

Informis, e, *adj.* (forma), *shapeless, formless, misshapen, hideous.*

Infractus, a, um, *part.* of infringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *broken, subdued.*

Infrendeo, ēre, and infrendo, ĕre, *n.*, *to gnash.*

Infrēnus, a, um, *adj.* (frenum), *unbridled,* (iv. 41) *riding without bridles* and unbridled themselves.

Infŭla, æ, *f.*, *a fillet* of white and red wool.

Infundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a.*, *to pour in, into,* or *upon, let down upon, spread over, diffuse.*

Ingĕmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to redouble, repeat; be redoubled, increase;* (iii. 199) *flash repeatedly.*

Ingĕmo, ĕre, ui, *n.* and *a.*, *to groan, sigh.*

Ingens, tis, *adj.* (in, genus, that goes beyond its kind, monstrous), *great, huge, vast.*

Ingrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwelcome, disagreeable, ungrateful.*

Ingrĕdior, di, gressus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, *to enter; to walk, walk along, proceed;* (v. 543) *enter on,* i. e. *attain.*

Ingruo, ĕre, ui, *n.*, *to burst upon, to assail* (our ears).

Inhio, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a.*, to gape at, *to gaze at* attentively.

Inhŏnestus, a, um, *adj.*, *shameful, disfiguring, hideous.*

Inhorresco, ĕre, ui, *n.*, *to grow rough, grow ruffled.*

Inhospĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (hospes), *inhospitable.*

Inhŭmātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unburied.*

Inimīcus, a, um, *adj.* (amicus), *unfriendly, hostile;* subs., *an enemy.*

Iniquus, a, am, *adj.* (æquus), *unfair, unfavorable, disadvantageous, hard, hostile.*

Injĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a.* (jacio), *to throw into, throw upon, hurl against.*

Injūria, æ, *f.* (jus), *wrong, injury, affront, harm.*

Injussus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbidden.*

Innecto, ĕre, exui, exum, *a.*, *to tie, bind; to weave, contrive;* (iv. 51) *string together,* i. e. *decise.*

Inno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to swim in,* to *float* (or *sail*) upon.

Incendium, ii, n., *fire, conflagration, flame;* met., *fire-brand, torch.*

Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, *a., to burn, inflame, kindle, set fire to, light; excite.*

Inceptum, i, *n.* (incipio), *a beginning, attempt, undertaking.*

Incertus, a, um, *adj., uncertain, doubtful; dim;* (iii. 203) *obscured;* (ii. 224) *ill-aimed.*

Incessus, ûs, *m., gait.*

Incesto, āre, *a., to pollute.*

Inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to begin; to erect.*

Incĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, *n.* (cado), *to fall upon.*

Incīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, *a.* (cædo), *to cut.*

Incĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* and *n., to begin, undertake, essay.*

Inclēmentia, æ, *f., severity.*

Inclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* (claudo), *to shut up* or *in, enclose.*

Inclūtus, a, um, *adj., renowned.*

Incognītus, a, um, *adj., unknown.*

Incŏlo, ĕre, ui, ultum, *a.* and *n., to inhabit, dwell.*

Incŏlūmis, e, *adj., unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired.*

Incōmītātus, a, um, *adj., unaccompanied, unattended.*

Inconcessus, a, um, *adj., unpermitted.*

Inconsultus, a, um, *adj., without counsel, without advice.*

Incrēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj., incredible.*

Incrĕpito, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. a., to chide;* (i. 738) *challenge, bid be quick.*

Incrĕpo, āre, ui, ĭtum, (rar. āvi, ātum,) *a.* and *n., to challenge, chide, blame.*

Incresco, ĕre, ēvi, *n., to grow up, shoot up.*

Incŭbo, āre, ui (āvi), ĭtum (ātum), *n. to brood over.*

Incultus, a, um *adj., uncultivated, neglected, disordered.*

Incumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum *n., to lay one's self upon, lie upon, lean upon* or *over; overhang; fall on; lend one's weight; bend* one's self *to* any work, *ply* one's work.

Incurro, ĕre, curri (cŭcurri), cursum, *n., to run into, rush against, attack.*

Incurvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bend.*

Incūso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (causa), *to accuse, upbraid.*

Incŭtio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, *a.* (quatio), *to strike* or *throw into.*

Indāgo, ĭnis, *f., an encircling, enclosure;* a method of hunting by stopping up the outlets of the woods *with nets, men, and dogs.*

Inde, *adv.* (is, de), *from that place* (or *quarter*), *thence; after that, then; from that time.*

Indēbĭtus, a, um, *adj., undue, unowed.*

Indeprensus, a, um, *adj.*, undiscovered, *without solution.*

Indi, ōrum, *m., the Indians.*

Indĭcium, ii, *n.* (index), *a disclosure, information, testimony.*

Indico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to proclaim, appoint, order.*

Indignor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to be indignant* at any thing, *to fret, mourn.*

Indignus, a, um, *adj., unworthy, undeserved, cruel.*

Indŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj., unquelled, ungovernable, unrestrained.*

Indūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to draw on, put on, incite, induce.*

Indulgeo, ēre, si, tum, *n.* and *a.* (dulcis), *to indulge in, give way to, yield to.*

Induo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a., to put on, clothe, deck;* indūtus, *clad.*

Ineluctābĭlis, e, *adj., inevitable.*

Ineo, īri, īvi or ii, ĭtum, *n.* and *a., to go into, enter, enter upon, begin.*

Inermis, e, *adj.* (arma), *unarmed.*

Iners, ertis, *adj.* (ars), *unskilled, sluggish, unwarlike, timid, helpless.*

Inexpertus, a, um, *adj., untried.*

Inextricābĭlis, e, adj., *inextricable.*

Infăbrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwrought, unshaped, unfashioned.*
Infandus, a, um, *adj.* (for), *unutterable, detestable, abominable, iniquitous.*
Infans, antis, *com.* (for), *an infant.*
Infaustus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfortunate.*
Infectus, a, um, *adj.* (factus), *not done.*
Infectus, a, um, *part.* of inficio, **ĕre**, fēci, fectum, *stained;* (vi. 742) the crime *with which they are infected.*
Infēlix, īcis, *adj.*, *unhappy, unfortunate, wretched, inauspicious.*
Infensus, a, um, *adj.*, *hostile.*
Infernus, a, um, *adj.*, lying beneath; *infernal, of the lower world.*
Infĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a.*, *to carry* (or *bring*) *to* or *into, bear to, offer;* w. se, *to bear* (or *betake*) *one's self, go, come, proceed;* pass. (iv. 545), *shall I attack* (*them*)*?*
Infĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is below, lower;* comp. **infĕrior**, *lower, humbler, inferior;* sup. **infĭmus** or **ĭmus**, *the lowest, deepest, inmost, lowest part* of, *bottom;* (ii. 449) (the doors) *below.*
Infestus, a, um, *adj.*, *hostile.*
Infīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *a.*, *to fix on, fasten on; infix, implant.*
Infindo, ĕre, fĭdi, fissum, *a.*, *to cleave.*
Infit, *def. v.*, *he begins.*
Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to set on fire, inflame.*
Inflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *a.*, *to bend, curve; sway, turn.*
Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to blow into, inflate, fill.*
Informis, e, *adj.* (forma), *shapeless, formless, misshapen, hideous.*
Infractus, a, um, *part.* of infringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *broken, subdued.*
Infrendeo, ēre, and infrendo, ĕre, *n.*, *to gnash.*

Infrēnus, a, um, *adj.* (frenum), *unbridled,* (iv. 41) *riding without bridles* and unbridled themselves.
Infŭla, æ, *f.*, *a fillet* of white and red wool.
Infundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a.*, *to pour in, into,* or *upon, let down upon, spread over, diffuse.*
Ingĕmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to redouble, repeat; be redoubled, increase;* (iii. 199) *flash repeatedly.*
Ingĕmo, ĕre, ui, *n.* and *a.*, *to groan, sigh.*
Ingens, tis, *adj.* (in, genus, that goes beyond its kind, monstrous), *great, huge, vast.*
Ingrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwelcome, disagreeable, ungrateful.*
Ingrĕdior, di, gressus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, *to enter; to walk, walk along, proceed;* (v. 543) *enter on,* i. e. *attain.*
Ingruo, ĕre, ui, *n.*, *to burst upon, to assail* (our ears).
Inhio, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a.*, to gape at, *to gaze at* attentively.
Inhŏnestus, a, um, *adj.*, *shameful, disfiguring, hideous.*
Inhorresco, ĕre, ui, *n.*, *to grow rough, grow ruffled.*
Inhospĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (hospes), *inhospitable.*
Inhŭmātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unburied.*
Inimicus, a, um, *adj.* (amicus), *unfriendly, hostile;* subs., *an enemy.*
Iniquus, a, am, *adj.* (æquus), *unfair, unfavorable, disadvantageous, hard, hostile.*
Injĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a.* (jacio), *to throw into, throw upon, hurl against.*
Injūria, æ, *f.* (jus), *wrong, injury, affront, harm.*
Injussus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbidden.*
Innecto, ĕre, exui, exum, *a.*, *to tie, bind; to weave, contrive;* (iv. 51) *string together,* i. e. *devise.*
Inno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to swim *in*, to *float* (or *sail*) *upon.*

Innoxius, a, um, *adj., harmless.*
Innŭmĕrus, a, um, *adj., innumerable.*
Innuptus, a, um, *adj., unmarried.*
Inŏlesco, ĕre, ēvi, ŏlĭtum, *n., to grow upon, to adhere.*
Inŏpinus, a, um, *adj.* (opinor), *unexpected.*
Inops, ŏpis, *adj., poor, bereft of.*
Inōus, a, um, *adj., Inōan*, (*son*) *of Ino*, who was daughter of Cadmus and Hermiŏne, and was changed into a sea-goddess.
Inquam, *def., to say.*
Insānia, æ, *f., madness.*
Insānus, a, um, *adj., mad, insane, frantic, rapt, inspired.*
Inscius, a, um, *adj., not knowing, ignorant, unconscious.*
Inscrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *a., to write in* or *upon, to mark.*
Insĕquor, qui, cūtus, *dep. a., to follow, pursue, attempt.*
Inserō, ĕre, ĕrui, rtum, *a., to insert;* of windows, *let into* the wall.
Inserto, āre, *freq., to put into, insert.*
Insĭdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *a.* and *n., to take one's seat on, sit on* or *upon.*
Insĭdiæ, ārum, *f., an ambush; a snare, wile, deceit, artifice, treachery.*
Insīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, *a.* and *n., to sit down on, settle on,* (i. 719) *settle down upon.*
Insigne, is, *n., a token, decoration.*
Insignis, e, *adj.* (signum), *distinguished, conspicuous, marked.*
Insĭnuo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.* (sinus), *to wind* or *creep in, penetrate.*
Insisto, ĕre, stĭti, *n.* and *a., to tread upon; to begin; to stand on.*
Insomnium, ii, *n., a dream.*
Insŏno, āre, ui, *n., to sound, resound.*
Insons, tis, *adj., guiltless, innocent, harmless.*
Inspērātus, a, um, *adj.*, unhoped *for.*
Inspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *a., to look into, examine.*
Inspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to breathe into, inspire.*
Instar, *n. indec., a likeness, image; as large as, to the size of; majesty.*
Instauro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to renew, begin again;* (iv. 63) *fill up;* (iii. 62) *perform;* (vi. 530) *repay.*
Insterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *a., to spread over, cover.*
Instigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to urge, encourage, stimulate.*
Instĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a., to found, build, ordain.*
Insto, āre, stĭti, *n., to be at hand,* (quod instat, *the business in hand*); *to press upon; pursue; to press on, push on, urge on, strive; to persist.*
Instruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to draw up* (or *arrange*) *in order; to furnish, equip, set out.*
Insuētus, a, um, *adj., unwonted.*
Insŭla, æ, *f., an island.*
Insulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (salio), to leap at, *to be insolent, to revile, insult.*
Insum, esse, fui, *n., to be in* or *on.*
Insuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a., to sew in, sew up in.*
Insŭper, *adv., above; moreover.*
Insŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj., unconquerable.*
Insurgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *n., to rise, rise up, rise upon.*
Intactus, a, um, *adj., untouched, unyoked, virgin.*
Intĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* (tango), *unimpaired, sound, pure.*
Intĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj., undefiled, pure, inviolate.*
Intempestus, a, um, *adj.*, unseasonable (for work), *blank, gloomy.*
Intendo, ĕre, di, tum and sum, *a., to stretch, stretch out, extend, swell, spread; to draw tight, to bind;* (iv. 506) to *hang; to be attentive,* eager, intent.

Intento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to stretch out, hold out, threaten.*

Inter, *prep. w. acc., between, among, during, at;* inter se, *with* or *against each other, with one another, mutually.*

Interclūdo, ĕre, ūsi, ūsum, *a.* (claudo), *to shut in, cut off, hinder.*

Interdum, *adv., sometimes.*

Intĕrĕa, *adv., meanwhile.*

Interfor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to interrupt.*

Interfūsus, a, um, *part.* of interfundo, ĕre, ūdi, ūsum, *flowing between, poured around, suffused.*

Intĕrior, ius, ōris, *adj. comp., superl.* intīmus, *the inner, interior.*

Interluo, ĕre, *n., to wash* (or *flow*) *between.*

Interpres, ĕtis, *c., an interpreter;* (iv. 608) *author, medium.*

Interrĭtus, a, um, *adj., undaunted, unterrified, fearless.*

Interruptus, a, um, *part.* (interrumpo), *broken off, interrupted.*

Intervallum, i, *n., an interval.*

Intexo, ĕre, xui, xtum, *a., to inweave, interweave, bind around, cover.*

Intĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of interior), *the inmost, innermost, most secret.*

Intŏno, āre, ui, *n., to thunder, thunder forth.*

Intorqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, *a., to twist around, to hurl.*

Intra, *adv.* and *prep., within, on the inside of.*

Intractābĭlis, e, *adj., unmanageable, unconquerable.*

Intrĕmo, ĕre, ui, *n., to tremble, quake.*

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to enter, go into, penetrate.*

Intrōgrĕdior, di, ssus, *dep. n., to step into, to enter.*

Intus, *adv.* (in), *on the inside, within, in, to the inside.*

Inultus, a, um, *adj.* (ulciscor), *unavenged.*

Inūtĭlis, *e, adj., useless.*

Invādo, ĕre, si, sum, *n.* and *a., to go* or *penetrate into, enter, enter upon, seize, rush upon, attack, assail, accost.*

Invălĭdus, a, um, *adj., weak, feeble, infirm.*

Invĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to carry,* pass. *to be borne, to ride, sail,* etc.

Invĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *a., to come upon, find, find out, discover, invent.*

Inventor, ōris, *m., a contriver.*

Invĕrgo, ĕre, *a., to pour upon.*

Invictus, a, um, *adj., unconquered, unconquerable.*

Invīdeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *a.* and *n., to envy, grudge.*

Invīdia, æ, *f., envy, grudge, jealousy, hatred, ill-will.*

Invīso, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to visit.*

Invīsus, a, um, *part.* of invideo, *hated, hateful, detested.*

Invīsus, a, um, *adj.* (video), *unseen.*

Invīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to invite, summon, allure, incite.*

Invītus, a, um, *adj., against* one's *will, unwilling.*

Invius, a, um, *adj., pathless, impassable, inaccessible.*

Involvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *a., to wrap up, envelope.*

Iŏnius, a, um, *adj., Ionian;* w. mare, or **Iŏnium,** subs., *the Ionian sea,* between the Peloponnesus and S. Italy.

Iōpas, æ, *m.,* a Carthaginian minstrel.

Iphĭtus, i, *m.,* a Trojan.

Ipse, a, um, *intens. pro.* (is-pse), *himself, herself, itself;* ego ipse, *I myself,* tu ipse, *thou thyself; the very; exactly, precisely, just.*

Īra, æ, *f., anger, wrath, resentment, rage.*

Īris, ĭdis, *f.,* daughter of Thaumas and Electra, goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods.

Irrĕmeābĭlis, e, adj. (in, re-, meo), *whence there is no return, irretraceable.*

Irrīdeo, ēre, īsi, īsum, *n.* and *a.*, *to laugh at, mock, deride.*

Irrĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to lead or let in water, *to diffuse,* (iii. 511) *to bedew.*

Irrītātus, a, um, part. of irrīto, *provoked, irritated.*

Irrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (reor), *vain, in vain, fruitless, ineffectual, idle.*

Irrumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, *n.*, *to break* or *burst in* or *into.*

Irruo, ĕre, ui, *n.*, *to rush in* or *upon.*

Is, ea, id, *demons. pro., he, she, it; this, that;* (iii. 376) *such;* (v. 798) = *there.*

Iste, a, ud, *demons. pro.* (is-te), *this* (or *that*) *of thine* (or *yours*); *this, that, such.*

Istinc, *adv., from there where thou art.*

Ĭtă, *adv.* (is), *so, thus.*

Ĭtălia, æ, *f.*, *Italy.*

Ĭtălus, a, um, *adj., Italian;* Ĭtăli, ōrum, *the Italians.*

Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (eo), *a way, journey, path, passage.*

Ĭtĕrum, *adv., again.*

Ithăca, æ, *f.*, an island in the Ionian sea, the kingdom of Ulysses and of his father Laertes.

Ĭthăcus, a, um, *adj., Ithacan;* subs., of Ulysses, *the Ithacan.*

Ĭŭlus, i, *m.*, another name of Ascanius, son of Æneas.

Ixĭōn, ŏnis, *m.*, a king of the Lapĭthæ, for an insult to Juno fastened in Tartarus to an ever-revolving fiery wheel.

J.

Jăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to lie, lie prostrate, lie dead, slain,* or *unburied; lie low.*

Jăcio, ĕre, jēci, jactum, *a., to throw, cast, hurl; to lay, erect.*

Jactans, antis, *pres.* part. of jacto, *ejaculating,* (i. 227) *revolving,* (v. 469) *throwing;* (vi. 815) jactantior, *too boastful, too vainglorious.*

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. a., to throw, cast, hurl, toss; throw about, toss about, drive about; to throw out, utter;* w. se, *to boast;* see jactans.

Jactūra, æ, *f., a throwing away, loss.*

Jăcŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep., to hurl.*

Jăcŭlum, i, *n., a dart, javelin.*

Jam, *adv., now, already, by this time, now at last; soon, presently; moreover;* w. other particles, *even;* jam pridem, *long since, already for a long time.*

Jamdūdum, *adv., long since, now for a long time; now at once.*

Jampridem, *adv., now for a long time.*

Jānĭtor, ōris, *m., a door-keeper, porter.*

Jaspis, ĭdis, *f., jasper.*

Jānua, æ, *f., a door, entrance.*

Jĕcur, ŏris and ĭnŏris, *n., the liver.*

Jūba, æ, *f., mane, hair, crest.*

Jūbar, ăris, *n., radiant light,* (iv. 130) *the morning-star.*

Jūbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *a., to command, bid, order, ordain, wish, desire.*

Jūcundus, a, um, *adj., pleasant.*

Jūdex, ĭcis, *c.* (jus, dico), *a judge.*

Jūdicium, ii, *n., a judgment.*

Jŭgālis, e, *adj., of wedlock, nuptial.*

Jūgĕrum, i, *n., a juger,* five-eighths of an acre; often tr. *acre.*

Jŭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to yoke, join in marriage.*

Jŭgum, i, *n., a yoke, collar; yoked steeds; a height, ridge.*

Jūlius, ii, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens.

Junctūra, æ, *f., a joining.*

Jungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a., to yoke, join, unite;* (v. 157) junctis = *equal, in a line.*

Jūno, ōnis, *f.*, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of the gods.

Jūnōnius, a, um, *adj., of Juno.*
Jūpiter, Jŏvis, *m.*, son of Saturn, and king of the gods. **Jupiter Stygius**, i. e. Pluto.
Jūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a., to swear, swear by, invoke.*
Jūs, jūris, *n., law, right;* plu. (i. 507) principles of law = *a constitution.*
Jussum, i, *n., a command, order, mandate, decree, injunction.*
Jussus, ûs, *m.* (used only in abl. **jussu**), *an order, command.*
Justĭtia, æ, *f., justice.*
Justus, a, um, *adj., just, fair.*
Jŭvĕnālis, e, *adj., youthful.*
Jŭvencus, i, *m., a bullock, steer.*
Jŭvĕnis, is, *c., a youth* (from 17 to 50 years of age).
Jŭventa, æ, *f., youth.*
Jŭventas, ātis, *f., youth, youthful vigor.*
Jŭventus, ūtis, *f., youth.*
Jŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, *a., to aid, assist, please, gratify.*
Juxta, *adv.* and *prep.* (jungo), *near, near by, near at hand, near to, next to.*

L.

Lăbĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a., to shake, cause to waver.*
Lăbes, is, *f., a fall, ruin, stain.*
Lăbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to totter, waver, yield, give way.*
Lăbor, bi, lapsus, *dep. n., to fall down, fall, glide, glide down, glide away, slip, perish;* (i. 394) *swoop.*
Lăbor and **Lăbos**, ōris, *m., labor, toil, task, workmanship; misfortune, sorrow, hardship, disaster;* (ii. 11) Troy's last *agony.*
Lăbōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to work, fashion, make, embroider.*
Lăbўrinthus, i, *m., the Labyrinth* in Crete, built by Dædalus for Minos.
Lac, lactis, *n., milk; the milky juice of plants.*
Lăcæna, æ, *f., Lacedæmonian, a Lacedæmonian* or *Spartan woman.*
Lăcĕdæmŏnius, a, um, *adj., Lăcĕdæmonian, Spartan.*
Lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., mangled, lacerated, gashed, torn.*
Lăcĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to rend, mangle, tear.*
Lăcertus, i, *m., the arm,* strictly *the upper arm.*
Lăcesso, ĕre, īvi (ii), ītum, *a., to provoke, challenge, stir up.*
Lăcīnius, a, um, *adj., Lacinian, of Lacinium,* a promontory in Bruttium with a temple of Juno.
Lăcrĭma, æ, *f., a tear.*
Lăcrĭmābĭlis, e, *adj., piteous.*
Lăcrĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to weep.*
Lăcus, ûs, *m., a lake, pond, fen.*
Lædo, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to strike, injure, wound, slight.*
Læna, æ, *f., a cloak, mantle.*
Lærtius, a, um, *adj., of Laërtes,* the father of Ulysses.
Lætĭtia, æ, *f., joy, delight.*
Lætor, āri, ātus, *dep. n., to rejoice.*
Lætus, a, um, *adj., joyful, glad, rejoicing; fertile, abundant.*
Lævus, a, um, *adj., left, on the left hand; stupid, infatuated;* **laeva**, æ, (sc. manus), *the left hand;* **laevum**, adv., *on the left.*
Lambo, ĕre, bi, bĭtum, *a., to lick.*
Lāmenta, ōrum, *n., wailing.*
Lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj., piteous.*
Lampas, ădis, *f., a torch.*
Lānĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., fleecy, wool-bearing.*
Lănio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to mangle.*
Lăŏcōōn, ontis, *m.*, a son of Priam and priest of Apollo.
Lāŏdămīa, æ, *f.*, wife of Protesilāus, the first Greek killed at Troy, who voluntarily died to join her husband.
Lāŏmĕdontēus, a, um, *adj., Laomedontĕan,* of Laomĕdon, father of Priam and king of Troy, = *Trojan.*

Lāŏmĕdontiădes, æ, *m.*, pl. *children of Laomĕdon*, i. e. Trojans. Laomĕdon defrauded Neptune and Apollo of their pay for building the walls of Troy and keeping his flocks, and afterwards refused to give Hercules the reward promised him for freeing Hesiŏne from the monster. Hercules sailed against Troy, took the city, and killed Laomĕdon.

Lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *stony.*

Lăpis, ĭdis, *m.*, *a stone.*

Lăpĭthæ, ārum, *m.*, a rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly.

Lapso, āre, *freq. n.*, *to slip, slide.*

Lapsus, ûs, *m.* (lăbor), *a sliding, gliding motion, swoop, flight, course.*

Lăquear, āris, *n.*, *a panelled* or *fretted ceiling.*

Lar, ăris, pl. Lares, *m.*, *a Lar*, or *household god, a tutelar deity.*

Largus, a, um, *adj.*, *abundant, copious, ample, spacious.*

Lārissæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Larissæan.*

Lassus, a, um, *adj.*, *wearied.*

Lāte, *adv.*, *broadly, widely, far and wide.*

Lătebra, æ, *f.*, *a hiding-place, lurking-place, retreat.*

Lătebrōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *full of hiding-places, hollow.*

Lăteo, ēre, ui, *n.*, *to lurk, lie hidden, be hidden* or *concealed*; w. acc., *to be concealed from.*

Lătex, ĭcis, *m.*, *a liquid, fluid; water, wine, oil*, etc.

Lătīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *Latin, of Latium*; Latini, *the Latins.*

Lătium, ii, *n.*, a district in the E. of Central Italy, in which Rome lies.

Lātōna, æ, *f.*, the mother of Apollo and Diana.

Latrātus, ûs, *m.*, *a barking, baying.*

Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to bark.*

Lātus, a, um, *adj.*, *broad, wide, wide-spread.*

Lătus, ĕris, *n.*, *the side, flank.*

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to praise.*

Laurens, entis, *adj.*, *Laurentian*, of Laurentum, the old capital of Latium.

Laurus, i rarely ûs, *f.*, *a laurel, bay-tree.*

Laus, laudis, *f.*, *praise, fame, renown, honor, glory, merit.*

Lāvīnia, æ, *f.*, the daughter of Latinus.

Lāvīnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Lavinian, of Lavinium.*

Lāvo, āre and ĕre, lāvi and lāvāvi, lāvātum, lautum, and lōtum, *a.* and *n.*, *to wash, bathe, lave.*

Laxo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to undo, loosen, open, release, relax, refresh, ease.*

Laxus, a, um, *adj.*, *loose, open.*

Lĕbes, ētis, *m.*, *a caldron.*

Lectus, i, *m.*, *a couch, bed.*

Lēda, æ, *f.*, wife of Tyndarus and mother of Helen.

Lēdæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Ledæan*, w. Hermione, grand-daughter of Leda.

Lēgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *law-giving.*

Lĕgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *a.*, *to gather, collect*, (v. 209) *pick up*, (iv. 685) *catch, furl, traverse, coast along*; (ii. 208) *skim, choose, select, survey, scan, review.*

Lēnæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Lenæan, of* or *to Bacchus.*

Lēnio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a.*, *to soften, assuage, soothe, appease.*

Lēnis, e, *adj.*, *soft, mild, gentle.*

Lento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to bend.*

Lentus, a, um, *adj.*, *pliant.*

Leo, ōnis, *m.*, *a lion.*

Lerna, æ, *f.*, a marshy lake near Argos, famed for the hundred-headed hydra which Hercules slew.

Lētālis, e, *adj.*, *deadly, fatal.*

Lēthæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Lethæan, of Lethe*, a river in Hades whose waters caused forgetfulness.

Lētĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *death-bringing, deadly.*

Lētum, i, *n.*, *death, destruction.*

Leucaspis, is, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.
Leucăta or **Leucātes**, æ, *f.*, a promontory of the island of Leucadia.
Lĕvāmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *a solace.*
Lĕvis, e, *adj.*, *light, swift, gentle.*
Lēvis, e, *adj.*, *smooth, polished, slippery.*
Lĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to lighten, raise, lift up, pry up, take off, mitigate, relieve.*
Lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to polish.*
Lex, lēgis, *f.* (lego), *a law.*
Lībāmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *a libation.*
Lĭbens, entis, *part.* (libet), *willing,* tr. *willingly, gladly, with willing mind.*
Liber, ĕri, *m.*, an Italian deity afterwards identified w. *Bacchus;* met. *wine.*
Libertas, atis, *f.*, *liberty, freedom.*
Lĭbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to taste, touch* (w. oscula, *to kiss*), *pour out, pour a libation* to the gods, *offer.*
Libro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to level, aim, launch, plant.*
Lĭburni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Liburnians,* an Illyrian people.
Lĭbўa, æ, *f.*, N. Africa, W. of Egypt; poet. *Africa.*
Lĭbўcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Libyan.*
Lĭbystis, ĭdis, *adj.*, *Libyan.*
Licet, cuit and cĭtum est, *impers. n., it is permitted, is lawful; one may;* as adv. *although.*
Lignum, i, *n.*, *wood.*
Ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to bind.*
Lĭlium, ii, *n.*, *a lily.*
Lĭlўbēius, a, um, *adj.*, *Lilybæan,* of Lilybæum, a promontory on the W. of Sicily.
Limbus, i, *m.*, *a border, fringe;* a bordered robe.
Limen, ĭnis, *n.*, *a threshold, entrance, door; dwelling, abode;* (v. 316) *starting-point.*
Limes, ĭtis, *m.*, *a path, course.*
Limōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *slimy, miry.*
Limus, i, *m.*, *slime, mire.*
***Lineus**, a, um, adj., of flax.*
Lingua, æ, *f.*, *tongue, note.*
Linquo, ĕre, līqui, *a.*, *to leave, forsake,* (iii. 160) *renounce, give over.*
Linteum, i, *n.* (linum), *a sail.*
Lĭquĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a.*, *to melt.*
Lĭquens, entis, *part.* of līqueo, *liquid.*
Lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *liquid.*
Liquor, qui, *dep. n.*, *to flow.*
Lĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to sacrifice* (or *offer*) *acceptably.*
Litŏreus, a, um, *adj.*, *on the bank.*
Litus, ŏris, *n.*, *the shore, beach, strand, bank.*
Lĭtuus, i, *m.*, *a clarion.*
Līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *livid, lead-colored.*
Lŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to place, lay, found.*
Lŏcri, ōrum, *m.*, *Locrians.*
Lŏcus, i, *m.* (pl. **loca**, *n.*, and **loci**, *m.*), *a place, spot, region, site, station, situation, state.*
Longævus, a, um, *adj.*, *aged.*
Longe, *adv.*, *far, far off, at a distance; long; by far, greatly; at great length.*
Longinquus, a, um, *adj.*, *long, remote.*
Longius, *adv.* (*comp.* of longe), *farther, longer.*
Longus, a, um, *adj.*, *long, remote.*
Lŏquēla, æ. *f.*, *a word.*
Lŏquor, qui, cūtus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, *to speak, say.*
Lōrica, æ, *f.*, *a cuirass, coat of mail.*
Lōrum, i, *n.*, *a rein, thong.*
Lūbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *slippery.*
Lūceo, ēre, luxi, *n.*, *to shine.*
Lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *bright, shining.*
Lūcifer, ĕri, *m.* (lux, fero), the morning-star.
Luctans, antis, *part.* of luctor, *struggling.*
Luctor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, *to wrestle.*
Luctus, ūs, *m.*, *grief, sorrow, lamentation, agony, pain.*

Lūcus, i, *m.*, *a grove, wood.*
Lūdĭbrium, ii, *n.*, *sport.*
Lūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* and *n.*, *to play, sport, make sport of, mock, delude.*
Lūdus, i, *m.*, *play, game, sport.*
Lues, is, *f.*, *a plague, wasting sickness, pestilence, blight.*
Lūgeo, ēre, xi, ctum, *n.* and *a.*, *to mourn, mourn for;* Lugentes campi, *the Mourning Fields.*
Lūmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *light; the eye; life; day; air.*
Lūna, æ, *f.*, *the moon, moonlight.*
Lūnātus, a, um, *part.*, *moon-shaped.*
Luo, ĕre, *a.*, *to atone for.*
Lŭpa, æ, *f.*, *a she-wolf.*
Lŭpus, i, *m.*, *a wolf.*
Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to purify*, (iii. 279) pass. as middle, *to perform a lustral sacrifice; to survey, examine, traverse, go round, double* (a promontory).
Lustrum, i, *n.*, *a haunt, covert.*
Lustrum, i, *n.*, a purifying sacrifice made every five years; hence *a lustrum* (or period of five years).
Lux, lūcis, *f.*, *light; daylight;* met. *life, day, defence, safety*, etc.
Luxus, ûs, *m.*, *luxury, splendor, magnificence.*
Lÿæus, i, *m.*, *the Deliverer* (from care), a surname of *Bacchus;* met., *wine.* Adj., *of Bacchus.*
Lychnus, i, *m.*, *a light, lamp.*
Lycia, æ, *f.*, a country in the S. W. of Asia Minor.
Lycius, a, um, *adj.*, *Lycian;* plur. m., *the Lycians.*
Lyctius, a, um, *adj.*, *Lyctian*, of Lyctus, a town in Crete.
Lycurgus, i, *m.*, a king of Thrace who drove Bacchus from his realms, and, maddened by Bacchus, slew his own son.
Lycus, i, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.
Lydius, a, um, *adj.*, *Lydian.*
Lympha, æ, *f.*, *pure water.*
Lynx, *lyncis*, *c.*, *a lynx.*

M.

Măchāōn, ŏnis, *m.*, a Greek leader.
Măchīna, æ, *f.*, *a machine, engine, pile, contrivance, artifice.*
Măcies, ēi, *f.*, *leanness.*
Macto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to sacrifice, offer up, immolate.*
Măcŭla, æ, *f.*, *a spot.*
Măcŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to stain.*
Măcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *spotted.*
Mădĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a.*, *to moisten.*
Mădens, entis, *part.* of madeo, *moist, dripping.*
Mădesco, ĕre, dui, *incep. n.*, *to drip, to be drenched.*
Mădĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *wet.*
Mæander, dri, *m.*, a river of Asia Minor, remarkable for its winding course; met., *a winding, a meandering line.*
Mæŏnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Mæonian, Lydian.*
Mæōtius, a, um, *adj.*, *Mæotian, of the Mæotae*, Scythians near Lake Mæotis.
Mœreo, ēre, *n.* and *a.*, *to mourn, grieve.*
Mœstus, a, um, *adj.*, *sad, sorrowful, mournful, in mourning.*
Măgālia, ium, *n. plur.* (a Punic word), (i. 421) *huts*, (iv. 259) *suburbs.*
Măgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *magic.*
Măgis, *adv.*, *more, rather.*
Măgister, tri, *m.*, *a master, pilot, teacher, care-taker, trainer.*
Măgistrātus, ûs, *m.*, a magistracy, meton. *a magistrate.*
Magnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.*, *great-souled, high-spirited.*
Magnus, a, um, *adj.*, comp. major, sup. maximus, *great, large, noble, important; major* and *maximus* (natu), *elder, eldest.*
Maia, æ, *f.*, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury.
Măla, æ, *f.*, *a jaw, cheek-bone.*
Mălĕ, adv., badly, ill, wrong, *wickedly*; hardly, scarcely; with an

adj. sometimes negative, e. g. male sanus = insanus.

Mălea, æ, *f.*, a promontory at the S. E. end of Laconia.

Mălĕsuādus, a, um, *adj., persuading to crime, "counsellor of ill."*

Mălignus, a, um, *adj.* (malus, genus), *of a bad-nature, malignant;* (v. 654) *lowering, askance;* (vi. 270) *churlish* or *niggardly*, i. e. *scanty, faint.*

Mălo, malle, malui, *a.* (magis-volo), *to choose rather, prefer.*

Mălum, i, *n., evil, ill, calamity, misfortune, woe, mischief, pest.*

Mălus, a, um, *adj., comp.* pejor, *sup.* pessimus, *bad, evil, wicked, noxious, hostile, malicious, vile.*

Mālus, i, *m., a mast.*

Mamma, æ, *f., a breast.*

Mandātum, i, *n., a command, charge, injunction, mandate.*

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (manus, do), *to commit, entrust, command.*

Mando, ĕre, mandi, mansum, *a., to chew, champ.*

Măneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, *n.* and *a., to stay, remain, abide, abide by, await.*

Mānes, ium, *m.*, (manus, *good,*) *a spirit, soul; the Shades.*

Mānĭcæ, ārum, *f. plur.* (manus), *handcuffs, manacles.*

Mānĭfestus, a, um, *adj., clear, evident, demonstrated, palpable.*

Māno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a., to drop, trickle, flow.*

Mantēle, is, *n., a napkin.*

Mānus, ûs, *f., a hand; workmanship; skill; a band* (of persons); *a host; prowess.*

Marcellus, i, *m.*, (1.) M. Claudius, the celebrated Roman general in the second Punic war. In the Gallic war he took the *spolia opima*, slaying with his own hands their king. (2.) M. Claudius, nephew of Augustus; p. vii.

Mare, is, *n., the sea.*

Măritus, i, *m., a husband; a suitor.*

***Marmor**, ŏris, n., marble.*

Marmŏreus, a, um, *adj., marble; sparkling* like marble.

Marpēsius, a, um, *adj., Marpesian*, of Marpēsus, a mountain in the isle of Paros.

Mars, tis, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.

Massȳli, ōrum, *m. plur.*, a people in Northern Africa.

Massȳlus, a, um, *adj., Massylian.*

Māter, tris, *f., a mother.*

Māternus, a, um, *adj., maternal, of a mother*, (one's) *mother's.*

Mātūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to hasten.*

Mātūrus, a, um, *adj., ripe, mature.*

Maurūsius, a, um, *adj., Maurusian* (= Mauretanian).

Māvors, ortis, *m.*, old poetical name of Mars.

Māvortius, a, um, *adj., Martial, of Mars.*

Maximus, *sup.* of magnus.

Meātus, ûs, *m., a course, movement.*

Mēcum, (cum me), *with me, together with me, with* (or *by*) *myself;* (iv. 115) = *meus*, "will rest with me."

Mĕdĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to medicate.*

Mĕdĭtor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* and *n., to design, purpose, be occupied with, set* one's *heart on.*

Mĕdium, ii, *n., the middle, the midst.*

Mĕdius, a, um, *adj., in the middle, in the midst, the midst of, the midst, middle, intermediate, intervening, between.*

Mĕdon, ontis, *m.*, a Trojan.

Mĕdulla, æ, *f.* (medius), *the marrow.*

Mĕgărus, a, um, *adj., of Megăra*, another name of Hybla, a city in Sicily.

Mĕl, mellis, *n., honey.*

Mĕlĭbœus, a, um, *adj., Melibœan*, (iii. 401) of Melibœa in Thessaly, (v. 251) of a place where the shell-fish yielding the purple

dye were found — whether the Thessalian, or an island near the coast of Syria.

Mĕlĭtē, ēs, *f.*, a sea-nymph.

Mĕlĭor, ius, *adj.*, *comp.* of bonus.

Mĕlĭus, *adv.* (bene), *better.*

Membrum, i, *n.*, *a limb, member.*

Mĕmĭnī, isse, *def. n.* and *a.*, imperat. **memento**, *to remember, be mindful.*

Memmius, ii, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens.

Memnon, ŏnis, *m.*, a son of Aurora, black, but comely, slain by Achilles.

Mĕmor, ŏris, *adj.*, *mindful, remembering, unforgetting, relentless.*

Mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *memorable.*

Mĕmŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to mention, recount, relate, speak of, tell, say, call;* (v. 392) memoratus, *renowned.*

Mendax, ācis, *adj.*, *lying, false.*

Mĕnĕlāus, i, *m.*, king of Sparta and husband of Helen.

Mĕnœtes, is, *m.*, a Trojan pilot.

Mens, mentis, *f.*, *mind, feeling, disposition, opinion, view, plan, purpose.*

Mensa, æ, *f.*, *a table.*

Mensis, is, *m.*, *a month.*

Mentior, īri, ītus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, *to lie, claim falsely, feign;* (ii. 422) mentitus, *lying, counterfeiting.*

Mentum, i, *n.*, *the chin, beard.*

Mercor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, *to buy.*

Mercŭrius, ii, *m.*, *Mercury*, son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods.

Mĕreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, and **mereor**, ēri, ĭtus, *a.* and *n.*, *to deserve, be worthy, earn.*

Mergo, ere, si, sum, *a.*, *to plunge, sink, overwhelm.*

Mergus, i, *m.*, *a diver* (sea-bird); *cormorant.*

Mĕrĭtum, i, *n.*, *merit, service.*

Meritus, a, um, *part.* of mereor, *deserving; deserved, due.*

Mĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *pure, unmixed;* ***subst.***, **mĕrum**, i, *n.*, *pure wine.*

Messus, a, um, *part.* of mĕto, ĕre, messui, messum, *cut, cropped.*

Met, an emphatic suffix, *self*, as **egomet**, *I myself.*

Mēta, æ, *f.*, *a goal, bound, end,* (iii. 429) *point.*

Mĕtallum, i, *n.*, *a metal.*

Mĕtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a.* and *n.*, *to fear.*

Mĕtus, ûs, *m.*, *fear, alarm.*

Meus, a, um, *poss. adj. pro.*, *my, mine.*

Mī, contr. from **mihi**, from **ego.**

Mĭco, āre, ui, *n.*, (ii. 475) *to move* or *dart quiveringly; to gleam, flash.*

Migro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to remove, depart.*

Miles, ĭtis, *m.* (mille), *a soldier, soldiery.*

Mille, *num. adj.*, *a thousand;* plur. millia, ium.

Mĭnæ, ārum, *f.*, *threats, threatenings, menaces.*

Mĭnerva, æ, *f.*, the goddess of war and wisdom, of the liberal arts, and (v. 284) of spinning and weaving.

Mĭnĭme, *adv.*, *least, very little, least* of all, *by no means.*

Minister, tri, *m.* (mănus), *servant, attendant,* (ii. 100) *tool, agent.*

Ministĕrium, ii, *n.*, *service, office.*

Ministro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to supply, furnish;* w. dat. (vi. 302) *attend to.*

Mĭnōius, a, um, *adj.*, *Minōan, of Minos,* king of Crete.

Mĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep. n. and a.*, *to threaten, menace, rise threateningly, tower.*

Minor, mĭnus, *adj.*, comp. of parvus; **minōres**, *posterity, descendants.*

Minos, ōis, *m.*, a king of Crete, afterwards judge in the Lower World.

Mĭnōtaurus, i, *m.*, *the Minotaur,* the monstrous offspring of Pasiphăe, half man and half bull.

Mĭnus, adv. comp., less.

Mīrābĭlis, e, adj., wonderful.

Mirandus, a, um, *part., marvellous, wonderful.*
Miror, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* and *n., to wonder at, admire, wonder.*
Mirus, a, um, *adj., wonderful.*
Misceo, ēre, miscui, mistum and mixtum, *a., to mingle, mix, blend, unite, throw into confusion, confound, break up, scatter, agitate.*
Misēnus, i, *m.*, a trumpeter of Æneas; and a promontory named from him.
Miser, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., wretched, miserable, unhappy, pitiable.*
Miserābilis, e, *adj., pitiable, wretched.*
Misĕrandus, a, um, *part., piteous, wretched, unhappy.*
Misĕreor, ēri, ĭtus, *n., to pity, compassionate.*
Misĕret, *impers.* (me, te, *etc.*, alicujus), *I pity, thou pitiest*, etc.
Misĕresco, ere, *incep. n., to compassionate, pity.*
Misĕror, āri, ātus, *a., to commiserate. pity, bewail.*
Mitesco, ĕre, *incep. n.* (mitis, mild), *to grow mild.*
Mitĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (mitis, ago), *to appease.*
Mitra, æ, *f., a* Phrygian *cap.*
Mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send, hurl, cause to go, dismiss, lay aside.*
Mnestheus, ei and eos, *m.*, a Trojan chieftain.
Mobĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.*, movableness, *activity, swiftness.*
Modo, *adv., only, but; if only; just now, lately.*
Mŏdŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to tune.*
Modus, i, *m., measure, method, manner, way.*
Mœnia, ium, *n., walls, ramparts, bulwarks, bastions; a city* within the walls; *a citadel.*
Mŏla, æ, *f., a salt barley-cake*, broken and thrown into the fire on the altar.
Moles, is, *f., a mass; bulk, great size; heap, pile; massive structure, (i. 421) vast buildings;* (v. 439) *a huge engine* (of war); *a wall, mound, dam; weight; labor, difficulty; trouble.*
Mōlior, īri, ītus, *dep. n.* and *a., to contrive, build*, or *prepare* laboriously; (i. 564) *to take vigorous measures; to undertake;* (vi. 477) *to toil along.*
Mollio, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, *a., to soften, soothe, assuage.*
Mollis, e, *adj., soft, tender, gentle, easy, favorable, subtle.*
Mollius, *adv.* comp., *more delicately.*
Mŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to admonish, warn, advise, instruct.*
Mŏnile, is, *n., a necklace.*
Mŏnĭtum, i, *n., an admonition.*
Mŏnĭtus, a, um, *part.* of moneo.
Mŏnĭtus, ûs, *m., an admonition, warning.*
Mŏnœcus, i, *m.*, a town on the coast of Liguria, now Monaco.
Mons, tis, *m., a mountain.*
Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to show, point out. indicate,* (iv. 636) *prescribe, enjoin.*
Monstrum, i, *n.* (monstro), *an omen, portent; marvel, prodigy; monster,* (vi. 285) *strange* or *portentous shape.*
Montānus, a, um, *adj., mountain-.*
Mōnŭmentum, i, *n.* (moneo), *a memorial, monument;* (iii. 102) *traditions.*
Mŏra, æ, *f., delay, hindrance, obstruction.*
Morbus, i, *m., disease.*
Mŏrĭbundus, a, um, *adj., dying, ready to die.*
Mŏrior, mŏri, mortuus, *dep. n., to die.*
Mŏrĭturus, a, um, *fut. part.* of morior, *about to die, to die.*
Mŏror, āri, ātus, *dep. n. and a., to delay, linger, pause, tarry; detain, keep back;* w. neg., *care for, regard.*
Mors, tis, *f., death.*
Morsus, ûs, *m., bite, biting, eating;* met., *fluke.*

Mortālis, e, *adj., mortal, of mortals, human;* pl. mortales, *mortals, men.*

Mortĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., death-bringing, deadly.*

Mos, mōris, *m., way, manner, custom; law, rule, conditions, terms,* (v. 694) *restraint;* de *or* ex more, *according to custom;* pl. mores, *character, institutions.*

Mōtus, ûs, *m., motion, movement.*

Mŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to move, remove, agitate, arouse, excite, awaken, influence, meditate, revolve, utter,* pass. (vi. 256) *to rock* or *sway.*

Mox, *adv., soon, soon after, presently, by and by, afterwards, then.*

Mucro, ōnis, *m., the sharp point* of a sword, *a sword, blade.*

Mūgio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *n.,* to low, *rumble, moan, roar.*

Mūgītus, ûs, *m., a bellowing.*

Mulceo, ēre, si, sum, *a., to soothe, calm, appease.*

Multĭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* (multus, plico), *of many folds, manifold, various.*

Multus, a, um, *adj., much, great, abundant; many a; much of; thick;* **multum** and **multa**, *adv. acc., much, greatly, abundantly, long;* **multo**, abl. of degree of difference, *by much, much, by far.*

Mūnio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to fortify,* (i. 271) *build and fortify.*

Mūnus, ĕris, *n., office, duty, service, task, favor, aid, gift, offering, prize, reward.*

Mūrex, ĭcis, *m.,* the purple-fish, *purple; a pointed* (or *jagged*) *rock.*

Murmur, ŭris. *n., murmuring, hum, rumbling, uproar, applause.*

Mūrus, i, *m., a wall.*

Mūsa, æ, *f., a muse.* There were *nine muses,* or goddesses of the *liberal arts,* viz.: Calliŏpe (*the beautiful-voiced*), of epic poetry; Clio (*the proclaimer*), of history; Euterpe (*the charmer*), of the flute; Erăto (*the lovely*), of lyric poetry; Thalīa (*the joyous*), of comedy; Melpomĕne (*the singer*), of tragedy; Terpsichŏre, *the enjoyer of dances;* Polymnia, *the lover of songs or hymns;* and Urania (*the heavenly*), of astronomy.

Mūsæus, i, *m.,* a Greek poet, of the legendary age, as was Orpheus.

Mūtābĭlis, e, *adj., changeable, fickle, inconstant.*

Mūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to change, alter, turn, exchange.*

Mȳcēnæ, ārum, and **Mȳcēna**, æ, *f.,* a city of Argolis, Agamemnon's capital.

Mȳcŏnos, i, *f.,* one of the Cyclădes islands.

Mygdŏnĭdes, æ, *m., the son of Mygdon.*

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m., the Myrmĭdons,* a people of Thessaly.

Myrteus, a, um, *adj., of myrtle, myrtle.*

Myrtus, i and ûs, *f., myrtle, a myrtle-tree.*

N.

Nam, *conj., for; yet; on the contrary; indeed; certainly.*

Namque, *conj., for, indeed.*

Nāris, is, *f., a nostril.*

Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to tell, narrate, relate.*

Nārȳcius, a, um, *adj., Narycian,* of Naryx, a city opposite Eubœa, whence a colony of Locrians went out and settled on the coast of Bruttium.

Nascor, nasci, nātus, *dep. n., to be born; to arise;* part. **nascens**, ntis, *arising, beginning, nascent; newly built; newly foaled.*

Nāta, æ, *f., a daughter.*

Nāto, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to swim, float.*

Nātus, a, um, *part., born.*
Nātus, i, *m., a son;* plu. *children, offspring, young.*
Nātus, ûs, *m.* (used only in abl. sing.), *birth, age;* see **magnus.**
Nauta, æ, *m.* (navis), *a sailor, mariner, boatman.*
Nautes, is, *m.*, a Trojan soothsayer.
Nautĭcus, a, um, *adj., of the sailors.*
Nāvālis, e, *adj., naval;* **nāvāle**, is, *n., a dock, dock-yard.*
Nāvĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* (navis, frango), *ship-wrecking.*
Nāvigium, ii, *n., a vessel, ship.*
Nāvigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a., to sail, sail upon* or *over.*
Nāvis, is, *f.* (ναῦς), *a ship.*
Nāvīta, æ, *m., a boatman.*
Naxos, i, *f.*, the largest of the Cyclădes, famed for its wines.
Nĕ, *enclitic interrog. particle,* in direct questions generally not translated; in indirect questions, *whether;* **-ne...an**, and sometimes **-ne...-ne**, *whether...or.*
Nĕ, *adv.* and *conj., not, in order that not, that not, lest;* ne — quidem, *not even.*
Nĕbŭla, æ, *f., mist, cloud.*
Nec *or* **Nĕque**, *adv.* and *conj.* (ne, que), *not; and not, but not;* repeated, *neither — nor;* **nec — et**, *both not...and; not only not, but also;* **nec non**, *nor not, also, and also, and.*
Necdum or **nec dum**, *adv., not yet, and not yet.*
Nĕcesse, *adj. indecl. n., necessary, needful.*
Nectar, ăris, *n., nectar.*
Necto, ĕre, xui and xi, xum, *a., to bind, tie, join, wreathe, sheathe.*
Nĕfandus, a, um, *adj.* (ne, for), unutterable, *accursed, abominable, impious;* n. (i. 543) = nefas, *wrong.*
Nĕfas, *n. indecl.* (fas), *impiety, a crime, an impious thing* or *act; a shame, disgrace, abomination;* tr. as adj., *contrary to divine law, impious, abominable.*
Nĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.* (nec, aio), *to say no, say that... not, deny, refuse.*
Nēmo, ĭnis, *c.* (ne, homo), *no one.*
Nēmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj., woody, full of groves.*
Nĕmus, ŏris, *n., a grove, wood.*
Neoptŏlĕmus, i, *m.* (also called Pyrrhus), a son of Achilles.
Nĕpos, ōtis, *m., a grandson;* plu. *descendants, posterity.*
Neptūnius, a, um, *adj., Neptunian;* w. Troja, because its walls were built by Neptune and Apollo.
Neptūnus, i, *m., Neptune,* brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and god of the sea. According to Homer, *Poseidon's* (Neptune's) palace was in the Ægean sea.
Nĕque, see **Nec.**
Nĕqueo, īre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, *n., not to be able, to be unable.*
Nēquidquam, *adv., in vain, to no purpose.*
Nēreis, ĭdos, *f., a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, a sea-nymph.* The mother of the Nereids was Doris.
Nēreus (dissyl.), ei and eos, *m.*, a sea-god, son of Oceănus.
Nērītos, i, *f.*, an island.
Nervus, i, *m., a bow-string,* etc.
Nescio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., not to know; to be ignorant of.*
Nescius, a, um, *adj., not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious.*
Neu or **Nēve**, *conj.* (ne, ve), *and not, nor;* **neve — neve**, *neither, nor.*
Nex, nĕcis, *f., slaughter,* violent *death.*
Nexus, a, um, part. of **necto.**
Ni, *conj., that not, not; if not, unless.*
Nidus, i, *m., a nest.*
Nĭger, gra, grum, *adj., black, sable, dark, swarthy, dusky.*
Nigrans, antis, *part.*, black.
Nigresco, ĕre, grŭi, incep. *n.*, to grow black or dark.

Nĭhĭl, nil, nĭhĭlum, or **nilum,** *indecl. n.* (ne, and hilum, a trifle, a whit), *nothing, naught;* adv., *not at all, in no respect.*
Nīlus, i, *m.*, the river *Nile.*
Nimbōsus, a, um, *adj., stormy.*
Nimbus, i, *m.*, a dark *rain-cloud, a cloud, a rain-storm.*
Nimirum, *adv., without doubt.*
Nĭmium, *adv.* (acc. of nimius, a, um), *too, all too, too much.*
Nisæē (or Nesæe), one of the fifty Nereids.
Nĭsi, *conj., if not, unless; except, only.*
Nisus, ûs, *m.* (nitor), *effort; posture.*
Nisus, i, *m.*, a Trojan.
Nĭtens, entis, (*part.* of niteo), *shining, sparkling, gleaming, handsome, sleek.*
Nitens, *part.* of **nitor.**
Nĭtesco, ĕre, nĭtui, *incep. n., to begin to shine, to shine.*
Nĭtĭdus, a, um, *adj., sleek.*
Nitor, ti, nīsus and nixus, *dep. n., to lean upon, rest upon, poise on; mount, climb; press forward, advance.*
Nĭvālis, e, *adj.* (nix), *snowy.*
Nĭveus, a, um, *adj.* (nix), *snow-white.*
Nix, nĭvis, *f., snow.*
Nixor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* (intens. of nitor), *to struggle.*
No, nāre, nāvi, *n., to swim, float.*
Nŏceo, ēre, cui, cĭtum, *n., to harm, injure, do mischief.*
Nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* (nox), *by night, nocturnal.*
Nōdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to tie in a knot.*
Nōdus, i, *m., a knot, coil, fold.*
Nŏmas, ădis, *m., a Nomad,* or wandering Numidian.
Nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* (kindred w. nosco), *a name, word; fame.*
Nōmentum, i, *n.*, a town of the Sabines, N. E. of Rome.
Non, *adv., not.*
Nondum, *not yet.*
Nōnus, a, um, *adj.* (novem), *the ninth.*
Nosco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, *a., to become acquainted with, to recognize;* perf. novi, I have become acquainted with, hence, *I know,* pluperf. *I knew,* etc.
Noster, tra, trum, *poss. adj. pron.* (nos), *our, ours.*
Nŏta, æ, *f., a mark, letter.*
Nŏto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to mark, note, observe, distinguish.*
Nōtus, a, um, *part.* of nosco, *known, well-known, wonted, familiar.*
Nŏtus, i, *m., the south-wind; a gale.*
Nŏvem, *num. adj., nine.*
Nŏvies, *adj., nine times.*
Nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f., newness, infancy.*
Nŏvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to repair, renew,* (v. 604) *change,* (iv. 260) *to make* or *plan new* (*dwellings*), (iv. 290) novandis rebus, *for taking new steps.*
Nŏvus, a, um, *adj., new, fresh, strange;* sup., novissĭmus, *the last.*
Nōx, noctis, *f., night, darkness.*
Noxa, æ, *f., crime.*
Noxius, a, um, *adj., harmful.*
Nūbes, is, *f., a cloud.*
Nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj., cloudy;* **nūbĭla,** ōrum, *clouds.*
Nūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bear, strip, lay bare, expose, reveal.*
Nūdus, a, um, *adj., naked, open.*
Nullus, a, um, *adj.*, gen. nullius, dat. nulli, *no, not any, none, no one.*
Num, *interrog. adv.*, in indirect questions, *whether;* in direct questions, it generally expects the answer *No,* and is not translated.
Nūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (nuo), *divine will, divine influence, divine power, divine aid, divine permission; divinity, deity, godhead;* (i. 447, iii. 372) *presence* of a god or goddess.
Nŭmĕrus, i, *m., number, order,* measure.
Nŭmĭda, æ, *m.*, pl. **Nŭmĭdæ,** the

Numidians, a people in N. Africa.

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, *m.*, a king of Alba, father of Ilia.

Numquam, *adv.*, *never*.

Nunc, *adv.*, *now*.

Nuntia or nuncia, æ, *f.*, *a messenger, an announcer*.

Nuntio or nuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to announce, report*.

Nuntius or nuncius, ii, *m.* (novum, cio = cieo), *messenger; message, tidings*.

Nŭper, *adv.* (novus), *lately*.

Nūrus, ûs, *f.*, *a daughter-in-law*.

Nusquam, *adv.*, *nowhere; in nothing; to no place*.

Nūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intens. n.* (nuo), *to nod*.

Nūtrimentum, i, *n.* (nutrio), *nourishment, fuel*.

Nūtrix, īcis, *f.*, *a nurse*.

Nympha, æ, *f.*, *a nymph*.

Nȳsa, æ, *f.*, a mountain in India, near which was a city of the same name said to have been built by Bacchus.

O.

Ō, *inter.*, *O! oh!*

Ŏb, *prep.* w. acc., *on account of, for*.

Obdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.*, *to draw over*.

Ŏbeo, īre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, *n.* and *a.*, *to traverse, surround, encircle*, (vi. 167) *engage in*.

Ŏbĭtus, ûs, *m.*, setting, *death*.

Objecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (objicio), *to expose*.

Objectus, ûs, *m.*, *projection, shelter*.

Objectus, a, um, *part.* of objicio, *projecting, lying before*.

Objĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a.* (jacio), *to throw before, offer; hold before, oppose; expose*.

Oblātus, a, um, *part.* of offero.

Obliquo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to bend aside, turn*.

Obliquus, a, um, *adj.*, *turned sideways, lying across*.

Obliviscor, ci, oblītus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, *to forget*, be *forgetful*.

Oblīvium, ii, n., *forgetfulness*.

Oblŏquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, *to sound responsive*.

Obluctor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.*, *to struggle against*.

Obmūtesco, ĕre, tui, *incep. n.*, *to become* or *be dumb, be speechless*.

Obnītor, ti, sus and xus, *dep. n.*, *to press against, struggle against, struggle, make an effort*.

Ŏbŏrior, īri, ortus, *dep. n.*, *to arise, spring up*.

Obruo, ĕre, rui, rŭtum, *a.*, *to overwhelm, sink*.

Obscēnus, a, um, *adj.*, *loathsome, foul, ill-omened*.

Obscūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *dark, dim, obscure, darkling, unseen*.

Observo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to watch, note, observe*.

Obsĭdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *n.* and *a.* (sedeo), *to besieye, beset, block up, guard, occupy*.

Obsĭdio, ōnis, *f.*, *a blockade, siege*.

Obsto, āre, stĭti, stātum, *n.*, *to withstand, oppose, hinder, bar the way*.

Obstruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.*, *to close up, stop*.

Obstŭpesco, ĕre, pui, *incep. n.* (stupeo), *to be astonished* or *amazed, stand amazed, stand aghast, be horror-struck*.

Obtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.*, *to cover over, hide*.

Obtorqueo, ēre, si, tum, *a.*, *to turn around, twist, wreathe*.

Obtrunco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to cut down, slay, slaughter*.

Obtūsus, a, um, *part.* of obtundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tūsum and tunsum, blunted, *dull, unfeeling*.

Obtūtus, ûs, *m.*, *a look, gaze*.

Ŏbuncus, a, um, *adj.*, *hooked*.

Obverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *a.*, *to turn towards, turn*.

Obvius, a, um, *adj.* (via), *in the way, to meet,* (iii. 499) *accessible, exposed to.*

Occāsus, ûs, *m., a fall.*

Occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, *n.* (cădo), *to fall.*

Occŭbo, āre, *n., to lie dead.*

Occŭlo, ĕre, cŭlui, cultum, *a., to hide.*

Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* intens. of occŭlo, *to hide, conceal* (carefully).

Occumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, *n., to fall, to die.*

Occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (capio), *to seize, take possession of,* (iii. 294) *to be the first thing to reach.*

Occurro, ĕre, curri or cŭcurri, cursum, *n., to run to meet, meet, present itself* or *one's self, appear.*

Ōceănus, i, *m., the ocean.*

Ōcior, us, *sup.* **ocissimus**, *adj., swifter, fleeter.*

Ōcius, *adv., more swiftly; speedily, quickly.*

Ōcŭlus, i, *m., an eye.*

Ōdi, ōdisse, *def. a., to hate.*

Ŏdium, ii, *n., hatred.*

Ŏdor, ōris, *m., odor, stench.*

Ŏdorātus, a, um, *part., fragrant.*

Ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj., keen-scented.*

Œnōtrus, a, um, Œnotrian, of Œnotria, the ancient name of S. Italy.

Offa, æ, *f., a cake.*

Offĕro, ferre, obtŭli, oblātum, *a.* (ob, fero), *to present, offer, offer to view.*

Offĭcium, ii, *n.* (ob, facio), *a service, kindness, duty.*

Ŏ-i-leus (trisyl.), ei and i, *m.*, a king of the Locrians.

Ōleăros, i, *f.*, one of the Cyclădes, now Antiparos.

Ŏleum, i, *n., oil, olive oil.*

Ōlim, *adv., formerly, once, once on a time; hereafter, one day, sometime; ever; sometimes.*

Ŏliva, æ, *f., an olive, olive-tree, olive-branch.*

Ŏlīvum, *i, n., olive oil.*

***Olle*, an old form for Ille.**

Ŏlympus, i, *m.*, a mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, the fabled abode of the gods; hence, (poet.) *heaven.*

Ōmen, ĭnis, *n., a sign, omen, prognostic, augury;* (i. 346) *auspices* (of marriage), *rites.*

Omnino, *adv.* (omnis), *altogether, entirely, wholly.*

Omnĭpărens, tis, *adj., all-producing.*

Omnĭpŏtens, tis, *adj., all-powerful.*

Omnis, e, *adj., all, every, the whole.*

Ŏnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (onus), *to load, to stow.*

Ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj., heavy, loaded.*

Ŏnus, ĕris, *n., a burden, load.*

Ŏnustus, a, um, *adj., laden.*

Ŏpāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to shade.*

Ŏpācus, a, um, *adj., shaded, shady, dark, shadowy, gloomy.*

Ŏpĕrio, īre, rui, rtum, *a., to cover, hide.*

Ŏpĕror, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* (opus), *to be employed* or *occupied with.*

Ŏperta, ōrum, *part.* of operio, (*sc.* loca), *the hidden recesses.*

Ŏpimus, a, um, *adj.* (ops), *rich, fertile, sumptuous;* **opima spolia**, *triumphal spoils,* taken by a general from the general of the defeated enemy.

Oppĕrior, īri, rītus or rtus, *dep. a., to await, wait for.*

Oppĕto, ĕre, īvi or ii, ītum, *n.* (ob-), to encounter (death), *to die.*

Oppōno, ĕre, sui, sĭtum, *a.*, to place before, *expose.* **Oppŏsĭtus**, *part., opposing.*

Oppressus, a, um, (*part.* of opprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *a.*), *whelmed, overpowered.*

Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to attack.*

Ops, ŏpis, *f.* (the nom. and dat. sing. do not occur), *power, aid;* plur. **ŏpes**, *means, resources, wealth; power, dominion; help.*

Optō, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to choose, wish, wish for, desire, hope.*
Ŏpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.*, *rich, enriched by.*
Ŏpus, ĕris, *n.*, *a work, labor, occupation;* (v. 119) = instar.
Ŏpus, *n. indecl.*, *need.*
Ora, æ, *f.*, *a coast, region.*
Ōrāculum, i, *n.* (oro), *an oracle.*
Orbis, is, *m.*, *a circle, orbit, orb, disk, fold, coil; circuit, course,* revolution of *a year;* (*sc.* terrarum) *the earth, the world.*
Orcus, i, *m.*, the god of the Lower World; met., *the Lower World; death.*
Ordior, īri, orsus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, *to begin,* esp., to begin to speak.
Ordo, ĭnis, *m.*, *a row, line, succession; rank; train; order, course; class, category;* ordine *and* ex ordine, *in order, in course.*
Ŏrēas, ădis, *f.*, *an Orēad,* a mountain-nymph.
Orestes, is, *m.*, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who slew his mother to avenge the murder of his father, and was in consequence tormented by the Furies.
Orgia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *orgies.*
Oriens, entis, *m.* (orior), the rising sun, *dawn, East.*
Ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *origin, beginning, source, race, stock.*
Ŏrīōn, ŏnis, *m.*, a storm-bringing constellation.
Orior, īri, ortus, *dep. n.*, *to arise, appear, spring from, be born.*
Ornātus, ūs, *m.*, *an ornament.*
Ornus, i, *f.*, *a mountain-ash.*
Ōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to beg, pray, ask, ask for, entreat, beseech.*
Ŏrontes, is, i, or æ, *m.*, a leader of the Lycians.
Orsus, a, um, part. of **ordior.**
Ortus, a, um, part. of **orior.**
Ortus, ūs, *m.* (orior), *a rising.*
Ortygia, æ, *f.*, the ancient name of Delos; (2.) an island in the *harbor of Syracuse.*
Ōs, ōris, *n.*, *the mouth; face, countenance, features; the mouth of anything, an opening.*
Ŏs, ossis, *n.*, *a bone.*
Oscŭlum, i, *n.* (dim. of ōs), a little mouth, *a sweet mouth, a kiss.*
Ostendo, ĕre, di, sum and tum, *a.*, *to show, disclose, point out.*
Ostento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (intens. of ostendo), *to present to view, show, exhibit, display.*
Ostium, ii, *n.* (ōs), *a mouth, entrance, door,* (v. 281) = *the harbor.*
Ostrum, i, *n.*, *purple.*
Othryădes, æ, *m.*, *son of Othrys.*
Ōtium, ii, *n.*, *leisure, repose, peace.*
Ŏvis, is, *f.*, *a sheep.*
Ŏvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to rejoice, exult, triumph.*

P.

Păbŭlum, i, *n.* (pasco), *pasture, forage, food.*
Păchȳnum, i, *n.*, the southern promontory of Sicily.
Păciscor, ci, pactus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, *to bargain, barter.*
Păco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (pax), *to make peaceful, secure quiet to.*
Pactus, a, um, *part.* of paciscor, *agreed upon, stipulated.*
Pæan, ānis, *m.*, a name of Apollo; *a pæan,* a hymn.
Pălæmon, ŏnis, *m.*, a sea-god, son of Ino.
Pălæstra, æ, *f.*, *wrestling, gymnastic exercise, a wrestling-place.*
Pălămēdes, is, *m.*, see ii. 82 note.
Pălans, antis, *part.* of palor, *wandering, scattered.*
Pălĭnūrus, i, *m.*, the pilot of Æneas, and a promontory of Lucania named after him.
Palla, æ, *f.*, *a robe, mantle.*
Palladium, ii, *n.* (Pallas), *the Palladium* (ii. 166 note).
Pallas, ădis, *f.*, the Greek name for Minerva.
Pallens, ntis, *part.* of palleo, *pale, wan.*

Pallĭdus, a, um, *adj., pale, pallid.*
Pallor, ōris, *m., deadly paleness.*
Palma, æ, *f., a palm, branch of palm, prize.*
Palmōsus, a, um, *adj., palmy,* abounding in palm-trees.
Palmŭla, æ, *f.,* the palm of the hand, *an oar-blade.*
Pălus, ūdis, *f., a marsh, pool, marshy lake,* (vi. 414) water of the pool, *ooze.*
Pampĭneus, a, um, *adj., of vine-leaves* or *-branches.*
Pandărus, i, *m.,* a Mysian, who broke the truce between the Trojans and the Greeks by wounding Menelāus.
Pando, ĕre, pandi, pansum or passum, *a., to spread out, extend, throw open, open, unfold, reveal, disclose.*
Pănŏpēa, æ, *f.,* a Nereid.
Pănŏpēs, is, *m.,* a Sicilian youth.
Pantăgias, æ, *m.,* a small river in the E. of Sicily.
Panthūs (Panthous), i, *m.* (voc. Panthū), a Trojan (II. iii. 146).
Păpāver, ĕris, *n., the poppy.*
Păphos, i, *f.,* a city in the W. of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.
Păr, păris, *adj., equal, like, alike, in equal number, even, well-balanced.*
Parcæ, ārum, *f., the Fates.*
Parco, ĕre, peperci and parsi, parcĭtum and parsum, *n., to spare; refrain from, forbear.*
Părens, entis, *c.* (pario), *a parent, father, mother; ancestor.*
Păreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to obey.*
Păries, ĕtis, *m., a wall.*
Părio, ĕre, pĕpĕri, părĭtum and partum, *a.,* to bring forth, *provide, procure.*
Păris, ĭdis, *m.,* son of Priam and Hecuba, who ran away with Helen, and caused the Trojan war.
Părĭter, *adv.* (par), *equally, in like manner, together, in one line.*
Părius, a, um, *adj.,* Parian, of Paros.
Parma, æ, *f.,* a small, round *shield.*
Păro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to prepare, make ready, intend, design.*
Păros, i, *f.,* one of the Cyclades.
Pars, partis, *f., a part, portion, share; region, side, direction.*
Parthĕnŏpæus, i, *m.,* one of the "seven against Thebes."
Partio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, and **partior**, īri, ītus, *to divide, distribute.*
Partus, a, um, *part.* of pario, *obtained, procured, provided, prepared, secured.*
Partus, ûs, *m., birth; offspring;* partu dare, *to give birth to.*
Părum, *adv., too little, not enough, not very.*
Părumper, *adv., for a little while.*
Parvŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (dim. of parvus), *little, dear little.*
Parvus, a, um, *adj.,* comp. **minor**, sup. **minĭmus**, *little, small.*
Pasco, ĕre, pāvi, pastum, *a.* and *n., to pasture, feed, nourish, support, rear; feed on;* (i. 464) *feast.*
Pāsĭphăē, ēs, *f.,* wife of Minos, and mother of the Minotaur.
Passim, *adv.* (pando), *here and there.*
Passus, a, um, *part.* of pando, *outstretched; loose, disheveled.*
Passus, a, um, *part.* of **patior**, *having suffered, suffering.*
Passus, ûs, *m.* (pando), *a step.*
Pastor, ōris, *m.* (pasco), *a shepherd, herdsman.*
Pătăvium, ii, *n.,* a city in the country of the Veněti; now Padua.
Pătĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a., to lay open, throw open.*
Pătens, entis, *part.* (pateo), *open, wide, extended.*
Păteo, ēre, ui, *n., to stand open, lie open, be open; extend, stretch; appear, be evident, be manifest.*
Păter, tris, *m., a father, sire, forefather, ancestor;* (v. 521) = *as a veteran;* (ii. 579) pl., *parents;*

patres, *fathers*, often = senators, magnates, patricians.

Pătĕra, æ, *f.* (pateo), a shallow *bowl* used in libations; *a cup.*

Păternus, a, um, *adj.* (pater), *of* one's *father, paternal.*

Pătesco, ĕre, tui, *incep. n.*, (iii. 530) *to begin to open out; to open on the view; to be disclosed.*

Pătiens, entis, *part.* (patior), w. gen. *enduring, submitting to;* (v. 390) *patiently.*

Pătior, i, passus, *dep. a., to suffer, endure, permit.*

Pātria, æ, *f.*, one's *native-country, father-land.*

Pătrius, a, um, *adj.* (pater), *of* one's *father* or *fathers, paternal, ancestral, of one's country.*

Patron, ōnis, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Patruus, i, *m.*, a paternal *uncle.*

Paucus, a, um, *adj., few.*

Paulātim, *adv., little by little, gradually.*

Paulisper, *adv., for a little while.*

Paulum, *adv., a little, a while.*

Pauper, ĕris, *adj., poor.*

Paupĕries, ēi, *f., poverty.*

Pāvidus, a, um, *adj., trembling, fearful.*

Pāvĭto, āre, *intens. n.* (paveo), *to tremble, quake with fear, cower.*

Pāvor, ōris, *m., trembling, fear, anxiety.*

Pax, pācis, *f., peace;* met., *reconciliation, deliverance, grace, favor.*

Pecten, ĭnis, *m., a quill* with which, instead of the fingers, the strings of the lyre were sometimes struck.

Pectus, ŏris, *n., the breast; heart; passion.*

Pĕcus, ŏris, *n., cattle; a herd, flock.*

Pĕcus, ŭdis, *f., a beast, an animal;* esp. *a sheep, a lamb.*

Pĕdes, ĭtis, *m.* (pes), *a foot-soldier, infantry.*

Pĕlăgus, *i, n., the sea, a flood.*

Pĕlasgi, ōrum, *m., the Pelasgians,* early inhabitants of Greece; poet. = *the Greeks.*

Pĕlasgus, a, um, *adj., Pelasgian;* poet. = *Grecian.*

Pĕlias, æ, *m.*, a Trojan.

Pēlīdēs, æ, *m., the son of Peleus,* Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus, Neoptolemus.

Pellax, ācis, *adj., deceitful.*

Pellis, is, *f., a skin, hide.*

Pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *a., to drive away, banish, expel.*

Pĕlŏpēus, a, um, *adj., of Pelops.*

Pĕlōros, i, *m.*, the N. E. promontory of Sicily.

Pelta, æ, *f.*, a light *shield.*

Pĕnātes, ium, *m.* (pen- *within*), *household-gods, Penātes.*

Pendeo, ēre, pĕpendi, *n., to hang, hang suspended, be suspended, linger.*

Pendo, ĕre, pĕpendi, pensum, *a., to pay, to suffer.*

Pēnĕlĕus, i, *m.*, a Greek.

Pĕnĕtrālis, e, *adj.* (penetro), (ii. 297, iv. 504) *inner, innermost.*

Pĕnĕtrālia, ium, *n., the interior* of a house, *inner apartments, inmost sanctuary, shrine.*

Pĕnetro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (pen-), *to enter, make one's way into, through,* or *past.*

Pĕnĭtus, *adv.* (pen-), *inwardly, far within,* (vi. 59) *far away, deeply,* (vi. 679) *deep* in a verdant dale; *thoroughly, utterly.*

Penna, æ, *f.*, a feather, *a wing.*

Penthĕsilēa, æ., *f.*, a queen of the Amazons.

Pentheus, ei and eos, *m.*, a king of Thebes in Bœotia.

Pĕnus, ûs and i, *f.*, **Pĕnum**, i, *n.*, or Pēnus, ŏris, *n.* (pen-), *stores of provisions, viands.*

Peplum, i, *n.*, or **Peplus**, i, *m.*, a wide and costly *robe* or shawl.

Per, *prep.* w. acc., *through, over, along, among, during, in, by, by means of, on account of, for;* in entreaties and adjurations, *by.*

Pĕrăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *a.*, to go *through with, finish, accomplish.*

Pĕragro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (ager), *to wander through.*

Percello, ĕre, cŭli, culsum, *a., to strike down.*

Percurro, ĕre, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, *a.* and *n., to run over.*

Percussus, a, um, (*part.* of percutio, ĕre, cussi, cussum), *struck, moved.*

Perdĭtus, a, um, (*part.* of perdo, ĕre, perdĭdi, perdĭtum), *lost, forlorn, wretched.*

Pĕrĕdo, ĕre, ēdi, ēsum, *a., to eat up, consume.*

Pĕremptus, a, um, (*part.* of perĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum), *destroyed, taken away, ruined, slain.*

Pĕreo, īre, ii, ĭtum, *n.* (eo), *to be lost, perish, die, be undone.*

Pĕrerro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to wander over, to survey.*

Perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to bear, carry, report, endure.*

Perfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *a., to finish, accomplish, complete, work* (part. *wrought*).

Perfĭdus, a, um, *adj., faithless.*

Perflo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to blow through* or *over.*

Perfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a., to pour over, wet, moisten, drench;* (iii. 397) wash.

Pergămeus, a, um, *adj., Trojan.*

Pergăm-um, i, *n.,* **-us,** i, *f.,* and **-a,** ōrum, *n., the citadel* of Troy; poet., *Troy.*

Pergo, ĕre, perrexi, perrectum, *a.* and *n.* (rego), *to go on, continue, proceed.*

Perhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (habeo), *to say, assert.*

Pĕrĭcŭlum (contr. **pĕriclum**), i, *n., danger, peril, jeopardy.*

Pĕrĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *a., to take* entirely *away, annihilate, destroy.*

Pĕrĭphas, antis, *m.,* a brave Greek.

Perjūrium, ii, *n., perjury.*

Perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* (jus), *perjured.*

Perlābor, *bi,* psus, *dep. n.,* to glide *over.*

Perlĕgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *a., to scan, examine, survey.*

Permētior, īri, mensus, *dep. a., to measure, traverse.*

Permitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to commit, consign, give over, permit, allow.*

Permixtus, a, um, *part.* (-misceo), *mingled.*

Permulceo, ēre, si, sum and ctum, *a., to soothe.*

Pernix, īcis, *adj.* (nitor), *nimble.*

Pĕrōsus, a, um, *part.* (-ōdi), *loathing.*

Perpĕtuus, a, um, *adj., unbroken, all.*

Perrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *a., to burst through.*

Persentio, īre, si, sum, *a., to feel deeply, perceive plainly.*

Persolvo, ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, *a., to pay, render.*

Persŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to sound through, make...resound.*

Persto, āre, stĭti, stātum, *n., to persist; remain fixed.*

Pertædet, tæsum est, *impers., to be thoroughly wearied, tired.*

Pertento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to try, to fill.*

Pervĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *n., to make its way;* (ii. 634) *I was come.*

Pervius, a, um, *adj.* (via), *passable.*

Pēs, pĕdis, *m., a foot, talon, step;* nautical, *a sheet;* p. facere, to manage the sheet, *to tack.*

Pestis, is, *f., pestilence, pest, plague, destruction, ruin.*

Pĕtēlia, æ, *f.,* a town in Bruttium.

Pĕto, ĕre, īvi and ii, ītum, *a., to seek, ask, make for, aim at, attack.*

Phæăces, um, *m. plu., the Phæacians,* of Corcȳra, now Corfu (fab.)

Phædra, æ, *f.,* wife of Theseus.

Phăĕthōn, ontis, *m.,* a surname of the Sun; (2.) a son of Helios (Apollo).

Phălanx, angis, *f., a phalanx,* host.

Phălĕræ, ārum, f. plu., trappings

(esp. bosses or discs of metal) for a horse's head or breast.

Phăretra, æ, *f.*, *a quiver.*

Phēgeus (dissyl.), ei or eos, *m.*, a Trojan servant.

Philoctētēs, æ, *m.*, a son of Pœas, king of Melibœa; after fighting at Troy, he founded Petelia.

Phīnēius, a, um, *adj.*, *of Phīneus* (a king of Salmydessus who put out the eyes of his sons).

Phlĕgēthōn, ontis, *m.*, a river of fire surrounding Tartarus.

Phlĕgyās, æ, *m.*, the father of Ixion; he set fire to the temple at Delphi.

Phœbēus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Phœbus.*

Phœbus, i, *m.*, a name of Apollo.

Phœnīces, um, *m. plu.*, *the Phœnicians*, on the east coast of the Mediterranean.

Phœnissa, æ, *adj. f.*, *Phœnician*; as subs., *the Phœnician* (queen).

Phœnix, īcis, *m.*, a Greek.

Phŏlŏē, ēs, *f.*, a slave.

Phorbas, antis, *m.*, a son of Priam, killed in the Trojan war.

Phorcus, i, *m.*, a sea-god.

Phrўges, um, *m.*, *the Phrygians*; poet. *the Trojans* (whose country was in Phrygia Minor).

Phrўgius, a, um, *adj.*, *Phrygian*, (in Asia Minor), *Trojan.*

Phthia, æ, *f.*, a town in S. of Thessaly, birthplace of Achilles.

Piăcŭlum, i, *n.* (pio), *an expiatory offering* or *sacrifice*; see **Committo.**

Pĭcea, æ, *f.* (pix, pitch), *pitch-pine, pine.*

Pĭceus, a, um, *adj.*, *pitch-black.*

Pictūra, æ, *f.* (pingo), *painting, picture.*

Pictūrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *embroidered.*

Pictus, a, um, *part.* of pingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *painted, embroidered, tattooed.*

Piĕtas, ātis, *f.*, *piety, dutiful affection, filial piety, kindly feeling, compassion*; see *i.* 10, note.

Piget, uit, *impers.*, *it displeases*; *I* (thou, etc.) *loathe, am vexed with.*

Pignus, ŏris, *n.*, *a pledge, token.*

Pineus, a, um, *adj.*, *of pine.*

Pinguis, e, *adj.*, *fat, rich, fertile, well-fed.*

Pinĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *pine-clad.*

Pio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *atone for, appease.*

Pirithŏus, i, *m.*, a king of the Lapithæ, who attempted with Theseus to carry off Proserpina.

Piscōsus, a, um, *adj.* (piscis), *fishy, abounding in fish.*

Pistrix, īcis, *f.*, *a sea-monster.*

Pius, a, um, *adj.*, *dutiful, pious, holy, sacred, pure, kind, affectionate, tender, regardful.*

Plăceo, ēre, cui and plăcĭtus sum, plăcĭtum, *n.*, *to please.*

Plăcĭde, *adv.*, *softly, quietly.*

Plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, quiet, propitious.*

Plăcĭtus, a, um, *part.*, *pleasing, agreeable.*

Plăco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to calm, appease.*

Plăga, æ, *f.*, *a region*; *toils* or strong *nets* for wild beasts.

Plangor, ōris, *m.*, *a wailing.*

Planta, æ, *f.*, *the sole, a foot.*

Plaudo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* and *n.*, *to beat, flap; stamp, applaud.*

Plausus, ûs, *m.*, *clapping, applause.*

Plēmўrium, ii. *n.*, a promontory of S. E. Sicily near Syracuse.

Plēnus, a, um, *adj.*, *full.*

Plĭco, āre, āvi *or* ui, ātum *or* ĭtum, *a.*, *to fold, fold up.*

Plūma, æ, *f.*, *a feather.*

Plumbum, i, *n.*, *lead.*

Plūrĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of multus), *the most, very many, very great*; (v. 250) *very wide*; (vi. 659) *with full stream.*

Plūs, plūris, *adj.*, *more.*

Plŭvius, a, um, *adj.*, *rainy, rain-bringing.*

Pōcŭlum, i, *n.*, a goblet.

Pœna, æ, *f.*, penalty, punishment,

expiation, vengeance, satisfaction.

Pœni, ōrum, *m., the Carthaginians;* i. 302 note.

Pœnĭtet, tuit, *impers., it repents;* w. pro. *I* (thou, etc.), *repent, regret.*

Pŏlītes, æ, *m.*, a son of Priam.

Pollĭceor, ērī, ĭtus, *dep. a., to promise.*

Polluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a., to defile, pollute, break, violate, wrong.*

Pollux, ūcis, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Leda.

Pŏlus, i, *m., a pole, the heavens.*

Pŏlȳbœtes, is, *m.*, a priest of Ceres.

Pŏlȳdōrus, i, *m.*, a son of Priam.

Pŏlȳphēmus, i, *m.*, a Cyclops, blinded by Ulysses.

Pōmētii, ōrum, *m.*, or Suessa Pometia, an old town of the Volsci in Latium S. E. of Rome.

Pompa, æ, *f., a procession,* (v. 53, funeral-procession.)

Pondus, ĕris, *n., weight.*

Pōne, *adv., behind.*

Pōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *a., to put, place, set, lay, erect, build, found, serve up, lay down, lay aside, allay, assign, appoint, establish, propose.*

Pontus, i, *m., the sea, the deep; a great wave;* w. ingens, *a heavy sea.*

Pŏpŭlāris, e, *adj., of the multitude, popular.*

Pŏpŭleus, a, um, *adj., of poplar.*

Pŏpŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to lay waste, ravage, despoil, plunder, rob, bereave.*

Pŏpŭlus, i, *m., a people; multitude.*

Porricio, ĕre, (eci or exi,) ectum, *a., to offer, cast as an offering.*

Porrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *a., to stretch out, extend.*

Porro, *adv., in the distance; in aftertimes.*

Porta, æ, *f., a gate, portal; outlet.*

Portendo, ĕre, di, tum, *a., to foretell, presage.*

Portĭcus, ûs, *f., a gallery*, cloister, *portico.*

Portĭtor, ōris, *m.*, a carrier, *ferryman.*

Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bear, carry, bring.*

Portūnus, i, *m.* (portus), a god of harbors.

Portus, ûs, *m., harbor, port, haven.*

Posco, ĕre, pŏposci, *a., to demand, ask for* urgently, *beg, pray for.*

Pŏsĭtus, a, um, part. of **pono.**

Possum, posse, pŏtui, *n.* (potis, sum), *to be able, I* (thou, etc.) *can; can do; have power, avail.*

Post, *adv.* and *prep., behind, afterwards, hereafter; behind, after.*

Postĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (comp. postĕrior, sup. postrēmus or postŭmus), *the following, next.*

Posthăbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to place after, esteem less.*

Postis, is, *m., a door-post; door.*

Postquam, *conj., after that, after.*

Postrēmus and **postŭmus**, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of postĕrus), *the last, latest, latest-born.*

Pŏtens, entis, *part.* (possum), *powerful, mighty, master of, ruler of, rich.*

Pŏtentia, æ, *f., power.*

Pŏtestas, ātis, *f., power.*

Pŏtior, īri, ītus, *dep. n., to gain possession of, gain, obtain, possess.*

Pŏtior, us, *adj.*, comp. of **potis**, *better, preferable.*

Pŏtis, e, *adj.* (potior, potissimus), *able, possible.*

Pŏtius, *adv., rather, more, preferably.*

Pōto, āre, āvi, potātum *or* pōtum, *a., to drink.*

Præ, *prep.* and *adv., before.*

Præcelsus, a, um, *adj., very high, lofty.*

Præceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* (præ, caput), *headlong, in haste, in headlong haste, steep;* as subs., *a precipice, the verge;* in præceps, *headlong downwards.*

Præceptum, i, *n.*, an *injunction*, order, warning, advice.

Præcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (capio), *to anticipate.*

Præcĭpito, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to cast* (or *hurl*) *headlong, drive headlong, urge on, hasten;* sc. se, *to rush down, fall headlong.*

Præcĭpue, *adv., especially, chiefly.*

Præcĭpuus, a, um, *adj.* (præ, capio), *especial.*

Præclārus, a, um, *adj., illustrious, very distinguished.*

Præco, ōnis, *m., a herald, public crier.*

Præcordia, ōrum, *n. plu., heart, breast.*

Præda, æ, *f., booty, prey.*

Prædico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to foretell.*

Prædictum, i, *n., a prediction, prophecy.*

Præeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, *a., to go before;* (v.186) t. p. c. = by the whole length of his ship.

Præfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to prefer, rank before.*

Præfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *a., to set* (or *appoint*) *over.*

Præfixus, a, um, *part.* of præfīgo, *tipped, pointed.*

Præmetuo, ĕre, *a.* and *n., to fear beforehand.*

Præmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send forward* or *before.*

Præmium, ii, *n., a reward, prize.*

Prænăto, āre, *n., to glide by.*

Præpes, ētis, *adj., swift, fleet.*

Præpinguis, e, *adj., very fat, very rich.*

Præreptus, a, um, *part.* of præripio, ĕre, ui, eptum, *torn away.*

Præruptus, a, um, *part.* (prærumpo), *steep, precipitous.*

Præscius, a, um, *adj.* (scio), *foreknowing.*

Præsens, entis, *adj., present, ready, at hand, efficacious;* (iii. 174) *before my eyes.*

Præsentio, īre, sensi, sensum, *a., to perceive beforehand.*

Præsēpe, *is, n., an enclosure, a hive.*

Præsĭdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *n., to preside over, protect.*

Præstans, antis, *part., surpassing, distinguished, eminent, excellent.*

Præsto, āre, stĭti, ĭtum *and* ātum, *n.* and *a.*, impers., *it is better.*

Prætendo, ĕre, di, tum, *a., to hold out, pretend;* part., *stretched before, lying in front of.*

Præter, *prep.* and *adv., by, beyond, before, over, contrary to, besides, except.*

Prætĕrea, *adv.* (is), *besides, moreover; hereafter, thereafter.*

Prætereo, īre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, *a., to pass by.*

Præterlăbor, bi, psus, *dep. a., to glide by, float* or *sail by.*

Prætervĕhor, i, vectus, *dep. a., to be borne past, sail by.*

Prætexo, ĕre, xui, xtum, *a., to fringe, border, cloak, conceal.*

Præverto, ĕre, ti, and **praevertor**, ti, sus, *a., to outstrip, pre-occupy, surprise.*

Prævĭdeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *a., to see beforehand, foresee.*

Prātum, i, *n., a meadow.*

Prāvus, a, um, *adj.*, crooked, *wrong.*

Prĕcor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* and *n., to pray, pray to, pray for, beg, beseech, supplicate.*

Prĕhensus, a, um, *part.* of prehendo (=prendo), *grasped, seized.*

Prĕmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *a., to press, press upon, tread upon, overwhelm, cover, bury, conceal, be close upon, pursue closely, overpower, weigh down, keep down, keep buried, restrain, repress, suppress, oppress, compress, rule, bind, tighten, curb, check, stay.*

Prendo (prĕhendo), ĕre, di, sum, *a., to grasp, lay hold of, seize, catch.*

Prenso (prĕhenso), āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. a., to grasp, seize hold of.*

Presso, āre, *a.* (freq. of premo), *to press.*

Prĕtium, ii, *n., a price, reward, prize; bribe.*

Prex, ĕcis, *f.* (of sing. only dat., acc., and abl. occur), *a prayer, entreaty.*

Priămēius, a, um, *adj.*, fem., (daughter) *of Priam.*

Priămĭdes, æ, *m., son of Priam.*

Priămus, i, *m., Priam*, king of Troy. His descent was this: (1) Jupiter; (2) Dardănus; (3) Erichthonius; (4) Tros; (5) Ilus; (6) Laomĕdon; (7) Priam.

Prīdem, *adv., long ago.*

Primo, *adv., at first.*

Primum, *adv., first, in the first place.*

Primus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of prior), *first, foremost, chief; the first part of, beginning of;* (iv. 297) *at the first moment.*

Princeps, ĭpis, *adj.* (primus, capio), *first, foremost, a chief, a chieftain.*

Principĭpium, ii, *n.*, abl., *in the beginning, in the first place, at first.*

Prior, ōris, *adj.* comp., *the former, first, prior;* plu. priores, *men of old, the ancients.*

Priscus, a, um, *adj., old, ancient.*

Pristĭnus, a, um, *adj., former.*

Pristis, is, *f.* (a sea-monster), the name of a ship.

Prius, *adv., before, sooner; in former times;* **prius quam**, *before that, before, sooner, rather.*

Prō, *prep.* w. abl., *for, in defence of, in return for, on account of, instead of;* (v. 501) pro se, *in accordance with his strength.*

Prō or **proh**, *interj., O! ah!*

Proăvus, i, *m.*, a great-grandfather; *a forefather.*

Prŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to approve.*

Prŏcas, æ, *m.*, a king of Alba.

Prŏcax, ācis, *adj., boisterous.*

Prŏcēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *n., to go* (or *come*) *forward*, advance, *proceed.*

Prŏcella, æ, *f., a blast, tempest.*

Prŏcĕres, um, *m., chiefs, princes.*

Prŏclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to cry out.*

Procris, is, *f.*, daughter of Erechtheus and wife of Cephalus.

Prŏcul, *adv., at a distance, at a little distance, afar off, afar, far; far from.*

Prŏcumbo, ĕre, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, *n., to fall; lean* or *bend forward.*

Prŏcurro, ĕre, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, *n., to run* (or *jut*) *out, project.*

Prŏcurvus, a, um, *adj., winding.*

Prŏcus, i, *m., a wooer, suitor.*

Prŏdeo, īre, ii, ĭtum, *n.* (eo), *to go forwards, to move onwards.*

Prŏdĭgium, ii, *n.* (pro, dico), *a portent, prodigy.*

Prŏdĭtio, ōnis, *f., accusation.*

Prŏdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a., to discover, betray; play false; forsake; hand down, transmit.*

Prŏdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to prolong.*

Prœlium, ii, *n., a battle, combat.*

Prŏfānus, a, um, *adj., unhallowed, uninitiated.*

Prŏfectus, *part.* of proficiscor.

Prŏfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *n., to carry forth, extend.*

Prŏficiscor, ci, fectus, *dep. n., to set out, depart, go.*

Prŏfor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to speak.*

Prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.*, fleeing, *an exile.*

Prŏfundus, a, um, *adj., deep, profound, high,* (vi. 462) *abysmal.*

Prōgĕnies, ēi, *f.* (gen-), *lineage, offspring, race, progeny.*

Prōgigno, ĕre, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, *a., to bear, produce.*

Prōgrĕdior, di, gressus, *dep. n.* (gradior), *to proceed, advance, go forward.*

Prōhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (habeo), *to ward off, debar, avert, prevent, forbid.*

Prōjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a., to* throw *forward, throw down, throw;* fling (or throw) away; part. **projectus**, projecting.

Prōlapsus, a, um, *part.* of prōlābor, *fallen in ruin.*

Prōles, is, *f.*, *offspring, posterity, lineage, race.*

Prōluo, ĕre, lui, lūtum, *a., to drench, wash, swill* one's self.

Prōlŭvies, ēi, *f., flow, discharge.*

Prōmĕreor, ēri, ĭtus, *dep. a., to deserve.*

Prōmissum, i, *n., a promise.*

Prōmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to promise; pledge, plight.*

Prōmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, *a., to bring out, put forth.*

Prōnŭba, æ, *f.*, a bride's-woman; *nuptial* (as patron of marriage).

Prōnus, a, um, *adj., bending forward, forward; downward, sloping.*

Prŏpāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, progeny, *race.*

Prŏpe, *adv.* (propius, proxĭme), and *prep., near, nigh, at hand, about, nearly, almost.*

Prŏpĕre, *adv., hastily, quickly.*

Prŏpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to hasten, make haste.*

Prŏpinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to approach, draw near.*

Prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj., near, neighboring.*

Prŏpior, us, *adj., nearer.*

Prŏpius, *adv., nearer, closer, more nearly.*

Prŏpōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *a., to propose, offer.*

Proprius, a, um, *adj., one's own, lasting, permanent;* (i. 73, iv. 126) *thine forever, thine own.*

Propter, *prep., on account of.*

Prŏpugnācŭlum, i, *n., a bulwark, defence.*

Prōra, æ, *f., the prow* of a ship.

Prōrĭpio, ĕre, pui, reptum, *a.* (rapio), *to drag forth, tear away,* (v. 741) *sc.* te, *to hasten away.*

Prōrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *a., to belch forth, burst forth.*

Prōsĕquor, qui, cūtus or quūtus, *dep. a., to follow, accompany, proceed.*

Prōserpĭna, æ, *f.* (Persĕphŏne), *Proserpine,* wife of Pluto.

Prōsĭlio, īre, ui or ii, *n., to leap forth, spring forth.*

Prōspectus, ûs, *m., a prospect, view.*

Prosper or **prospĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* (spes), *auspicious, favorable, prosperous.*

Prospĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *a., to look forth* or *forward, look out, see in front, see* in the distance, *descry.*

Prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, *n., to avail.*

Protectus, a, um, *part.* of prōtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *sheltered, protected.*

Prōtendo, ĕre, di, sum or tum, *a., to stretch forth, stretch out, extend.*

Prōtĭnus, *adv., onwards, continuously, next in order, forthwith.*

Prōtrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to draw forth, drag forth.*

Prŏvĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.*, pass. *to be borne onward,* to sail; (iii. 481) w. ultra = to say more.

Proxĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of propior), *the nearest, next.*

Prūdentia, æ, *f.* (pro, video), *wisdom, sagacity.*

Prūna, æ, *f., a live coal.*

Pūbens, entis, *adj., downy, luxuriant.*

Pūbes, is, *f., youth, youthful band;* (iii. 427) *the groin;* (vi. 580) the Titan *brood.*

Pūbesco, ĕre, bui, *incep. n., to grow up, grow to manhood.*

Pŭdeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n.*, gen. *impers.*, with acc. of the person, *I* (thou, etc.) *am ashamed.*

Pŭdor, ōris, *m., shame, modesty.*

Puella, æ, *f.* (puer), *a girl, maiden.*

Puer, ĕri, *m., a boy, youth, child.*

Puĕrilis, e, *adj., of boys.*

Pugna, æ, *f., a fight, battle, struggle, contest, conflict.*

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to fight, fight against, struggle against.*

Pugnus, i, m., a fist.

Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj., beau-

tiful, fair, lovely, dear, glorious, noble.

Pulso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (intens. of pello), *to beat, lash, strike against, strike,* (v. 138) *to tremble, throb.*

Pulsus, a, um, part. of **pello.**

Pulsus, ûs, *m., tramp, stamping.*

Pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj., dusty.*

Pulvis, ĕris, *m.,* rarely *f., dust.*

Pūmex, ĭcis, *m., pumice-stone,* any porous stone or *rock.*

Pūnĭceus, a, um, *adj.,* Punic, *purple, red.*

Pūnĭcus, a, um, *adj., Punic, Carthaginian.*

Puppis, is, *f., the stern* of a ship; poet. *a ship;* a puppi, *astern.*

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (purumago), *to make pure,* w. se *to dissolve, clear away.*

Purpŭra, æ, *f., purple; purple cloth,* a purple border.

Purpŭreus, a, um, *adj., purple; rosy, glowing, lustrous, bright-colored.*

Pūrus, a, um, *adj., pure, clear;* w. hasta, *headless.*

Pŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to think, suppose, ponder, think upon.*

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, *m.,* king of Tyre, and brother of Dido.

Pȳra, æ, *f., a funeral-pile, pyre.*

Pyrgo, ûs, *f.,* a Trojan nurse.

Pyrrhus, i, *m.,* son of Achilles.

Q.

Quă, *nom. f.* of the *indef. pro.* quis, *any.*

Quā, *adv., abl. f.* of qui and quis, (sc. parte) *where, on which side;* (sc. ratione) *how, in what way* or *manner.* Indefinite, *in any way, by any means.*

Quădrīgæ, ārum, *f., a four-horse chariot.*

Quadrŭpes, ĕdis, as subs. *c., a four-footed animal,* a quadruped.

Quæro, ĕre, sīvi or sii, sītum, *a., to seek, look for; ask, inquire; miss.*

Quæsītor, ōris, *m., a presiding-judge.*

Quæso, ĕre, īvi, *a., to beg, beseech, entreat, pray.*

Quālis, e, *adj.* (quis), *interrog., of what sort* or *kind,* (ii. 274) *with what looks! what a sight!* Rel., *such as, such...as, as, like as; of such a sort* or *kind; with such looks.*

Quam, *adv.* (qui), *in what manner, how, how much, as, as much as, as...as, than, that;* w. superl. *the very, the* (most) *possible.*

Quamquam, *conj., although, and yet, however.*

Quamvis, *adv.* and *conj.* (volo), *as you will, as much as you like, never so, however much, however, although.*

Quando, *adv.* and *conj., when; at any time, ever; since, because.*

Quantus, a, um, *adj.* (quam), *how great, how much, how many; of such size;* (i. 752) *how terrible; as great as, as much as; as; as far as;* **quantum,** *how, how much, how greatly.*

Quāre, *adv.* (abl. of qui and res), *wherefore, on which account, for which reason.*

Quartus, a, um, *adj., the fourth.*

Quasso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to shake, toss, shatter.*

Quăter, *adv., four times.*

Quătio, ĕre, quassi, quassum, *a., to shake, shatter,* (vi. 571) *lash.*

Quattuor, *num. adj., four.*

Quĕ, *conj., and;* repeated, or with et, *both...and.*

Queo, quīre, quīvi, quĭtum, *n., to be able, I* (thou, etc.) *can.*

Quercus, ûs, *f., an oak.*

Quĕrēla, æ, *f., a complaint.*

Quĕror, i, questus, *dep. a.* and *n., to complain, bewail, lament, hoot.*

Questus, ûs, *m., a complaint, lamentation.*

Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro., who,

which; what, that; indef. pro., *any, any one;* interrog. adj. pro., *which? what?*

Quia, *conj., because.*

Quĭănam, *adv., why? wherefore?*

Quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, *indef. rel. pro., whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, any one who, however much, every possible, every.*

Quĭdem, *conj., indeed, truly, at least, yet, moreover.*

Quies, ētis, *f., rest, repose, sleep.*

Quiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *n., to rest, repose, be still, cease.*

Quiētus, a, um, *adj., quiet, calm, peaceful; at ease, unconcerned.*

Quin, *conj.* (quĭ, ne = non), *that not, but that; why not? nay, nay even; but, yet, moreover; pray.*

Quini, æ, a, *distr. num. adj., five each; five.*

Quinquāginta, *num. adj., fifty.*

Quippe, *adv.* and *conj., surely, assuredly, indeed; since;* ironical, *forsooth!*

Quĭrīnus, i, *m.,* a name of Romulus as deified.

Quis, quae, quid, *interrog. pro., who? what? which? what sort of? how much? how many?* **quid,** *adv., why? how?*

Quis, qua, quid, *indef. pro., any, any one, any thing;* esp. after si, ne, nisi, num, quum, quo, and in relative sentences.

Quisnam and **quĭnam,** quænam, quodnam and quidnam, *interrog. pro., who, pray? what, pray?* (2) *indef.* after num, *any body, any thing.*

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam (quicquam), *indef. pro., any one, any thing, any.*

Quisque, quæque, quodque *and* quidque (quicque), *indef. pro., each, every one, every thing.*

Quisquis, quæquae,quidquid(quicquid), *indef. rel. pro., whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quŏ, *interrog.* and *rel. adv., where, whither, to what* or *in what* (place, person, thing, *etc.*), *how far, for what purpose, wherefore, in order that, so that, that.*

Quōcirca, *conj., for which reason, wherefore.*

Quōcumque, *adv., to whatsoever place, whithersoever.*

Quod, *conj.* (acc. n.), *that, why, as, in that, as to, because, wherefore, therefore, but, yet, and.*

Quŏmŏdo, *adv., in what manner, in the manner in which, in the same manner as.*

Quŏnam, *interrog. adv., whither, pray?*

Quondam, *adv., once, at one time, formerly; at times, sometimes;* (iii. 704) *hereafter, some time, ever.*

Quŏniam, *conj.* (quum, jam), *since now, since, inasmuch as.*

Quŏque, *conj., also, too.*

Quŏt, *adj. plu. indec., how many, as many as; as many, as; all, every.*

Quŏtannis, *adv., yearly, annually.*

Quŏties, *adv.* (quot), *how often? how many times?* relat., *as often as.*

Quŏusque, *adv., how far? how long?*

Quum (cum), *conj.* and *adv., when, while, since, as, although;* quum ...tum, *while, so also; both, and.*

R.

Răbĭdus, a, um, *adj., raving, frenzied.*

Răbies, ēi, *f., rage, frenzy, fury.*

Rădius, ii, *m., a rod* (with which geometricians drew diagrams on the sand); *a spoke, beam, ray.*

Rādix, īcis, *f., a root.*

Rādo, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to graze, skim along.*

Rāmus, i, *m., a branch, bough.*

Răpidus, a, um, *adj.* (rapio), *swift, rapid.*

Răpio, ĕre, pui, ptum, *a.,* to seize, snatch, snatch away, tear away

rescue, scour, hurry, hurry on, turn rapidly, carry away, drag, take, steal, ravish, plunder.

Rapto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (freq. of rapio), *to drag along.*

Raptor, ōris, *m., a robber, plunderer;* as adj., *prowling.*

Răresco, ĕre, *n. incep., begin to open, grow wider.*

Rărus, a, um, *adj.,* with (*or* at) wide intervals, (iv. 131) *with wide meshes,* (iii. 314) *broken* (accents)*; here and there.*

Rătio, ōnis, *f., calculation, reason, motive, manner, way.*

Rătis, is, *f.,* a raft, *boat, vessel, ship.*

Rătus, part. of **reor.**

Raucus, a, um, *adj., hoarse, ringing.*

Rĕbellis, e, *adj., insurgent.*

Rĕcēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *n., to retire, recede, stand back, withdraw, depart, vanish.*

Rĕcens, ntis, *adj., fresh, recent, new.*

Rĕcenseo, ēre, sui, sum or sītum, *a., to review, survey.*

Rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj., returning, rising again.*

Rĕcingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a., to ungird, loosen.*

Rĕcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (capio), *to take back, take, receive, regain, recover, rescue, draw back.*

Rĕclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a.* (claudo), *to unclose, open, disclose, unsheathe.*

Rĕcŏlo, ĕre, cŏlui, cultum, *a., to contemplate, reflect upon, muse upon.*

Rĕcondo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a., to hide, conceal.*

Rĕcordor, āri, ātus, *dep., to remember, recall, recollect.*

Rector, ōris, *m., a helmsman, pilot.*

Rectus, a, um, *part., straight, right.*

Rĕcŭbo, āre, *n., to lie down, recline.*

Rĕcurso, āre, *n. intens.* (curro), *to recur, run back, return.*

Rĕcursus, ûs, *m., a running back, a retreat.*

Rĕcūso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to refuse, decline, object to.*

Rĕcŭtio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, *a., to shake violently, shock.*

Reddo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a., to give back, return, restore, to give up, deliver, transmit, answer, reply,* (vi. 768) *represent, give, render, make.*

Rĕdeo, īre, ii, ĭtum, *n., to go back, come back, return.*

Rĕdĭmio, īre, ii, ītum, *a., to bind around, encircle.*

Rĕdĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *a.* (emo), *to buy back, ransom, redeem.*

Rĕdĭtus, ûs, *m., a return.*

Rĕdŏleo, ēre, ui, *a.* and *n., to be redolent of, smell of.*

Rĕdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to bring back, draw back, rescue, withdraw, retire.*

Rĕdux, ŭcis, *adj., brought back, returned.*

Rĕfello, ĕre, felli, *a., to refute.*

Rĕfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to bear back, bear again, bring back, carry back,* (iv. 93) *bear away;* w. me, se, etc. = *go back, return; to restore, renew, repeat, resemble, change, report, refer, relate, reply, utter, speak, say;* (v. 605) *pay.*

Rĕfigo, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to unfasten, loosen, take down;* (vi. 622 note) *to unmake, abrogate.*

Rĕflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to turn back;* (ii. 741) w. animum = think of (her).

Rĕfringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *a.* (frango), *to break off.*

Rĕfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, *n.* and *a., to flee back, recoil,* (iii. 536) *recede.*

Rĕfulgeo, ēre, si, *n., to shine forth, flash* upon the sight, *shine refulgent, glisten, glitter.*

Rĕfūsus, a, um, part. of refundo, upheaved, thrown up, overflowing.

Rēgālis, e, *adj.* (rex), *royal.*
Rēgĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj., kingly, regal.*
Rēgīna, æ, *f.* (rex), *a queen; princess.*
Rĕgio, ōnis, *f* (rego), *a direction, line; region, territory.*
Rēgius, a, um, *adj.* (rex), *royal, of a king, princely.*
Regnātor, ōris, *m., a ruler.*
Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to reign, rule, rule over, govern.*
Regnum, i, *n.* (rex), *sovereignty, power, a kingdom, realm, domain,* (i. 17) *the capital.*
Rĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to guide, rule, rule over, control.*
Rējĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a., to throw back.*
Rĕlĕgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *a., to coast along again.*
Rĕlĭgio, ōnis, *f., reverence* for the gods, *religious scruple,* (ii. 151) *religious object* (or *religious obligation*); *religious rites, ceremony,* or *observance; worship, religion, religious veneration.*
Rĕlĭgiōsus, a, um, *adj., holy, sacred.*
Rĕlinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, *a., to leave, leave behind, abandon; neglect; spare.*
Rĕlĭquiæ, ārum, *f., the remains, relics, remnant; those left* by anybody; *survivors.*
Rĕlūceo, ēre, xi, *n., to shine back, glow, gleam.*
Rĕmeo, āre, āvi, *n., to come back, return.*
Rĕmētior, ti, mensus, *dep. a., to measure again, observe again, retrace, traverse again.*
Rēmex, ĭgis, *m., a rower, oarsman; a band of rowers.*
Rēmĭgium, ii, *n., a rowing, oars, oarsmen,* (i. 301, vi. 19) *oarage,* (i. 301 = rowing movement).
Rĕmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send back, release, return, pay back, lay aside, resign.*
Rĕmordeo, ēre, mordi, morsum, *a., to bite again, vex, keep vexing.*
Rĕmŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to withdraw, remove.*
Rĕmūgio, īre, *n., to moan back, re-echo.*
Rēmus, i, *m., an oar.*
Rēmus, i, *m.*, brother of Romulus.
Rĕnarro, āre, *a., to recount, tell over.*
Rĕnascor, ci, nātus, *dep. n., to grow* (or *spring up*) *again, be renewed.*
Rĕnŏvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to revive, renew, repeat.*
Reor, rēri, rātus, *dep. a., to think, believe, suppose.*
Rĕpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *a., to beat back, drive back, reject.*
Rĕpendo, ĕre, ndi, nsum, *a., to make return,* (i. 239) *to balance.*
Rĕpente, *adv., suddenly.*
Rĕpĕrio, īre, rĕpĕri, rĕpertum, *a., to find, discover, find out.*
Rĕpĕto, ĕre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to seek again, recall to mind, remember, repeat.*
Rĕpleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *a., to fill.*
Rĕpōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *a., to replace, restore, lay down, lay back, lay aside, store up, place.*
Rĕporto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bring back.*
Rĕposco, ĕre, *a., to demand, ask for.*
Rĕpŏsĭtus and **rĕpostus**, a, um, *part., stored up, buried, remote.*
Rĕprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *a., to check, keep back, restrain.*
Rĕquies, ētis and ēi, *f., rest, respite.*
Rĕquiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *n., to rest.*
Rĕquīro, ĕre, sīvi or sii, sītum, *a.* (quæro), *to search for, seek, ask for, ask, inquire,* (i. 217) *to miss* or *utter regret for.*
Rēs, ei, *f., a thing, matter, object, affair, event, circumstance, situation, case, cause, issue, interest, a state, commonwealth;* plu., *power, fortunes, interests, misfortunes, calamities;* truth; exploits; (i. 278) empire, (i. 282) the world.

Rescindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, *a., to tear down.*

Rĕservo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to keep, reserve.*

Rĕses, ĭdis, *adj.* (resideo), *dormant, inactive, sluggish.*

Rĕsīdo, ĕre, sēdi, *n., to sit down, settle; subside, grow calm.*

Rĕsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to unseal, to open.*

Rĕsisto, ĕre, stĭti, *n., to stop, stand forth, withstand, resist, oppose.*

Rĕsolvo, ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, *a., to unbind, open, free, separate, relax, unravel, disclose, break.*

Rĕsŏno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to resound, re-echo.*

Respecto, āre, *freq.* of respicio, *a., to regard, care for.*

Respĭcĭo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *n.* and *a., to look back, look about, turn one's eyes; behold, see behind* one; *look back for* or *at; regard, be mindful of.*

Respondeo, ēre, ndi, nsum, *a.* and *n., to answer, reply, correspond, correspond with.*

Responsum, i, *n., a reply, response.*

Restinguo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a., to quench.*

Restĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a.* (statuo), *to restore.*

Resto, āre, stĭti, *n., to remain.*

Rĕsulto, āre, ātum, *n.* (salio), *to re-echo.*

Rĕsŭpīnus, a, um, *adj., fallen backwards, lying on* one's *back.*

Rĕsurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *n., to rise again.*

Rēte, is, *n., a net.*

Rĕtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to uncover, disclose.*

Rĕtento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to hold back, retard.*

Rĕtĭnăcŭlum, i, *n.* (retineo), *a tie, stay, mooring-rope.*

Rĕtĭneo, ēre, tĭnui, tentum, *a.* (teneo), *to hold back.*

Reträho, ĕre, xi, ctum, a., to draw *back.*

Retro, *adv., backwards, back, behind.*

Retrorsus, (retroversus), *adv., back.*

Reus, i, *m.* (res), w. voti, *bound by* my vow.

Rĕvello, ĕre, velli, vulsum, *a., to tear away, pull away, remove, disturb.*

Rĕvertor, ti, sus, *dep. n., to return.*

Rĕvincio, īre, nxi, nctum, *a., to bind back, bind fast,* (iv. 459) *to dress* (bind around).

Rĕviso, ĕre, *a., to go back to see, revisit, visit again, visit.*

Rĕvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to call back, summon back, recall, retrace, restore,* (i. 235) *revive.*

Rĕvolvo, ĕre, volvi, vŏlūtum, *a., to roll backwards, fall* (or *sink*) *back, bring back, return, revolve, dwell upon.*

Rĕvŏmo, ĕre, ui, *a., to vomit back.*

Rex, rēgis, *m.* (rego), *a king;* (ii. 88) *the kings* = the Grecian leaders; as adj., *ruling.*

Rhădămanthus, i, *m.*, a Cretan, judge in the Lower World.

Rhēsus, i, *m.*, a Thracian prince.

Rhœtēus and **Rhœtēius**, a, um, *adj., Rhœtēan,* of Rhœtēum, a promontory of Troas.

Rideo, ēre, si, sum, *n.* and *a., to laugh, smile, laugh at.*

Rĭgeo, ēre, gui, *n., to be stiff.*

Rĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to moisten, water, bedew.*

Rima, æ, *f., a chink, rent, cleft.*

Rimor, āri, ātus, *dep. n., to pry into, explore, ransack.*

Rimōsus, a, um, *adj., full of clefts* or *fissures, leaky.*

Ripa, æ, *f., the bank.*

Ripheus, (Rhipeus), i, *m.*, a Trojan.

Rite, *adv., with due rites, duly, rightly, well, in the usual way.*

Rivus, i, *m., a stream, a brook.*

Rōbur, ŏris, *n., oak, oak-wood* or *timber; strength, firmness, power, vigor;* anything made of oak.

Rŏgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (freq. of rogo), *to ask repeatedly* or *earnestly.*

Rŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to ask.*

Rŏgus, i, *m., a funeral pile.*

Rōma, æ, *f., Rome.*

Rōmānus, a, um, *adj., of Rome, Roman.*

Rōmŭlus, i, *m.,* founder of Rome.

Rōmŭlus, a, um, *adj., Romulan,* poet. for Roman.

Rōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to drop dew, drip.*

Rōs, rōris, *m., dew.*

Roscĭdus, a, um, *adj., dewy.*

Rōseus, a, um, *adj.* (rosa), *rosy.*

Rostrum, i, *m.* (rodo), *a beak, prow.*

Rŏta, æ, *f., a wheel;* (vi. 748) = *the annual round.*

Rŭbesco, ĕre, bui, *incep. n., to grow red, redden.*

Rŭdens, ntis, *m., a rope;* plu., *cordage, rigging; the sheets.*

Rŭdo, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *n., to roar.*

Ruīna, æ, *f.* (ruo), *a downfall, rushing down, fall, ruin, overthrow; rupture, convulsion; an eruption.*

Rūmor, ōris, *m., a report, rumor.*

Rumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *a., to break, burst, break through, break off, burst forth, pour forth, give vent to;* w. aditum etc., *force.*

Ruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, *n.* and *a., to fall in ruin, fall, rush, rush down, rush forth, hasten, hasten up, rush up, hasten forth, sink, set, upturn, upheave.*

Rūpes, is, *f., a rock, cliff, crag.*

Rursus or **rursum,** *adv.* (revorsus), *backwards, back, on the contrary, on the other hand, again, anew.*

Rus, rūris, *n., the country;* plu., *lands, fields.*

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m.,* a people on the coast of Latium, S. of the Tiber.

S.

Săbæus, *a, um, adj., Sabæan.*

Săcer, cra, crum, *adj., consecrated, sacred, holy; accursed.*

Săcerdos, ōtis, *c., a priest; a priestess.*

Sacro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to consecrate, dedicate, hallow.*

Sacrum, i, *n.,* plu., *sacred things; sacred rites, sacrifices; hymns;* (iii. 112) *mysteries.*

Sæcŭlum, i, *n., an age, century.*

Sæpe, *adv., often, frequently.*

Sævio, īre, ii, ītum, *n., to rage, be furious, rave, storm,* (vi. 544) *be angry.*

Sævus, a, um, *adj., fierce, raging, stern, fell, cruel, direful; valiant.*

Săgăris, is, *m.,* a Trojan servant.

Săgitta, æ, *f., an arrow, shaft.*

Sal, sălis, *m.,* salt; *salt-water; sea.*

Sălius, ii, *m.,* an Acarnanian.

Sallentīnus, a, um, *adj., Sallentine,* in Calabria, south-eastern Italy, whither Idomeneus went when exiled from Crete.

Salmōneus (trisyl.), eos, *m.,* a king of Elis, son of Æolus.

Salsus, a, um, *adj., salt, salted, briny.*

Saltem, *adv., at least.*

Saltus, ûs, *m., a leap, bound.*

Saltus, ûs, *m., a glade; a forest.*

Sălum, i, *n., the briny sea.*

Sălus, ūtis, *f., safety, deliverance, relief.*

Sălūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to greet, salute.*

Salveo, ēre, *n.,* imperat., *hail!*

Săme, es, *f.,* an island W. of Greece, afterwards Cephalonia.

Sămos, i, *f.,* an island off the coast of Asia Minor, S. W. of Ephesus.

Sanctus, a, um, *adj.* (sancio), *sacred, venerable, holy.*

Sanguĭneus, a, um, *adj., bloody, blood-red.*

Sanguis, ĭnis, *m., blood, race, descendant.*

Sănies, ēi, *f., bloody matter, gore.*

Sānus, a, um, *adj., sound, sane.*

Sarpēdon, ŏnis, *m.,* a king of Lycia.

Sāt, adv., see **satis.**

Săta, ōrum, *n.* (sero), *crops.*
Sătio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to fill, satisfy, satiate.*
Sătis and **sāt**, *adv.* and *adj., enough, sufficient, sufficiently;* comp. sătius, *better.*
Sător, ōris, *m.* (sero), a sower, planter; *father, creator.*
Sāturnius, a, um, *adj., Saturnian; son* or *daughter of Saturn.*
Sătŭro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to glut, *appease, satisfy, assuage.*
Sătus, a, um, *part.* of **sero.**
Saucius, a, um, *adj., wounded; pierced.*
Saxum, i, *n., a rock, a stone.*
Scæa porta, *the Scæan gate* of Troy, facing the sea and the Grecian camp.
Scæna, æ, *f., a scene, a stage.*
Scālæ, ārum, *f.* (scando), *a ladder.*
Scando, ĕre, ndi, nsum, *a., to climb, to scale.*
Scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *adj., wicked, accursed, polluted;* (ii. 576) *of guilt.*
Scĕlĕro, āre, *a., to pollute, defile.*
Scĕlus, ĕris, *n., crime, wickedness, villainy, guilt.*
Sceptrum, i, *n., a sceptre; dominion, sovereignty, power.*
Scilĭcet, *adv.* (scire licet), *certainly, indeed, namely; forsooth.*
Scindo, ĕre, ĭdi, issum, *a., to rend, divide, cleave.*
Scintilla, æ, *f., a spark.*
Scio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to know;* w. inf., *to know how.*
Scipiădes, æ, *m.*, a son of the Scipios, *a Scipio.*
Scitor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, intens. of scio, *to inquire, ask, consult.*
Scŏpŭlus, i, *m., a rock, crag, cliff.*
Scrūpeus, a, um, *adj., stony.*
Scūtum, i, *n., a shield, buckler.*
Scȳlăcēum, i, *n.*, a town on the E. coast of Bruttium, S. W. Italy.
Scylla, æ, *f.*, a rock on the Italian coast opposite Sicily, personified as a sea-monster, *biformis*, half-*fish*, half-maid; her *dogs* are the barking waves; (2.) the name of a ship.
Scyllæus, a, um, *adj., Scyllæan, of Scylla.*
Scȳrius, a, um, *adj., Scyrian, of Scyros*, an island N. E. of Eubœa, in the Ægean sea.
Sēcessus, ûs, *m.* (se, cedo), *a recess, retreat; retiring bay.*
Sēcius, *adv.*, comp. of secus, *otherwise;* w. haud or non, *no less, just as, nevertheless.*
Seclūdo, ere, si, sum, *a.* (claudo), *to shut up, exclude, remove;* part. **seclūsus**, *shut up, retired, sequestered.*
Sĕco, āre, cui, ctum, *a., to cut, cut off, cut through, cleave.*
Sēcrētus, a, um, *part.* of sēcerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *retired, withdrawn, remote, lonely, hidden, apart;* (vi. 10) secreta, plu., *the retreat.*
Sectus, a, um, *part.* of seco, *cut, carved.*
Sēcum (=cum se), *with himself,* (herself, themselves, etc.)
Sĕcundo, āre, *a., to prosper, make propitious.*
Sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* (sequor), *following, second, favorable, favoring, propitious, auspicious, prosperous;* secundæ res, *prosperity.*
Sĕcūris, is, *f.* (seco), *an axe.*
Sēcūrus, a, um, *adj.* (se=sine, cura), *free from anxiety, regardless;* (vi. 715) *care-dispelling.*
Sĕcus, *adv.* (sequor), *otherwise, differently;* w. haud or non, *not otherwise.* See **secius.**
Sĕd, *conj., but, yet; but also.*
Sĕdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *n., to sit; be fixed, be settled* or *resolved upon;* w. sub armis, circum=to besiege.
Sēdes, is, *f., a seat;* transf., =*a house, home, abode, palace, temple; a foundation, bottom.*
Sĕdile, is, *n., a seat, bench.*
Sēdītio, ōnis, *f.* (se, eo), *a sedition,* uproar, tumult.

Sēdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to separate.*
Sēges, ētis, *f., a grainfield; standing corn; a crop.*
Segnis, e, *adj., sluggish, slow, slothful.*
Segnĭtĭes, ēi, *f., slothfulness.*
Selīnus, untis, *f.*, a town on the S. W. coast of Sicily.
Sēmel, *num. adv., once; once for all; ever.*
Sēmen, ĭnis, *n., a seed.*
Sēmēsus, a, um, *adj.* (semi, edo), *half-eaten.*
Sēmiănĭmis, e, *adj., half-alive, dying.*
Sēmĭnex, ĕcis, *adj., half-dead.*
Sēmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to sow, produce, bring forth.*
Sēmĭta, æ, *f., a path.*
Sēmiustus, a, um, *adj.* (uro), *half-burned, half-consumed.*
Sēmĭvir, i, *m. adj.*, half-man, *unmanly, effeminate.*
Semper, *adv., always, ever.*
Sĕnātus, ûs, *m.* (senex), *a senate.*
Sĕnecta, æ, *f., old age.*
Sĕnectus, ūtis, *f., old-age.*
Sĕnex, senis, *adj.*, as subs., *an old man;* comp. **sĕnior**, *older; elderly;* as subs., *an old man, an aged sire.*
Sēni, æ, a, *dist. num. adj., six each; six.*
Sĕnior, ōris, *m.*, see **senex.**
Sensus, ûs, *m.* (sentio), *a feeling, emotion; sense;* (vi. 747) = *soul.*
Sententia, æ, *f., an opinion, sentiment, purpose.*
Sentio, īre, nsi, nsum, *a., to perceive; to understand.*
Sentis, is, *m., a briar, bramble.*
Sentus, a, um, *adj.*, thorny, *rough.*
Sēpio, īre, psi, ptum, *a., to surround, enclose.*
Septem, *num. adj., seven.*
Septemgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj., sevenfold.*
Septēni, æ, a, *dist. num. adj.*, seven each, *by sevens, seven.*
Septĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. adj., the seventh.*

Sēpulchrum, i, *n.* (sepelio), *a tomb, sepulchre, mound, pyre.*
Sēpultus, a, um, *part.* of sepelio, īre, īvi or ii, pultum, *buried.*
Sĕquax, ācis, *adj., pursuing.*
Sĕquor, qui, cūtus or quūtus, *dep. a., to follow, go towards* (*to* or *after*), *seek, pursue, attend; yield;* (i. 342) *recount* in order.
Sērēno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to calm, make clear;* w. cog. acc., *to show* anything *serene* or *joyful.*
Sērēnus, a, um, *adj., clear, calm.*
Sĕrestus, i, *m.*, a follower of Æneas.
Sergestus, i, *m.*, a pilot.
Sergius, a, um, *Sergian*, of the Sergian gens.
Sĕries, ēi, *f.* (sero), *a row, chain, series.*
Sermo, ōnis, *m.* (sero), *conversation, speech, discourse, rumor.*
Sĕro, ĕre, ui, tum, *a., to interweave;* (vi. 160), *to discuss, talk of.*
Sĕro, ĕre, sēvi, sătum, *n., to sow, plant;* part. **sătus**, *begotten, born, son of.*
Serpens, entis, *m., a serpent.*
Serpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *n., to creep, creep on* or *over.*
Serrānus, i, *m.* (sero), agnomen of C. Atilius Regŭlus, who was sowing when told of his election as consul.
Serta, orum, *n., garlands, wreaths.*
Sērus, a, um, *adj., late, tardy, too late.*
Serva, æ, *f., a female slave.*
Servans, antis, *adj.* (servo), *observant.*
Servio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *n., to be a slave to, to serve.*
Servĭtium, ii, *n., slavery.*
Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to watch, observe, guard, keep, retain, preserve, save.*
Sēta, æ, *f., a* stiff *hair, bristle.*
Seu (= sive), *conj., whether;* **seu — seu**, *whether...or, either...or.*
Sĕvērus, a, um, *adj.*, austere, *gloomy.*

Si, *conj., if; whether.*
Sibĭlus, a, um, *adj., hissing.*
Sibylla, æ, *f., a sibyl, prophetess.*
Sic, *adv., so, thus.*
Sicāni, ōrum, *m.*, ancient inhabitants of Sicily.
Sicănia, æ, *f.*, a name of Sicily.
Sicănius and **Sĭcānus**, a, um, *adj., Sicanian*, i. e. Sicilian.
Sicco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to dry, stanch.*
Siccus, a, um, *adj., dry, thirsty.*
Sicŭbi, *adv.* (si, ubi), *if anywhere, wherever.*
Sĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, of the Sicŭli, *of Sicily, Sicilian.*
Sidĕreus, a, um, *adj.* (sidus), *starry.*
Sido, ĕre, sīdi or sēdi, *n., to alight.*
Sidon, ōnis, *f.*, a city of Phœnicia, the mother-city of Tyre.
Sidōnius, a, um, *adj., Sidonian; Tyrian.*
Sidus, ĕris, n., *a constellation, star;* transf., *season, weather.*
Sigēus, a, um, *adj., Sigæan*, of Sigeum a promontory of Troas.
Signo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to mark, mark out, take note of.*
Signum, i, *n., a mark, sign, signal, token, figure, standard, ensign.*
Silens, entis, *part., still, silent.*
Silentium, ii, *n., silence, stillness.*
Sĭleo, ēre, ui, *n., to be still* or *silent.*
Silex, ĭcis, *m.* or *f., flint, crag, rock.*
Silva, æ, *f., a forest, wood.*
Silvius, ii, *m.*, a son of Æneas, succeeding Ascanius as king of Alba; (2.) **Æneas Silvius**, third king of Alba.
Sĭmĭlis, e, *adj., like, similar.*
Sīmŏis, entis, *m.*, a river of Troas.
Simplex, ĭcis, *adj.* (semel, plico), *simple, unmixed.*
Sĭmul, *adv., together, at the same time, in unison; as soon as;* simul ...simul, *at the same time...and; as well...as.*
Sĭmŭlacrum, i, *n., an image, statue; semblance, representation.*
Sĭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to *imitate, make like, mimic; to feign, counterfeit, pretend;* (iv. 105) simulata mente, *with an assumed feeling.*
Sin, *conj.* (si, ne), *but if; if, however.*
Sine, *prep.* w. abl., *without.*
Singŭli, æ, a, *distr. adj., each single, each.*
Sĭnister, tra, trum, *adj., left, on the left hand;* **sĭnistra**, æ, *f.* (sc. manus), *the left hand.*
Sino, ĕre, sīvi, sĭtum, *a., to permit, allow, suffer.*
Sīnon, ōnis, *m.*, a Greek.
Sĭnuo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to curve.*
Sĭnus, us, *m., a curve, winding, fold, gulf, bay, sail, bosom, lap.*
Sirēnes, um, *f., the Sirens*, half-birds, half-maidens, dwelling on rocky islands off the coast of Campania, who enticed persons sailing by with their sweet songs and destroyed them.
Sirius, ii, *m.*, the Dog Star.
Sisto, ĕre, stĭti, stătum, *a.* and *n., to place, set, bring, stop, stay, make firm, establish, remain, settle.*
Sĭtis, is, *f., thirst, drought.*
Sĭtus, ûs, *m.* (sino), *position; mould, squalor, mustiness, filth.*
Sive or **seu**, *conj.* (si, ve), *or if, or; sive...sive, whether...or.*
Socer, ĕri, *m., a father-in-law;* plu., *parents-in-law.*
Sŏcio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to associate, unite, join together.*
Sŏcius, ii, *m., a companion, comrade, associate.*
Sŏcius, a, um, *adj., allied, friendly, confederate.*
Sol, sōlis, *m., the sun; sunshine, heat; day.*
Sōlāmen, ĭnis, *n., a solace.*
Sōlātium, ii, *n., a consolation, comfort, cordial, solace.*
Sŏleo, ēre, solĭtus sum, *n., to be wont, to be accustomed.*
Sōlĭdus, a, um, *adj., solid, compact, whole, entire, sound, firm.*
Sōlium, ii, *n.*, *a throne.*
Sollemnis, e, adj. (sollus = totus,

annus), *annual, accustomed, sacred, solemn; solemnia*, n. plu., *solemn rites; annual offerings.*

Sollĭcĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to disturb.*

Sollĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (sollus, cieo), *anxious.*

Sōlor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to console, cheer.*

Sōlum, i, *n., the ground, soil, earth, firm ground;* (v. 199) *ground*, fig. for the water under the ship.

Sōlus, a, um, *adj., alone, sole, only; solitary, lonely;* (vi. 610) *by themselves, in solitude.*

Sōlvo, ĕre, lvi, lūtum, *a., to loosen, unbind, break up, break through, dissolve, relax, let go, cast off* (from shore), *unfurl, free, release, dispel, pay, perform.*

Somnium, ii, *n., a dream.*

Somnus, i, *m., sleep, slumber.*

Sŏnans, antis, *part. adj., sounding, roaring, resounding, noisy.*

Sŏnĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* (sonus), with sounding feet; as subs., *the loud-footed steed.*

Sŏnĭtus, ûs, *m., a sound, noise, din.*

Sŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to sound, resound, ring, rattle.*

Sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj., noisy, loud.*

Sons, sontis, *adj., guilty.*

Sŏnus, i, *m., a sound, tone.*

Sōpio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to lull;* part. (v. 743) *dormant.*

Sōpor, ōris, *m., deep sleep, sleep.*

Sōpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (fero), *sleep-bringing, soporific, drowsy.*

Sōpōro, āre, ātum, *a., to make soporific, drowse.*

Sōpōrus, a, um, *adj., slumberous.*

Sorbeo, ēre, ui, *a., to swallow, suck down.*

Sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (sordes), *squalid.*

Sŏror, ōris, *f., a sister.*

Sors, sortis, *f., a lot; fate, fortune; oracle, response.*

Sortior, īri, ītus, *dep. a., to allot, draw by lot, assign by lot, pick out.*

Sortītus, ûs, *m., a casting of lots, allotment.*

Spargo, ĕre, rsi, rsum, *a., to scatter, strew, sprinkle, besprinkle, spread, disseminate;* (iii. 605) = tear in pieces and scatter.

Sparta, æ, *f.*, the capital of Laconia in the S. E. part of Greece, on the Eurōtas.

Spartānus, a, um, *adj., Spartan.*

Spătior, āri, ātus, *dep. n., to walk, proceed* (slowly and solemnly).

Spătium, ii, *n., space, place, time, interval, period, opportunity, course* (on a race-ground).

Spĕcies, ēi, *f., a sight, appearance, look;* (iv. 170) = *appearances.*

Spectăcŭlum, i, *n., a sight.*

Specto, āre, āvī, ātum, *a., to look at, gaze at.*

Spĕcŭla, æ, *f., a look-out, watch-tower.*

Spĕcŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* and *a., to watch to discover, spy out, descry, catch sight of.*

Spēlunca, æ, *f., a cave, cavern.*

Sperno, ĕre, sprēvi, sprētum, *a., to spurn, disdain, slight.*

Spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to hope, hope for, expect.*

Spēs, ēi, *f., hope, expectation.*

Spiculum, i, *n., a point, dart, arrow.*

Spina, æ, *f.*, a *thorn.*

Spiō, ûs, *f.*, a Nereid.

Spīra, æ, *f., a fold, coil, spire.*

Spīrābĭlis, e, *adj., respirable, breathable.*

Spīrĭtus, ûs, *m., breath, life, soul, spirit;* (v. 648) *a divine air.*

Spīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a., to breathe, breathe forth; blow;* (iv. 64) *palpitate.*

Spissus, a, um, *adj., thick, dense.*

Splendĭdus, a, um, *adj., brilliant.*

Spŏlio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to strip, rob, despoil.*

Spŏlium, ii, *n., spoil, booty.*

Sponda, æ, *f.*, the side or frame of a couch, a couch.

Spondeo, ēre, spŏpondi, sponsum,

a., to give a pledge, promise solemnly.

Sponsa, æ, *f., a betrothed* maiden.

Sponte, (*abl.* and spontis, *gen.*), *of* one's *own will, of* one's *own accord;* (iv. 341) *in* my *own way.*

Sprētus, a, um, part. of sperno, *slighted.*

Spūma, æ, *f.* (spuo), *foam, spray.*

Spūmeus, a, um, *adj., foaming, foamy, foam-covered.*

Spūmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to foam.*

Spūmōsus, a, um, *adj., foaming.*

Squāleo, ēre, ui, *n., to be rough, filthy, neglected.*

Squālor, ōris, *m., squalor, foulness, uncouthness.*

Squāma, æ, *f., a scale.*

Squāmeus, a, um, *adj., scaly.*

Stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* (sto), *firm, enduring.*

Stăbŭlo, āre, *n., to dwell, abide.*

Stăbŭlum, i, *n.* (sto), *a stall, stable, abode.*

Stagnans, antis, *part.* of stagno, *stagnant, fenny.*

Stagnum, i, *n., still water, a pool, lake; water.*

Stătio, ōnis, *f., a resting-place, station, roadstead.*

Stătuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *a., to place, set, set up, build, raise, erect, found.*

Stella, æ, *f., a star, a meteor.*

Stellātus, a, um, *adj., set with stars, gleaming, glittering.*

Stĕrĭlis, e, *adj., barren, unfruitful.*

Sterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *a., to spread out, stretch on the ground, lay low, prostrate, overthrow, lay waste, smooth, level.*

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m.,* charioteer of Diomede.

Stĭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to goad on, urge, incite.*

Stĭmŭlus, i, *m., a goad.*

Stipes, ĭtis, *m., trunk, stock.*

Stipo, āre, āvī, ātum, *a.,* to crowd, *stow away, throng,* encompass, *accompany.*

Stirps, pis, *f., stock, race, lineage, offspring.*

Sto, āre, stĕti, stătum, *n., to stand, stand up, remain, continue, stand fixed, rise, be erected, be moored,* (ii. 163) *be kept up by,* (i. 646) *be centred in.*

Strāges, is, *f.* (sterno), *slaughter.*

Strātum, i, *n., a bed, couch*

Strātus, a, um, part. of sterno, *levelled;* w. via, a pavement.

Strĕpĭtus, ûs, *m., noise, din, uproar; bustle, rustling, whispering.*

Strĕpo, ĕre, pui, pĭtum, *n., to hum.*

Stridĕo, ēre, and **strido,** ĕre, di, *n., to creak, whiz, hiss, whistle, rustle, gurgle, rattle.*

Stridor, ōris, *m., creaking, whistling, roaring,* (vi. 558) *clanking.*

Stringo, ĕre, nxi, ictum, *a., to graze; prune, trim, peel;* of weapons, *to draw.*

Strŏphădes, um, *f.,* two islands in the Ionian sea W. of Peloponnesus and S. of Zacynthus.

Struo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to heap up, build, prepare, set in order, devise, bring about, compass.*

Stŭdium, ii, *n., eagerness, desire, activity, zeal, pursuit, deep attention, eager feeling, applause, acclamation, affection, party-spirit.*

Stŭpĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a., to amaze, daze, stun, stupefy.*

Stŭpeo, ēre, ui, *n.* and *a., to stand* (or *be*) *astonished, amazed,* or *astounded; to be astounded at.*

Stuppa, æ, *f., tow, oakum.*

Stuppeus, a, um, *adj., hempen, of tow.*

Stygius, a, um, *adj., Stygian;* poet. *of the Lower World, infernal.*

Styx, gis, *f.,* a river of the Lower World.

Suādeo, ēre, si, sum, *a.* and *n., to devise, urge, persuade, invite to.*

Sŭb, *prep.* w. abl., *under, below,* beneath, in, (v. 323) *close up to,* behind, after; w. acc., under, up

to, up towards, to, about, at, (v. 394) *immediately after, upon.*

Sŭbactus, part. of **subigo.**

Subdūco, ēre, xi, ctum, *a.,* w. naves *to haul up* on shore, *lay up; to remove from under, take away secretly; withdraw.*

Sŭbeo, īre, ii, ĭtum, *n.* and *a., to go* or *come under, come up, arise, approach, enter, follow, succeed, recur, occur, come into* one's *mind, take up.*

Sŭbigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *a.* (ago), *to compel, shove, thrust along, subdue.*

Sŭbĭto, *adv., suddenly.*

Sŭbĭtus, a, um, *adj., sudden, unexpected.*

Subjectus, a, um, *part., placed under* or *beneath, vanquished, subjected.*

Subjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a., to place* or *lay under, subject, subjoin* or *add.*

Sublābor, bi, lapsus, *dep. n., to fall down, sink.*

Sublātus, a, um, *part.* of **tollo.**.

Sublīmis, e, *adj., aloft, on high, raised high;* (vi. 720) w. ire, to go on high, i. e. return to the upper air.

Submergo, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to sink.*

Submitto (or summitto), ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to lower; to make* any thing *yield, bend, or stoop.*

Submŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to remove, keep off, drive away.*

Subnecto, ĕre, xum, *a., to bind* (or *tie*) *under, fasten.*

Subnixus, a, um, *part.* of subnitor, *supported by, resting on; bound under.*

Sŭbŏles, is, *f., offspring.*

Subrīdeo, ēre, rīsi, *n., to smile.*

Subrĭgo = surgo, (iv. 183) *to erect, prick up.*

Subsīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, *n., to settle down, sink, subside.*

Subsisto, ĕre, stĭti, *n., to stand still.*

Subtēmen, ĭnis, n. *(texo), woof.*

Subter, *prep.* and *adv., below, beneath, under.*

Subtexo, ĕre, xui, xtum, *a., to fringe; overspread.*

Subtrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to withdraw, draw* (or *sweep*) *from under.*

Sŭburgeo, ēre, *a., to drive close up to.*

Subvecto, āre, *a.* (*freq.* of subveho), *to transport.*

Subvĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, *a., to bear* (or *bring*) *up, convey.*

Subvolvo, ĕre, *a., to roll up* or *along.*

Succēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *n., to go under, enter, undertake;* (iii. 541) *to put* their *shoulders to.*

Successus, ûs, *m., success.*

Succingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum, *a., to gird, equip, furnish.*

Succumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, *n.* (cubo), *to yield, give way to.*

Succurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, *n., to run to the aid of, relieve, succor, help; to occur* (to one's mind).

Sūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to sweat, be drenched in.*

Sūdor, ōris, *m., sweat, perspiration.*

Suesco, ĕre, suēvi, suētum, *n.* (incep. of sueo), to become accustomed; perf. *to be wont* or *accustomed.*

Sufferо, ferre, sustŭli, sublātum, *a., to withstand.*

Suffĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *a.* and *n., to suffuse; supply; be able, suffice.*

Suffundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *a., to fill, suffuse.*

Sui, sibi, se, *refl. pro., himself, herself, itself, themselves;* as subj. of an inf., tr. se *that he, she,* or *they;* **sese** is a reduplicated form for se.

Sulco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to plough.*

Sulcus, i, *m., a furrow; track.*

Sulfur (sulphur), ŭris, *n., brimstone, sulphur.*

Sum, esse, fui, fŭtūrus, *n.,* to be; **erat** (vi. 596) it was possible, one

might; **esto** (let it be) sometimes = *grant.*

Summa, æ, *f., the main thing, the point, the sum, the whole.*

Summissus, a, um, *part.* (submitto), *bent low.*

Summus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of superus), *the highest, utmost, most important, principal, supreme; the last, final;* especially *the highest part of, upper part of, top of, summit of, surface of.*

Sūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, *a., to take, assume, inflict;* (iv. 284) *choose.*

Sŭper, *prep., above, upon, on, over, beyond; in behalf of; concerning, about;* adv., *above, moreover, besides;* (ii. 642) *more* than enough; (iii. 489) = *remaining, surviving.*

Sŭperbia, æ, *f., pride, audacity.*

Sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* (super), *proud, haughty, magnificent, glorious.*

Sŭpĕrēmĭneo, ēre, *a., to rise above, tower above, overtop.*

Sŭpĕrimpōno, ĕre, pŏsĭtum, *a., to place upon.*

Sŭperne, *adv., from above.*

Sŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to surmount, pass beyond* or *by, overtop, rise above, tower above, rise high, mount, ascend, climb, gain, surmount, overcome, overpower, conquer, vanquish,* (i. 350) *lay low; to remain, survive;* (v. 473) *to be elated.*

Sŭpersum, esse, fui, *n., to remain.*

Sŭpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (comp. superior, sup. supremus and summus), *above, upper, higher, on high, of the upper world;* (vi. 481 and 568) those in the world above, i. e. *the living;* (vi. 788) lofty (mansions) *above;* plu. **sŭpĕri,** ōrum, *the gods above, the gods.*

Sŭpinus, a, um, *adj.* (sub), *bent backward, supine; with the palms upwards, suppliant.*

Suppleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *a.,* to *recruit, fill up, complete.*

Supplex, ĭcis, *adj.* (sub, plico), *humbly entreating, humble, suppliant;* as subs., *a suppliant.*

Supplĭciter, *adv., suppliantly, as suppliants.*

Supplĭcium, ii, *n., punishment, penalty, torment.*

Suppōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *a., to place under, apply; substitute.*

Supra, *prep.* and *adv., above, over, upon, before.*

Suprēmus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of superus), *last, extreme;* n. plu., *last offices, last rites.*

Sūra, æ, *f., the calf* of the leg; *the leg.*

Surgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *n.* (sub, rego), *to rise, arise, spring up.*

Sus, suis, *c., a hog, swine, boar, sow.*

Suscĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (sub, capio), *to take up, lift up, catch, beget, bear, undertake, resume, reply.*

Suscĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to stir up, rekindle, excite, arouse.*

Suspectus, a, um, *part.* (suspicio), *suspected, mistrusted.*

Suspectus, ûs, *m., a looking-up; the distance* through which one looks up, *the height.*

Suspendo, ĕre, di, sum, *a., to hang, hang up, consecrate.*

Suspensus, a, um, *part.* of suspendo, *hung up; in suspense, anxious,* (iii. 372) *bewildered.*

Suspĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *a.* (sub, spicio), *to look up at* or *to;* see suspectus.

Suspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to sigh.*

Sustŭli, perf. of **tollo.**

Sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* (suo), *sewed.*

Suus, a, um, *poss. pro., his* (her, its, their) *own; his, her, its, theirs; propitious, favorable;* forte sua, *by mere chance.*

Sȳchæus, i, *m.,* husband of Dido.

Syrtis, is, *f., a quicksand, sandbank, shoal;* plu., two great shoals on the N. coast of Africa.

T.

Tābeo, ēre, *n., to be drenched, dripping.*

Tābes, is, *f., consumption, wasting, decay.*

Tābĭdus, a, um, *adj., wasting.*

Tābŭla, æ, *f., a plank.*

Tābŭlātum, i, *n., a floor, story.*

Tābum, i, *n., gore.*

Tăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to be still, to be silent.*

Tăcĭtus, a, um, *adj., silent, still, in silence, hidden.*

Tactus, ūs, *m., a touch.*

Tæda, æ, *f., pine wood, a torch, a nuptial torch,* met. *marriage.*

Tædet, tæduit or tæsum est, *imp. a., it wearies, disgusts, is irksome;* w. me, te, etc., *I* (thou, etc.) *am wearied, it is irksome for me* (thee, etc.).

Tænia, æ, *f., a fillet, ribbon.*

Tæter, tra, trum, *adj., foul, loathsome.*

Tālāria, ium, *n.* (talus, the ankle), *winged sandals.*

Tālentum, i, *n., a talent,* (a little over $1000.)

Tālis, e, *adj., such, of such nature* or *kind; so distinguished, so great.*

Tam, *adv., so, so far, so very;* tam ...quam, *as much...as; as...as.*

Tămen, *conj., yet, nevertheless, however, but yet, still.*

Tandem, *adv., at length, at last; pray.*

Tango, ĕre, tĕtĭgi, tactum, *a., to touch, reach, move;* (iv. 551) *meddle with, encounter.*

Tantus, a, um, *adj., so great, so much, so many, such, so illustrious;* (vi. 876) to *so great* a height.

Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to keep back, retard, hinder.*

Tardus, a, um, *adj., slow.*

Tărentum, i, *n.*, a city in Calabria, S. E. Italy, within "the heel."

Tarquĭnius, ii, *m.* (a man of Tarquinii *in Etruria, N. W. of* Rome), *Tarquin;* Tarquinius Priscus, fifth king of Rome, and Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last king of Rome.

Tartăreus, a, um, *adj.*, of Tartărus, *Tartarean, infernal.*

Tartărus, i, *m.*, the abode of the wicked.

Taurīnus, a, um, *adj., a bull's.*

Taurus, i, *m., a bull, bullock, ox.*

Tectum, i, *n.* (tego), *a roof; house, building, dwelling, abode, shelter, covert.*

Tectus, a, um, *part., covered, hidden, sheltered.*

Tĕgeæus, a, um, *adj., Tegæan,* of Tegæa in Arcadia.

Tecum (cum te), *with thee.*

Tegmen and **tĕgŭmen**, ĭnis, *n., a covering, garment, hide, skin.*

Tĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to cover, hide, conceal, overshade, protect.*

Tēla, æ, *f., the warp.*

Tellus, ūris, *f., earth, land, shore; Earth* (as a goddess).

Tēlum, i, *n., a missile, dart, spear, javelin, arrow, shaft; stake; weapon.*

Tĕmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to profane.*

Temno, ĕre, *a., to despise, defy.*

Tempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to restrain, calm, allay; refrain from.*

Tempestas, ātis, *f., a storm, tempest.*

Templum, i, *n., a temple, shrine, chapel, sacred enclosure.*

Tempus, ŏris, *n.* (tem-, as *τέμνω*), *a period, time, opportunity;* plu. **tempŏra**, um, *the temples* of the head.

Tĕnax, ācis, *adj.* (teneo), *holding fast, tenacious.*

Tendo, ĕre, tĕtendi, tentum or tensum, *a.* and *n., to stretch, stretch out, extend, reach out, present; direct, aim, turn; hold* one's *way, go; lead; strive;* stretch or *pitch* tents.

Tĕnebræ, ārum, *f.*, darkness, gloom, obscurity.

Tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj., dark, gloomy, dusky.*

Tĕnĕdos, i, *f.*, an island W. of Troy, in the Ægean sea.

Tĕneo, ēre, ui, tum, *a.* and *n., to hold, hold possession of, have, possess, keep, occupy, inhabit, hold on, retain, detain, keep back, reach, bind.*

Tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., delicate, soft, tender.*

Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (freq. of tendo), *to try, tempt, attempt, essay, try for, seek for, search, explore.*

Tentōrium, ii, *n.* (tendo), *a tent.*

Tĕnuis, e, *adj., thin, fine, light, delicate, gentle.*

Tĕnus, *prep.* w. abl. or gen., following its case, *up to, down to, as far as.*

Tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj., lukewarm, warm.*

Tĕr, *num. adv., thrice, three times.*

Tĕrĕbro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bore through, pierce.*

Tĕres, ĕtis, *adj.* (tero), *rounded, smooth, polished.*

Tergĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj., threefold.*

Tergum, i, and **tergus**, ŏris, *n., the back; rear; skin, hide, leather;* (v. 419) hides = cæstus; a tergo, *behind.*

Termĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to bound, limit.*

Termĭnus, i, *m., a boundary, limit, end;* (iv. 614) = *decree.*

Terni, æ, a, *dist. num. adj., three each, triple, three.*

Tĕro, ĕre, trīvi, trītum, *a., to wear away, waste;* (v. 324) *to rub against.*

Terra, æ, *f., the earth, land, ground, soil, shore, region, country; Earth* as a goddess; (vi. 811) *an estate;* plu., *the whole earth, the world.*

Terrēnus, a, um, *adj., earthy, earth-born.*

Terreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to frighten, alarm, terrify, deter.*

Terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj., frightful, dread, fearful.*

Terrĭfĭco, āre, *a., to terrify.*

Terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (facio), *fear-inspiring, dread.*

Terrĭto, āre, *a.*, freq. of terreo, *to terrify, alarm.*

Tertius, a, um, *adj., the third.*

Testis, is, *c., a witness.*

Testor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to bear witness, attest; call to witness, invoke, appeal to;* (iii. 599) *adjure, beseech;* (vi. 619) *proclaim.*

Testūdo, ĭnis, *f.*, a tortoise; *a vaulted roof; a testudo* (ii. 441 note).

Teucer and **Teucrus**, cri, *m.*, first king of Troy; (2) son of Tĕlămōn and brother of Ajax.

Teucri, ōrum, *m., the Teucri,* = the Trojans.

Teucria, æ, *f., the Teucrian land,* Troy.

Texo, ĕre, xui, xtum, *a., to interweave, interlace, join, fabricate.*

Textĭlis, e, *adj., woven, wrought.*

Thălămus, i, *m., a bed-chamber, bridal-chamber, marriage-bed, marriage.*

Thălĭa, æ, *f.*, (v. 826) a Nereid.

Thapsus, i, *f.*, a peninsula and town in E. Sicily.

Theātrum, i, *n., a theatre; show-ground.*

Thēbæ, ārum, *f., Thebes,* in Bœotia (N. W. of Athens).

Thersĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, a Trojan.

Thēsaurus, i, *m., a treasure.*

Thēseus, ei and eos, *m.*, a celebrated hero, king of Athens; with Pirithŏus, he endeavored to abduct Proserpĭna, for which (in the story Virgil follows) the two were put upon an enchanted rock whence they could not rise.

Thessandrus, i, *m.*, a Greek captain.

Thĕtis, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.*, a Nereid, mother of Achilles.

Thoas, antis, *m.*, a Greek captain.

Thrācius, a, um, *adj., Thracian.*

Thrax, ācis, *m., a Thracian.*

Thrēĭcius, a, um, *adj., Thracian.*

Thrēissa, æ, *f.*, the Thracian.

Thȳbris, ĭdis, *m.* (poet. of Tiběris), *the Tiber.*

Thyĭăs (dissyl. Θυιάς), ădis, *f.*, *a Bacchante, Bacchanal, Thyiad.*

Thymbræus, i, *m.*, *Thymbræan*, an epithet of Apollo, who had a temple in Thymbra, a district in Troas.

Thȳmœtes, is, *m.*, a Trojan.

Thȳmum, i, *n.*, *thyme.*

Tĭbĕrīnus, i, *m.*, *Tiber* as the river-god; also, a king of Alba.

Tigris, is or ĭdis, *com.*, *a tiger, tigress.*

Tĭmāvus, i, *m.*, a small river in N. E. Italy.

Tĭmeo, ere, ui, *a.* and *n.*, *to fear.*

Tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *fearful, timorous.*

Tĭmor, ōris, *m.*, *fear, dread.*

Tinguo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a.*, *to wet, bathe.*

Tisĭphŏne, ēs, *f.* (Avenger of murder), one of the Furies.

Tĭtan, ānis, *m.*, *a Titan* (the name of the six sons of Cælus and Terra or Heaven and Earth); *the Sun*, personified, as son of Hyperĭon, one of the Titans.

Tĭtānius, a, um, *adj.*, *Titanian, of the Titan.* See **astrum.**

Tĭthōnus, i, *m.*, husband of Aurora.

Tĭtŭbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to totter, stagger.*

Tĭtyos, i, *m.*, a giant, punished in Tartarus for offering violence to Latona.

Tmărius, a, um, *adj.*, *Tmarian*, of Tmaros, a mountain in Epirus (N. W. of Greece).

Tŏgātus, a, um, *adj.*, *wearing the toga* (an outer garment, generally woolen, the distinctive dress of Roman citizens).

Tŏlĕrābĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (tolero), *endurable.*

Tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, *a.*, *to lift up, take up, raise, raise up, take away, bear away, carry off, remove*, (iii. 601) *take on board.*

Tondeo, ēre, tŏtondi, tonsum, *a.*, *to cut close, clip, graze, feed upon, pluck, strip.*

Tŏnĭtrus, ûs, *m.*, *thunder.*

Tŏno, āre, ui, *n.* and *a.*, *to thunder, roar; to thunder forth, invoke with a voice of thunder.*

Torquātus, i, *m.*, Titus Manlius, who (*sævus securi*) caused his own son to be beheaded for fighting contrary to orders.

Torqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, *a.*, *to turn, make revolve; whirl; wield; twist; hurl, hurl up.*

Torrens, entis, *m.*, *a torrent.*

Torreo, ēre, rui, tostum, *a.*, *to parch, roast, burn.*

Tortus, ûs, *m.*, *a twisting, coil.*

Tōrus, i, *m.*, *a couch, bed.*

Torvus, a, um, *adj.*, *fierce, cruel, stern.*

Tot, *indec. num. adj.*, *so many.*

Tŏtidem, *indec. num. adj.*, *just so many, just as many.*

Tŏties, *adv.*, *so many times, so often.*

Tōtus, a, um, *adj.*, *all, the whole, entire.*

Trabs, trăbis, *f.*, *a beam, timber, a log;* met., *ship;* (i. 552) to fashion *planks* in the woods.

Tractābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *pliant, exorable;* (iv. 53) non tractabile, *implacable, violent.*

Tractus, ûs, *m.*, *an expanse.*

Trādo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a.*, *to give over, entrust;* (iv. 619) *surrender.*

Traho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a.*, *to draw, drag, draw along, drag along, drag out, prolong, speed along.*

Trajĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a.*, *to throw across, pass, cross, pierce, transfix.*

Trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* (trans, meo), *a path.*

Trāno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (trans, no), *to swim over, sail over, fly through.*

Tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*, *calm, quiet;* as subs., *a calm, calm weather.*

Trans, prep., across, over, beyond.

Transcrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *a., to enrol* as colonists.

Transcurro, ĕre, curri or cŭcurri, cursum, *n., to run* or *shoot across.*

Transeo, īre, ii, ĭtum, *a.* and *n.; to pass over, pass by.*

Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a., to transfer, remove.*

Transfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *a., to thrust through, pierce.*

Transmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send over, transfer;* sc. se, and in the pass., *to cross.*

Transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to carry across.*

Transtrum, i, *n., a bench* for rowers.

Transversus, a, um, *adj.,* n. plu. *transversely, across* our *path.*

Trĕmĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a., to make tremble;* part. **trĕmĕfactus,** *trembling.*

Trĕmendus, a, um, *part., to be dreaded, fearful, dreadful.*

Trĕmesco and **trĕmisco,** ĕre, *n.* and *a.* incep. of tremo, *to begin to tremble, to quake, to tremble at.*

Trĕmo, ĕre, ui, *n.* and *a., to shake, quiver, tremble, tremble at.*

Trĕmor, ōris, *m., a shudder, trembling.*

Trĕpĭdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to hurry hither and thither* or *to and fro, bustle about, move about, be agitated, be in alarm.*

Trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj., agitated, alarmed, in alarm, frightened, confused, trembling, in eager haste.*

Trēs, tria, *num. adj., three.*

Trĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj., three-bodied.*

Trĭdens, entis, *adj.* (tres, dens), *three-pronged;* subs. *a trident* (a three-tined spear).

Triĕtērĭcus, a, um, *adj., triennial.*

Trĭfaux, cis, *adj., three-throated.*

Trīginta, *num. adj., thirty.*

Trīlix, īcis, *adj., of three threads, triple-twilled.*

Trīnacria, æ, a name of Sicily *from its* three promontories.

Trīnacrius, a, um, *adj., Trinacrian,* Sicilian.

Triōnes, um, *m.* (lit., a team of oxen), w. gemini, *the two Bears,* Ursa Major and Ursa Minor.

Triplex, īcis, *adj.* (plico), *threefold, triple.*

Trĭpos, ŏdis, *m., a tripod* (a three-legged table or caldron-stand, of great value); (2) a sacrificial altar and seat of the Pythian priestess at Delphi, hence *an oracle.*

Tris = tres.

Tristis, e, *adj., sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, gloomy, austere, stern, woful, direful, fell, atrocious.*

Trĭsulcus, a, um, *adj., three-cleft, three-forked*

Trīton, ōnis, *m.,* a sea-god.

Trītōnis, ĭdis, *f., the Tritonian* goddess (epithet of Minerva).

Trītōnius, a, um, *adj., Tritonian,* of lake Triton or Tritōnis in Africa, where Minerva was said to have been born.

Triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to triumph over, conquer.*

Triumphus, i, *m., a triumph* (a solemn procession of victory).

Trīvium, ii, *n., a cross-road,* a place where three roads meet.

Trīvia, æ, *f.,* an epithet of *Diana* or *Hecăte* as worshipped at cross-roads.

Trōas, ădis or ădos, *f., a Trojan woman;* (2) **the Troad,** the region about Troy, in N. W. Asia Minor.

Trōĭlus, i, *m.,* son of Priam slain by Achilles.

Trōĭus, a, um, *adj., Trojan.*

Trōja, æ, *f., Troy,* in Asia Minor.

Trōjānus, a, um, *adj., Trojan.*

Trōjŭgĕna, æ, *com.* (gen-), *Troy-born, Trojan.*

Trōs, ōis, *m., a Trojan.*

Trūcido, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to butcher, slay.*

Trūdis, is, *f., a pole, pike.*

Trūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *a., to push* along.

Truncus, i, *m., a trunk, stem, body.*
Truncus, a, um, *adj., stripped, lopped, mangled, mutilated.*
Tu, tui, *pers. pro., thou.*
Tūba, æ, *f., a trumpet.*
Tueor, ēri, ītus, *dep. a., to look at, behold, watch, protect, guard, defend.*
Tullus, i, m., Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.
Tum, *adv.* and *conj., then; thereupon; moreover;* tum...tum, *first ...then; both...and;* quum...tum, *both...and.*
Tūmeo, ēre, ui, *n., to swell, be swollen.*
Tūmĭdus, a, um, *adj., swollen, swelling, violent, enraged.*
Tūmultus, ūs, *m., a tumult, uproar, agitation, commotion.*
Tūmŭlus, i, *m., a mound, hillock, tomb, grave.*
Tunc, *adv.* (tum, ce), *then, at that time.*
Tundo, ĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, *a., to strike, beat, assail, importune.*
Turba, æ, *f., a crowd, multitude, throng, herd, brood, troop, band.*
Turbĭdus, a, um, *adj., wild, turbid, foul, gloomy, dark,* (iv. 353) *agitated.*
Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to disturb, agitate, trouble, confuse, scatter;* (vi. 800) turbant, *sc.* sese, *are troubled.*
Turbo, ĭnis, *m., a whirlwind; whirling wind* or *whirling force* (as of a thunderbolt).
Tūreus, a, um, *adj., of frankincense.*
Tūrĭcrĕmus, a, um, *adj.* (tus, cremo), *incense-burning.*
Turma, æ, *f., a troop, squadron.*
Turpis, e, *adj., base, foul, shameful.*
Turris, is, *f., a tower, turret.*
Turrītus, a, um, *adj., turreted, towering,* (vi. 785) *crowned with towers,* wearing a mural crown.
Tus (thus), ūris, *n., frankincense, incense.*
Tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n., defence, protection.*
Tūtor, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to protect; befriend, favor.*
Tūtus, a, um, *part.* (tueor), *safe, protected, secure, firm, sheltered;* n., *safety.*
Tuus, a, um, *poss. pro., thy, thine.*
Tȳdeus (dissyl.), ei and eos, *m.,* a Greek captain, one of the "seven against Thebes."
Tȳdides, æ, *m., Tydeus' son,* i. e. *Diomedes.*
Tyndăris, ĭdis, *f., the daughter of Tyndareus,* i. e. Helen.
Tȳphōĕus (Typhoius), a, um, *adj., Typhōïan,* of Typhœus.
Tȳrannus, i, *m., a ruler, tyrant.*
Tȳrius, a, um, *adj., Tyrian, of Tyre;* Tyrii, *the Tyrians.*
Tyrrhēnus, a, um, *adj., Tyrrhenian, Tyrrhene, Tuscan, Etrurian.*
Tȳrus, i, *f., Tyre,* a city of Phœnicia, E. coast of the Mediterranean.

U.

Über, ĕris, *n., an udder, breast; fertility, fruitfulness.*
Über, ĕris, *adj., rich, fruitful.*
Ŭbi, *adv., where; when, as soon as.*
Ŭbique, *adv., anywhere, everywhere.*
Ūcălĕgōn, ontis, *m.,* a Trojan, counsellor of Priam.
Ūdus, a, um, *adj.* (uvidus), *wet, moist.*
Ulciscor, ci, ultus, *dep. a., to avenge.*
Ŭlixēs, is, ei, or i, *m., Ulysses,* king of Ithaca, one of the principal Greek heroes in the Trojan war, distinguished for his valor, prudence, and cunning.
Ullus, a, um, *gen.* ĭus, *dat.* i, *adj., any, any one.*
Ulmus, i, *f., an elm-tree, elm.*
Ultĕrior, us, comp. of obsolete ulter, *the further, beyond.*
Ultĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of obsolete ulter), *the furthest,* most re-

mote, last, (ii. 446) their *final* hour; *extremest.*

Ultor, ōris, *m., an avenger.*

Ultrā, *adv.* and *prep.* (ultera *sc.* parte), *beyond, further, besides, more.*

Ultrix, īcis, *adj., avenging, vengeful.*

Ultrō, *adv.* (abl. of ulter, sc. loco), *beyond, moreover, further, besides; of* one's *own accord; voluntarily, spontaneously, gratuitously, without waiting to be asked, at once.*

Ultus, a, um, *part.* of **ulciscor.**

Ŭlŭlātus, ûs, *m., a wailing, howling.*

Ŭlŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a., to howl, shriek, bay, ring, resound; invoke with cries* or *howls.*

Ulva, æ, *f., sedge.*

Umbo, ōnis, *m.,* the *boss* of a shield; *a shield.*

Umbra, æ, *f., shade, shadow, darkness; a shade, ghost, apparition, phantom.*

Umbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., embowering, shady.*

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to shade, cover.*

Umquam, *adv., ever, at any time.*

Ūnā, *adv.* (fem. abl. of unus), *together, at the same time* or *place.*

Ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj., sympathizing, united in feeling, affectionate.*

Unctus, a, um, *part.* of **unguo.**

Uncus, a, um, *adj., crooked, hooked.*

Unda, æ, *f., a wave, surge, billow; water.*

Unde, *adv., whence, from where.*

Undĭque, *adv., from every quarter, all around, on all sides.*

Undo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to wave, rise in waves, undulate, swell.*

Undōsus, a, um, *adj., billowy, wave-beaten.*

Unguis, *is, m., a nail, claw.*

Unguo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *a.,* to *smear, anoint* with oil or pitch.

Ūnus, a, um. *gen.* ius, *dat.* i, *adj., one, a* or *an; alone, only.*

Urbs, urbis, *f., a city.*

Urgeo (urgueo), ēre, ursi, *a., to drive, press upon, press on, weigh down, bear down.*

Urna, æ, *f., an urn, jar.*

Uro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *a., to burn, burn up, consume, inflame, gall, disquiet.*

Ursa, æ, *f., a she-bear; a bear.*

Usquam, *adv., anywhere.*

Usque, *adv., constantly, continually, a long while; at every step, all the way, all the while, until, as far as, even.*

Ūsus, a, um, *part.* of **utor.**

Ūsus, ûs, *m., use; communication;* w. pervius, *a thoroughfare.*

Ŭt or **ŭti,** *adv.* and *conj., how? as; as soon as, when; while;* conj., *so that, that, in order that;* after verbs of fearing, *that not;* elliptically, (*granting*) *that, even if.*

Utcumque, *adv., in whatever way, however.*

Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, *adj. pro., both, each, either.*

Ŭtĕrus, i, *m., the womb, belly.*

Ŭtī, *adv.* and *conj.,* = **ut.**

Ŭtinam, *adv., O that! would that!*

Utor, ūti, ūsus, *dep. n., to use, find, experience.*

Utrōque, *adv., to both sides.*

Uxōrius, a, um, *adj., devoted to* one's *wife, an obsequious husband.*

V.

Vacca, æ, *f., a cow, heifer.*

Văco, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to be empty, be free from;* impers., vacat, *there is leisure.*

Văcuus, a, um, *adj., empty, void, vacant, unoccupied.*

Vādo, ĕre, —, —, *n., to go, walk, march, march on, rush, go quickly, haste away.*

Vădum, i, *n., a shallow, shoal; the* bottom or the depths of a body of water; waters, sea, stream.

Vāgīna, æ, *f., a scabbard, a sheath.*

Vāgītus, ûs, *m., crying, wailing.*

Văgor, āri, ātus, *dep. n., to wander, stroll about, roam, stray;* (v. 560) *ride to and fro;* (ii. 17) *spread.*

Văleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *n., to be strong, vigorous,* or *powerful; to be able, to have the power;* vale, *farewell!*

Vălĭdus, a, um, *adj., strong, vigorous, powerful.*

Valles or **vallis,** is, *f., a valley, vale.*

Vānus, a, um, *adj., vain, idle, unfounded, fruitless, false, deceiving.*

Văpor, ōris, *m., steam, vapor, fire.*

Vărius, a, um, *adj., variegated, diversified, different, varying, varied, various, changing, inconstant;* (iii. 128) with *various* emulation.

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to lay waste,* (i. 471) *to spread havoc through.*

Vastus, a, um, *adj., waste, desolate, vast, enormous, immense, boundless, mighty, huge.*

Vātes, is, *com., a prophet, prophetess, seer, bard.*

Vĕ, *enclitic conj.,* a weaker form of vel, *or; either; or at most.*

Vecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.,* intens. of veho, *to carry, convey.*

Vĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *a., to carry, bear, convey; usher in;* pass., *to be borne,* ride, sail, etc.

Vel, *conj.* (imperat. of volo, *please you; you may choose,* implying indifference as to which is chosen) *or; or if you choose; even;* vel... vel, *either...or; whether...or.*

Vēlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (velo), *a veil, mantle, garment, robe.*

Vēlātus, a, um, *part., adorned, wreathed,* (iii. 174) = *crowned* with fillets, (iii. 549) covered with sails, *sail-clad.*

Vēlīnus, a, um, *adj., Velian,* of *Velia in Lucania,* S. W. Italy.

Vēlīvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* (velum, volo), *sail-fledged, sail-winged.*

Vello, ĕre, velli and vulsi, vulsum, *a., to pull up, tear up, tear away* or *down.*

Vellus, ĕris, *n., a fleece;* (iv. 459) woolen *fillets.*

Vēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to cover, veil, clothe, bind, wreathe.*

Vēlox, ōcis, *adj., swift, fleet.*

Vēlum, i, *n.* (vehulum, from veho), *a sail, curtain, canvas;* vela dare, *to spread* or *unfurl their* (our, your, etc.) *sails, set sail.*

Vĕlut or vĕlŭti, *adv., even as, just as, as, as when.*

Vĕna, æ, *f., a vein.*

Vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* (venor), *a hunting-spear.*

Vēnātrix, īcis, *f., a huntress.*

Vendo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a., to sell.*

Vĕnēnum, i, *n., poison, venom.*

Vĕnĕrābilis, e, *adj., venerable, revered, worthy of reverence* or *adoration.*

Vĕnĕror, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to worship, adore, pray to, pay homage to;* (iii. 460) venerata as passive, *"duly besought."*

Vĕnia, æ, *f., favor, grace, pardon, indulgence,* (iii. 144) *a gracious answer.*

Vĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *n., to come.*

Vēnor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* and *a., to hunt.*

Venter, tris, *m., the belly.*

Ventōsus, a, um, *adj., windy, windtost, stormy.*

Ventus, i, *m., the wind.*

Vĕnus, ĕris, *f.,* the goddess of Love.

Verber, ĕris, *n., a blow, lash, scourge.*

Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to lash, scourge, beat.*

Verbum, i, *n., a word.*

Vēre, *adv., truly, indeed, certainly.*

Vĕreor, ēri, ĭtus, *dep., to fear.*

Vĕro, adv. (verus), *in truth, indeed, but indeed, but.*

Verro, ĕre, verri, versum, *a., to sweep, sweep through* or *over.*

Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, freq. of verto, *to turn, toss* back and forth, (v. 460) *knock this way and that, turn over, meditate upon, shuffle, contrive;* (v. 408 *zeugma*) w. pondus, *to feel,* w. volumina, *to turn over and over.*

Versus, ûs, *m., a tier* of oars.

Vertex (vortex), ĭcis, *m., the highest point, summit, height, peak, mountain-top, crown* of the head, *head;* a vertice, *from above, downward.*

Verto, ĕre, ti, sum, *a.* and *n., to turn, overturn, overthrow, upturn, change;* n. and pass., *to revolve, to shift.*

Vĕru, ûs, *n., a spit.*

Vērum, *adv., truly, but in truth, but, yet.*

Vērus, a, um, *adj., true, real;* subs., **verum**, i, *n., the truth.*

Vescor, ci, *dep. n.* and *a., to eat, feed on, live upon, enjoy, breathe.*

Vesper, ĕris and ĕri, *m.*, the evening-star; *the west.*

Vesta, æ, *f.*, goddess of the domestic and of the national hearth.

Vester, tra, trum, *poss. pro., your.*

Vestibŭlum, i, *n.*, the entrance-court before a house, surrounded on three sides by the house and open on the fourth to the street; *a vestibule, entrance, portal.*

Vestigium, ii, *n., a foot-step, step, track, trace.*

Vestigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to track.*

Vestio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a., to clothe.*

Vestis, is, *f., a garment, robe, vestments, coverlet.*

Vĕto, āre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to forbid.*

Vĕtus, ĕris, *adj., old, ancient; former.*

Vĕtustas, ātis, *f., a long duration, period.*

Vĕtustus, a, um, *adj., old,* ancient.

Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, intens. of veho, *to harass.*

Via, æ, *f., a way, road, path, journey, course.*

Viātor, ōris, *m., a traveller.*

Vibro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n., to brandish, dart, quiver.*

Vicinus, a, um, *adj., near, neighboring.*

Vicis (genitive), vicem, vice; plu. vices (nom. and acc.), vicibus (dat. and abl.), *interchange;* plu. (iii. 634) *parts; fortunes,* the succession of *events; dangers, encounters.*

Vicissim, *adv., in turn, again, on the other hand.*

Victor, ōris, *m., a conqueror, victor;* as adj., *victorious.*

Victōria, æ, *f., victory.*

Victrix, īcis, *f., adj., victorious.*

Victus, ûs, *m., food, sustenance;* (i. 445) facilem victu = wealthy.

Vĭdeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *a., to see; perceive;* pass., *to be seen, to seem, to appear;* impers., *it seems good.*

Vĭgeo, ēre, ui, *n., to grow, flourish, have influence.*

Vĭgil, ĭlis, *adj.* and *subs., watchful, alert; ever-burning; a watchman, sentinel.*

Vĭgĭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to wake, awake, be watchful.*

Viginti, *num. adj., twenty.*

Vĭgor, ōris, *m., strength, energy.*

Villus, i, *m., shaggy hair, nap, pile.*

Vimen, ĭnis, *n., a twig, shoots, sprigs.*

Vincio, īre, nxi, nctum, *a., to bind.*

Vinclum = **vinculum.**

Vinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *a., to conquer, vanquish, overpower, overcome, baffle, gain, win.*

Vinctus, *part.* of **vincio.**

Vincŭlum and **vinclum**, i, *n., a chain, fetter, cord, cable, bond, tie, fastening* (as of gauntlets).

Vindĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (vim dico), *to deliver, rescue, save.*

Vinum, i, *n., wine.*

Vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj., violable.*

Vĭŏlentus, a, um, adj., *impetuous,* violent.

Viŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to profane, wrong, violate.*

Vipĕreus, a, um, *adj., of vipers, viperous.*

Vir, vīri, *m., a man; husband; hero.*

Vireo, ēre, ui, *n., to be green.*

Virētum, i, *n., greensward, a green retreat.*

Virga, æ, *f., a twig, rod;* (iv. 242) *wand.*

Virgĭneus, a, um, *adj., of a maiden* or *virgin, virgin-, maiden-.*

Virgo, ĭnis, *f.* (vireo), *a virgin.*

Virgultum, i, *n.* (virguletum, virga), *a bush, copse, shrubbery.*

Virĭdis, e, *adj., green, verdant, fresh, blooming, hale.*

Virĭdans, antis, *part.* of vīrĭdo, *green, verdant.*

Virilis, e, *adj., manly, male, brave.*

Virtus, ūtis, *f.* (vir), *manliness, bravery, valor, gallant deeds, prowess, virtue, excellence, merit.*

Vis, vis, *f., strength, force, power, might; violence, injury.*

Viscum, i, *n., the mistletoe.*

Viscus, ĕris, *n.,* plu. **viscera,** the inward parts of an animal, *the flesh, bowels, heart,* (vi. 833) *vitals.*

Viso, ĕre, si, sum, *a.,* intens. of video, to examine, *see, behold.*

Visum, i, *n.* (video), *a vision, sight, apparition.*

Visus, ûs, *m.* (video), *a sight, view, apparition, vision.*

Vita, æ, *f., life; a spirit.*

Vitālis, e, *adj., vital.*

Vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to shun, avoid.*

Vitta, æ, *f., a fillet, band, chaplet, coronal.*

Vitŭlus, i, *m., a bullock, steer.*

Vivĭdus, a, um, *adj., lively, ardent.*

Vivo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *n., to live, be alive,* (iv. 67) *be kept alive,* (v. 681) poet. = *keep burning.*

Vivus, a, um, *adj., alive, living, life-like, ardent.*

Vix, *adv., scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.*

Vōcĭfĕror, āri, ātus, *dep., to cry out, cry, exclaim.*

Vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to call, summon, invite, invoke, call upon, name, call by name.*

Vŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* (volo), *winged, flying.*

Vŏlens, entis, *part.* of volo, *wishing, willing, ready, of* one's *own will, gracious;* often tr. adverbially.

Vŏlĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.,* freq. of volo, *to flit, flit about, fly about, flutter.*

Vŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n., to fly, speed;* **volantes** as subs., *birds.*

Vŏlo, velle, volui, *a., to wish, will, be willing, ordain, mean, represent, give out.*

Vŏlūcer, cris, cre, *adj., flying, winged, swift, fleeting.*

Vŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (volvo), *a roll, fold, coil, wreath.*

Vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* (volo), *will, wish, willingness, consent.*

Vŏluptas, ātis, *f.* (volo), *pleasure, joy, delight.*

Vŏlūto, āre. āvi, ātum, *a.,* intens. of volvo, *to roll, whirl, send, make resound, roll back, echo; revolve, meditate upon;* (iii. 607) sc. *se, rolling* on his knees.

Volvo, ĕre, volvi, vŏlūtum, *a., to roll, turn, roll up, toss up, roll along, roll on, unroll, revolve, meditate upon, order, ordain, undergo;* pass. as middle, *roll on;* (vi. 581) *roll* in agony; (iv. 449) *flow down.*

Vŏmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *a., to vomit, pour forth, discharge.*

Vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (voro), *an abyss, gulf, depth.*

Vŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to swallow up, devour.*

Vortex, ĭcis, *m., a whirlpool, whirl, engulfing wave.*

Vōtum, i, *n.* (*part.* of voveo), *a vow, offering, wish, desire.*

Vŏveo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum, *a., to vow, wish, wish for.*

Vox, vōcis, *f.,* a voice; sound, note, cry; word; speech.

Vulcānus (Volcanus), i, *m.*, god of fire; poet., *fire.*

Vulgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to spread abroad, make known, blaze, publish.*

Vulgo, *adv.*, *everywhere, all around, here and there, commonly, generally.*

Vulgus (volgus), i, *n.* rar. *m.*, *the multitude, people, crowd, rabble, common herd.*

Vulnus (volnus), ĕris, *n.*, *a wound; stroke, blow.*

Vultur (voltur), ŭris, *m.*, *a vulture.*

Vultus (voltus), ûs, *m.*, *the countenance, visage, expression, look, face, appearance.*

X.

Xanthus, i, *m.*, a river of the Troas, called also Scamander; (2) a river, named from the first, in Epirus; (3) a river and town in Lycia.

Z.

Zăcynthos, i, *f.*, an island in the Ionian sea, now Zante.

Zĕphўrus, i, *m.*, the west-wind; *wind.*

ADDENDA.

Aspersus, a, um, *part.* of aspergo, ĕre, rsi, rsum, *besprinkled, bespattered.*

Concĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, intens. of concieo, *to stir up, arouse, excite, raise.*

METRICAL INDEX.

After thoroughly learning H. 671–675 and 603–669, or A. & S. 310 and 282–309, the student will be prepared to study and enjoy the exquisite metre of Virgil. The well-known lines, —

"Strongly it | bears us a | long, in | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be | fore, and | nothing be | hind, but the | sky and the | ocean,"—*

but shadow forth one phase of the manifold capacities of the heroic measure which Virgil employs with equal success to produce effects the most diverse.

The chief difficulties in scanning the Aeneid (which have not been already explained in the Notes) are solved in the following table. For explanation of technical terms, consult the Grammar by the aid of the Index: for *elision* see *synaloepha;* for lengthening of the syllable in the *arsis*, see *arsis* and *diastole*, and A. & S. 309, (1.) See also my Remarks at the end of this Index, with reference to Arsis, Hiatus (or non-elision of a vowel before another vowel), and other points worthy of notice. **Synapheia** is "such a connection of two consecutive verses that the first syllable of the latter verse has an influence on the final syllable of that which precedes, either by position, synaloepha, or echthlipsis."

BOOK I.

73. Cōnnŭ | *bŭ̄* jŭn | . *Io* pr. *yo* by synaerĕsis.—**120.** Jām vălĭd' | ĭlĭŏ | *nē̆ī* nā | . *Nē̆ī*, one syl., by synaerĕsis.—**131.** vŏ | cāt *d'hĭnc* | . *Dehinc* one syl., by elision.—**195.** quăe | *dē̆ĭn*dĕ că | . Synaeresis.—**256.** nā | tāe *d'hĭnc* | . See 131.—**308.** vĭd | ĕt hŏmĭ | . Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.—**332–3.** lŏ | cōrūm | *qŭ'*Errā | mūs. Syna-

* Schiller, translated by Coleridge.

pheia and elision.—**405.** It dĕă | Ill'. Final vowel saved from elision by the pause.—**448–9.** nēxāē | *qū'Ærĕ* trā | . Synapheia, see 332.—**478.** pūl | *vĭs* In | *vis* lengthened by arsis.—**611.** Illŏ | *nĕă* pĕt | *ne* long, according to the Ionic dialect (*'Ιωνῆα*).—**617.** Dārdănī | *ŏ* An | *o* final not elided. See note on line 16 (p. 142). Spondaic verse. H. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1.—**651.** pĕtĕ | *rĕt* īn | *ret* lengthened by arsis.—**668.** jăctē | *tūr* ŏdĭ | Arsis long.—**698.** Aur*ēā* | Synaeresis.—**726.** | aur*ēīs* | Synaeresis.

BOOK II.

16. | ăb*ĭĕtĕ* | *Ie* pr. *yĕ* by synaeresis.—**264.** Mĕnĕ | lătŭs ĕt | . . E | pēōs | . H. 612, 5; A. & S. 283, I. Exc. 6.—**411.** r'ōbrŭĭ | *mūr* ŏrĭ | *mur* lengthened by arsis.—**442.** | pārĭĕtĭ. See 16.—**492.** | ārĭĕtĕ. See 16.—**563.** dŏ | *mūs* ēt | Arsis long.—**745–6.** dĕ | ōrūm | *qu'*Aut. Synapheia.—**774.** Obstūpŭ | ī stĕtĕ | Systole.

BOOK III.

48. stĕtĕrūnt Systole.—**74.** mā | *trī* ēt | Nĕptū | *nŏ* Æ | . Final vowels not elided.—**91.** Līmĭnă | *quē* lāu | Arsis long.—**112.** nĕ | *mūs* hīnc | , *-mus* lengthened by arsis.—**122.** Idŏmĕ | *nĕă* dŭ | *ne* long, according to the Ionic dialect.—**136.** Connu | *bīīs* ār | *bīis* pr. *byis* by synaeresis.—**211.** Insŭlăe | Iŏnĭ' | *lae* shortened, imitating the Greek mode.—**213.** Hārp*yī* | æequĕ cŏ | *yi* a Greek diphthong.—**464.** Dōnă *dĕ* | . . . grăvĭ | *ā* sēc | *Dehinc*, here a dissyllable, though usually a monosyllable; *a* lengthened by arsis.—**475.** Anchī | *sā* Vĕnĕ | Arsis long.—**504.** ca | *sūs* ū | Arsis long.—**578.** sēm | *ĭ*ūstūm | *Ius* pr. *yus*, by synaeresis.—**602.** ĕ | rīt. *Sciō* | Synaeresis.—**606.** pĕrĕ | *ŏ* hŏmĭ | *o* not elided.—**681.** Constĭt*ĕ* | runt. Systole.

BOOK IV.

64. Pĕctŏrĭ | *bŭs* ĭnhĭ | Arsis long.—**126.** Cōnnū | *bīō*. *Bio* pr. as one *syllable (byo)* by synaeresis.—**168.** Cōnnū | *bīīs*. See 126.—**222.** ăllŏ-*qŭi* / *tūr* ăc. Arsis lengthened.—**235.** quă \ *epĕ* ĭnĭ | *e* not elided.—

302. *Thy̅ĭ*ăs ŭb' | *yi*, a Greek diphthong (pr. *wi*).—**558–9.** cŏ | lōrēm | *qu'*Et Synapheia.—**629–30.** nĕ | pōtēs | *qu'* Haec Synapheia.—**667.** fēmĭnĕ | *ō* ŭlŭ | . See 235.—**686.** Sēm*iă*nĭmēmquĕ. *Ian*, pr. *yan* by synaeresis.

BOOK V.

261. sŭb | Ilĭŏ | *o* not elided.

269. tāēn*īīs* | *iis* pr. *yis* by synaeresis.—**284.** dă | *tūr* ŏpĕr' | Arsis lengthened.—**337.** Eūrȳă | *lūs* ēt | . See 284.—**352.** āū*rēīs* Synaeresis.—**422.** lă | cērtōs | *qu'*Ex Synapheia.—**432.** *Gēnuă* lăb | Pr. *Genwa*, as a dissyllable, by synaeresis.—**521.** păt | *ēr* ārc | Arsis long.—**589.** Pār*iĕ*tĭ | būs *yet* by synaeresis.—**663.** āb*iĕ*tĕ Synaeresis.—**697.** sēm | *iūs*tă mă | Synaeresis.—**735.** cŏl | *ō* hūc | *o* not elided.—**753.** rŭ | dēntēs | *qu'*Ex Synapheia.

826. Nīsǣē Spīōquĕ Thălīăquĕ Cȳmŏdŏcēquē.—**853.** qu'ā | mīttē | *bāt* ŏcŭ | Arsis lengthened.

BOOK VI.

33. | ōm*nīā* | *nia* one syllable, pr. *nya* by synaeresis.—**126.** Anchīsĭă | *dā* făcĭ | Arsis lengthened.—**201.** fāu | cēs *grăv' ŏ* | . Elision.—**280.** *Fērrēī* | A spondee, by synaeresis.—**287.** Brĭă | *rēūs* āc | *eu*, a diphthong.—**289.** | Hār*pȳi* | *yi*, a diphthong.—**412.** | āl*vēō* | A spondee, by synaeresis.—**507.** sēr | vānt *tĕ* ă | *e* (a long vowel in the middle of the thesis) shortened, imitating the Greek.—**602–3.** că | dēntī | *qu'*Im Synapheia.—**653.** | *cūrrūūm* | A spondee, by synaeresis. Many MSS. read *currum*.—**678.** ōstēn | tāt *d'hīnc* | Synaeresis.—**768.** Nŭmĭ | *tōr* ēt | Arsis lengthened.

REMARKS

UPON SOME POINTS OF

CLASSICAL VERSIFICATION.

I. Quantity and Accent.

THE structure of Verse, in Latin and Greek, is founded on the different *quantity* of the syllables, as long or short; in English, on the contrary, and other modern languages, the laws of versification refer to the *accentuation* or non-accentuation of the syllable. Even in the prose pronunciation of Greek and Latin, the *accent*, while carefully observed, was quite subordinate, and is never named in speaking of rhetorical euphony, while, on the other hand, the distinction of *quantity* was distinctly and strongly marked; in poetry, accordingly, the verse was audibly distinguished by the alternation of the long and short syllables. As it is not possible for us, either in prose or verse, to pronounce the words according to their quantity with such precision and *in such a way* as the ancients did, we cannot recite their poetry correctly, but are forced to give their verses a certain resemblance to ours by laying an *accent* on the Arsis; whereas the ancients simply indicated the arsis by the *length* of the syllable, not raising the voice, but only prolonging the sound.

While in the recitation of verse the metrical intonation predominated, it did not entirely suppress the ordinary accent of words. Even now a delicate ear can often feel a subtile beauty in the relations, in ancient poetry, of the subordinate effects of accent with the metrical beat of the line; and even in English reading of Greek or Latin verse, the best method combines a primary regard for the rhythm with a certain attention to the accent.

II. The Heroic Hexameter.

From its sustained and continuous flow, the dactylic hexameter is the verse best adapted to a uniformly progressive exhibition of events, and is therefore used in narrative (or epic) poems, and in didactic poems, satires, and poetical epistles.

III. Caesura and Caesural Pause.

The beauty of an hexameter line depends very much upon the proper observance of the caesural *pause* in recitation. The pause most natural and most common is that in the third foot. A pause in the fourth, however, is considered as a beauty, when, at the same time, there is a less considerable caesura in the second foot; *e. g.*

Italiam | fato profugus ‖ Laviniaque venit.

Caesura itself greatly contributes to the euphonic flow of the verse. The student will grow familiar with its varieties by his own observation, aided by his grammar. I may call attention to the effect of "the seeming contest between the words and the verse" which appears in the foot-caesuras in such lines as the following:

Una sa | lus vic | tis nul | lam spe | rare sa | lutem.

A pause of sense often determines for us the *principal* caesura, to be observed in recitation.

The expression of the verse is affected by the place of the caesura. In general, the earlier caesuras give to the verse more vivacity; the later, more gravity.

The first foot of each verse (says W.) is fitted for strong and emphatic expressions, because at the beginning of a line, when we have taken a fresh supply of breath, we use a full and powerful voice, which, if not roused anew, falls away in the middle and end of the verse. We must take care, therefore, that we do not diminish this force of the voice, which would be the result did we make a pause after the first foot. Sometimes, however, the very harshness of the incision* in this place lends vigor and expressiveness to the verse, as Aen. I. 135, *Quos ego;* and IV, 237, *Naviget!* A pause after a spondee in the first foot is

* See note p. 328.

rugged and inelegant; it may be used, however, to lay great emphasis on the spondaic word, as Aen. III. 636, *Ingens.*

IV. Lengthening of a Syllable by the Arsis.

The so-called lengthening by the arsis, rests, as a tolerated license, on the circumstance, that in defined places in certain verses the reader *expects* and *requires* a *long* syllable, and hence if the poet, within certain limits, allows himself to use a *short* one, is not misled by it, but modifies the pronunciation of the syllable in respect of the quantity in such a way, that the requirements of the verse are in a manner satisfied. This license therefore is analogous to the occasional accentuation of unaccented syllables in modern verse. It is not frequent, except in the short final syllable of dissyllabic or polysyllabic words ending in a consonant, and especially when the force of the arsis is aided by the principal caesura of the verse. Final syllables ending in a vowel are much less frequently "lengthened" by the arsis. This occurs often, however, with the enclitic *-que* in the second (or fourth) foot of the hexameter, commonly supported by the caesura. Short monosyllabic words are never lengthened by the arsis. M. and Z.

V. Hiatus.

Virgil allows himself an hiatus, (*i. e.* forbears to elide a vowel before another vowel,) first, in the arsis of the second, third, fourth, or fifth foot, especially in proper names followed by a mark of punctuation or when the same vowel is the initial of the following word; secondly, in the thesis, when in accordance with Greek precedents a *long* vowel or diphthong is *shortened*, especially in the case of proper names and interjections: with *short* vowels in the thesis, hiatus occurs only before a strong mark of punctuation (*e. g.* Aen. I. 405).

Hiatus in Virgil is often found in those lines which are formed on a Greek model, *i. e.*, those which terminate in a quadrisyllable, (and this, moreover, is frequently of Greek origin,) or which *have a spondaic ending.* This is to be attributed to the poet's *fondness for* imitating his great masters.—L. and W.

VI. Synizēsis or Synaerĕsis.

Synizēsis (or Synaerĕsis) occurs in Virgil much less frequently than in the earlier Roman poets. Except in proper names, he uses it chiefly with *ee* (as in the different forms of the verb deesse), *ei* (as *ferrei, anteirent*), *eo* (as *alveo, aureo*); seldom with *ea* (as *aurea, ocreas*).

The ancient grammarians referred to synizesis the cases where *i* and *u* pass over into the consonants *j* and *v* (pronounced like the English *y* and *w*) and lengthen the preceding syllable: e. g. *pār-jetibus, ābjete, omnja, fluvjorum, genva, tenvis.* In the case of *verbs*, the only instances in Virgil are *precantja* (Aen. VII. 237) and *ārjetat* (Aen. XI. 890). A contraction of *uu* occurs in *curruum* (Aen. VI. 653), and, according to some editors, in *manūm* (*manuum*) Aen. VII. 490.

VII. Tmesis.

Tmesis is the separation of the component parts of a compound word by an intervening word or words. It may be resorted to from metrical considerations. In Virgil, with the exception of *tenus* and dissyllabic prepositions which may be used adverbially, (as *super, circum*, and *praeter*,) it occurs only in the separation of a preposition by an appended *-que* from the word of which it is a part, e. g. *inque salutatam* (Aen. IX. 288).

VIII. Hypermeter Verses.

Virgil sometimes introduces a line containing a syllable beyond the number requisite for the metre; this syllable, however, ends in a vowel or in *m* preceded by a vowel, and is elided before the initial vowel of the following line. Such lines are sometimes effective as denoting that the speaker is *carried on* beyond bounds by his excitement, or breaks off leaving something still unsaid; or simply as giving an emphatic ending to the sentence. See note on Aen. IV. 629 (page 212,) and cf. VII. 470. In the *Georgics* I. 295, the boiling over of a liquid is described in an hypermeter verse.

Ennius was fond of hypermeter lines; and Virgil may have used them partly on account of their archaic sound.

Archaic Forms.

Virgil makes a moderate and judicious use of a few archaic forms, the charm of which to the Roman reader we can assist ourselves in appreciating by calling to mind similar instances in our own poets. Such are the forms *ast*, *quianam*, *vel quum* (Aen. XI. 406), *ni* (for *ne*, Aen. III. 685), *olli* (for *illi*), *ollis*, the genitive in *ai*, *dii* for *diei*, the dative in *u*, the inf. pass. in *ier*, *fuat*, *faxo*, *fusso*, the omission of the vowel in short syllables, as in *repostus*, *periclum*, *aspris*, and the conjugation of verbs in accordance with the forms of the *third* (as the oldest and original) conjugation, as *lavĕre* (for *lavāre*), *fervĕre* (for *fervēre*), *fulgĕre*, *stridĕre*, *potĭtur*.

These archaisms are often introduced from the exigences of the metre.

Note to § III.

Incision is the coincidence of the end of the foot with the end of the word.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

*** This Index is designed to give *additional* information to that contained in the Notes and Vocabulary.

Abella, a city of Campania, N. E. of Nola.

Acestes. I. 195, V. 38, notes.

Achĕron, a river of the lower world (VI. 295, note); used sometimes for the lower world itself, sometimes for the infernal gods and the manes.

Achilles. I. 99, note. The Homeric tradition represents Achilles as slain in the battle at the Scaean gate, before Troy was taken. Virgil (VI. 57) makes Apollo direct the weapon of Paris which caused his death, in accordance with the prediction of the dying Hector (*Iliad*, xxii. 359 sq.)

Adrastus having given one of his daughters in marriage to Tydeus of Calydon, another to Polynices of Thebes, both fugitives from their native lands, promised to lead each of these princes back to his own country. Hence arose the celebrated war of the "Seven against Thebes." Of the seven heroes, Virgil mentions Adrastus, Parthenopaeus, and Tydeus (VI. 479 sq.) The war was unsuccessful, and Adrastus was the sole survivor of the seven.

Aegaeon, called by the gods **Bri-ă-reus**; a giant, with a hundred arms and fifty heads; son of Uranus (Caelus) and Gaea (Terra). Possibly Virgil (VI. 287) is to be understood as giving him a hundred heads. He and his brothers must be regarded as personifications of the extraordinary powers of nature, such as those which produce earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Aeneas. Old traditions, differing somewhat from Virgil's story, represent that, after Aeneas had founded Lavinium, a new war followed between Latinus and Turnus, in which both chiefs fell, whereupon

Aeneas became sole ruler of the Aborigines and Trojans, and both nations were united into one. Soon after this Aeneas was slain in a battle with the Rutulians, who were assisted by Mezentius, King of the Etruscans. As his body was not found after the battle, it was believed that it had been carried up to heaven, or that he had perished in the river Numicius.

The fulfilment of Dido's imprecations (IV. 612–620) is thus stated by Conington: "Aeneas does meet with opposition (Book VII); he has to leave Ascanius in the camp and entreat aid from Evander (Books VIII and IX); the final peace involves concessions to the Latins and the extinction of the Trojan name (Book XII); while his death, according to one legend, happened when he had reigned only three years, and his body, if not left 'media arena,' did not meet with burial." And yet Aeneas's career after reaching Italy would have been felt to be, upon the whole, "a prosperous one."

The story of Aeneas is not to be considered as historically true. He is himself "the *personified* idea of the *common origin* of the people of Latium and all the places which he is said to have founded," in all of which the Idaean Venus was worshipped.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, commanded the fleet of Augustus at the battle of Actium; the victory was mainly owing to his skill.

Aloïdae. Otus and Ephialtes, who, when they were nine years old, measured each nine cubits in breadth and twenty-seven in height. They threatened the Olympĭan gods with war, and attempted to pile Ossa upon Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa, but were slain by Apollo.

Anchemŏlus, son of Rhoetus king of the Marrubii.

Ancus (Marcius), fourth king of Rome.

Antenoridae. The three sons of Antēnor (VI. 484) were Polўbus, Agēnor, and Acămas. The two latter were among the bravest of the Trojans (*Iliad,* xi. 59).

Araxes, a river in Armenia Major, (now the *Eraskh* or *Aras,*) proverbial for the force of its current. Virgil says, *pontem indignatus Araxes,* with special reference to the failure of both Xerxes and Alexander in throwing a bridge over it.

Brí-ă-reus. See **Aegaeon.**

Caecŭlus, the builder of Praeneste; "found on the hearth," and deemed the son of Vulcan. Name allied with Καίω. [Preller.]

Caiēta, written *Cajēta* in Lex.

Cato. The Censor (VI. 841). — Uticensis (VIII. 670.)

Cerbĕrus, *the* three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of the *lower world.*

Coeus was one of the Titans, sons of Heaven and Earth. "Virgil seems (IV. 179) to confuse Titans and Giants, Enceladus being a Giant; though he may merely mean that Fame, like the Titans and the Giants, was the offspring of Earth."

Cures, a town of the Sabines, birthplace of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

Erulus, or **Herilus,** king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, who gave him three lives.

Evander. Preller considers this name ("the good man") as a Greek adaptation of the Latin Faunus, "the good, the favorable one," (from *faveo,* as Faustus, Faustulus, Favonius.)

Falisci. See *Halaesus.* In VII. 695, I follow Serv., L., R., Con., Hoffmann, Peerlkamp, in considering *aequos* as no part of the proper name, but as signifying "the just."

Gradivus, an epithet of Mars from his impetuous stride in battle.

Halaesus, or Falesus, the founder of the Falisci, and of the city Falerii. He was the son of a soothsayer, and the ally of Turnus, and was slain by Evander. He came to Italy from Argos, whence he is called Agamemnonius, Atrides, or Argolicus. Virgil brings him from Campania, so that it is not unlikely that the Greek fathers of the Falisci settled first in that part of Italy.

Hecate, an ancient Thracian divinity, and a Titan, was at length confounded and identified with several other divinities, (as Ceres, Proserpina, and Diana,) and became a mystic goddess. With functions in heaven, earth, and Hades, she was particularly a deity of the lower world. She ruled over the souls of the departed, and was the goddess of purifications and expiations. By night, she sent from Hades all kinds of demons and phantoms. She taught sorcery and magic arts. Stygian dogs accompanied her, and her approach is announced by their howling.

Hicetaonius, son of Hicetaon.

Ilium, Ilion, or **Ilios,** another name for Troja. The name ("city of Ilus") was said to be derived from Ilus, the reputed founder of the city, and the name Troy ("city of Tros") from that of Tros, his father.

Janiculum, a fortress erected by Janus on the Mons Janiculus, a high hill on the right bank of the Tiber, much higher than any of the hills of the city proper; (*not* "one of the seven hills of Rome," as Andrews wrongly says in his Lex.)

Marcellus, M. Claudius, (VI. 855,) the conqueror of Syracuse. He distinguished himself in the war with the Gauls, and slew with his own hand *their king, Britomartus* or Viridomarus, thus gaining the spolia

opima, — (a term applied to those spoils only which a commander-in-chief of a Roman army stripped in a field of battle from the leader of the foe.) He was slain in a battle with Hannibal near Venusia. A brave warrior, called from his impetuous valor "the sword of the Romans," as Fabius, on the other hand, was called their "shield."

Marcellus, M. Claudius, (VI. 860–886,) son of C. Marcellus and of Octavia, the sister of Augustus, was born B. C. 43. Augustus, who had probably destined him as his successor, adopted him as his son in 25, and at the same time gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. His premature death, in the twentieth year of his age, was mourned as a public calamity; such promise had he given of future excellence. Augustus himself pronounced the funeral oration over his remains, which were deposited in a mausoleum lately erected for the Julian family.

Nysa, or **Nyssa**, the legendary scene of the nurture of Dionȳsus or Bacchus. In VI. 805, a supposed mountain in India, near which was a city of like name.

Oechalĭa. There were five towns of this name in Greece, each of which claimed to have been the residence of Eurȳtus, who was conquered by Hercules. K. O. Müller thinks that the Oechalia in Thessaly was the city of the original fable.

Phaĕthon, after much importunity, was intrusted by his father Helios (or Apollo, in the Roman poets) with the chariot of the sun for one day; but being too weak to check the horses, they rushed out of their usual track, and came so near the earth as to parch the soil of Libya, turn the Ethiopians black, and nearly set the world on fire. To avert such a calamity, Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, and he fell lifeless into the Po.

Phlegȳas set fire to the temple at Delphi, for which offence he was slain by the arrows of Apollo, and punished in the lower world.

Phorbas (V. 842), a son of Priam, killed during the Trojan war by Menelāus.

Phrygia, in Virgil, is applied to Phrygia on the Hellespont, or Phrygia Minor.

Quirīnus, the Sabine Mars, ancestral god of Cures and its citizens, the Quirites, as was the Alban Mars of the first Romans on the Palatine hill. The name is afterwards identified with the deified Romulus, whom in Virgil it always denotes. It is derived from *quiris* or *curis*, a Sabine word meaning a spear, which was the symbol both of the Sabine and the Latin Mars. (So Pott, Mommsen, Preller. On the other hand, *Lange and G.* Curtius refer it to the same root as *curia* and the Greek κῦρος, κύριος, etc.)

Rhoetēum, a promontory, or rather a rocky headland, in Mysia or Troas, at the entrance of the Hellespont, north of Ilion.

Sal-mō-neus built the town of Salmone in Elis. He deemed himself equal to Jupiter, and ordered sacrifices to be offered to himself. To imitate the thunder, he used to drive his brazen chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side to represent lightning. For his fate, see VI. 585 sqq.

Scaea porta, the Scaean gate of Troy, which led to the camp of the Greeks. The origin of this name (lit. the *left* gate) is unknown, "though it may have reference to the manner in which the signs in the heavens were observed; for, during this process, the priest turned his face to the north, so that the north-west would be on his left hand."

Sibylla. The connection of the Sibyls with Apollo, the noblest of false gods, is noteworthy.

Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king, and **Tarquinius Superbus**, the seventh king of Rome. The two are alluded to, VI. 817; reference is made to Tarquinius Superbus, VIII. 646.

Theseus descended to the lower world in company with his friend Pirithŏüs, to aid the latter in his attempt to seize Proserpĭna and carry her away as his bride. The two were seized by Pluto and fastened to a rock; or Theseus was made to sit on an enchanted chair which would not allow him to rise. According to the ordinary legend, Hercules released Theseus, when he visited the shades; Virgil (VI. 617) purposely varies the story, or follows another legend.

Tibur (the modern *Tivoli*) is of the neut. gender. Andrews (Lex.) calls it masc., — a misprint.

Vergilius, P., Maro, was born B. C. 70, in the first consulship of Cn. Pompeius Magnus and M. Licinius Crassus. His friend, the poet Horace, was born B. C. 65; and Octavianus Caesar, afterwards the Emperor Augustus, and his patron, in B. C. 63, in the consulship of M. Tullius Cicero.

At the time when Virgil was born, Cisalpine Gaul (in which his native village lies) was not included within the term "Italy," and it was not until B. C. 89 that a Lex Pompeia gave even the Jus Latii to the inhabitants of Gallia Transpadana, and the privilege of obtaining Roman citizenship by filling a magistracy in their own cities. The citizenship was not given the Transpadani till B. C. 49. Virgil therefore was not a Roman citizen by birth, and he was above twenty years of age before the "civitas" was extended to Gallia Transpadana.

When Augustus was in Spain, B. C. 27, he wrote to Virgil to express his wish to have some monument of his poetical talent. A short reply

of Virgil is preserved, in which he says, "with respect to my Aeneas, if it were in a fit shape for thy reading, I would gladly send the poem; but the thing is only just begun; and indeed it seems something like folly to have undertaken so great a work, especially when, as thou knowest, I am applying to it other studies, and those of much greater importance."

The following inscription is said to have been placed on Virgil's tomb:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."

Vesta, goddess of the fixed hearth and its fire, as the centre of household life, and, in a wider sense, of the state as a permanent community of households. Fire and water, as great essentials of domestic life, were used in her service. She is naturally associated closely with the Penates. Her name, like the Greek Ἑστία, is derived from a root (represented in Sanscrit by *vas*,) signifying to dwell, to abide.

SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS.

THE *arrangement of words* in Latin poetry being more complicated than in prose, care is needed, in translating, to *select* first the *subject* of the sentence, then the *modifiers* of the subject, then the *verb*, with its *object*, and whatever modifiers of the predicate may be attached. In making these selections, it will be necessary to *observe closely* the significance of *the terminations* which distinguish different cases, numbers, genders, persons, moods, and tenses.

The *syntax* of Virgil differs in some points from that of Caesar and Cicero: *e. g.* in the omission of prepositions both before the acc. in answer to the question *whither*, and before the abl. in answer to the questions *where* and *whence;* secondly, in a fondness for the use of the *dative*, to express various relations somewhat indirectly or delicately, which are expressed more simply in ordinary prose by other constructions;* thirdly, in the frequent use of the indic., for liveliness, instead of the subj., in conditional sentences: and moreover in other particulars, explained in the Notes and in the grammars.

* The delicate beauty of the use of the dat. of advantage instead of the bald abl. of separation, may be seen in Ecl. IV. 41, and VII. 47, where Conington strangely thinks that the dat. is "almost undistinguishable" from the abl. To speak of taking something away "to the advantage of," "to the comfort of," or "in behalf of" *a person, is* certainly more significant than to say simply to *take from*. See *my note on I. 92*, p. 147, and on I. 102.

REFERENCES TO GILDERSLEEVE'S GRAMMAR.

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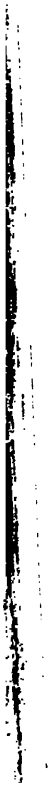

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